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MS/11

BUILDING SURVEY OF
OUTBUILDING AT
MAIN ROAD/SCHOOL LANE
MAREHAM-LE-FEN
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MFMR05)



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

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INTERVENTION : SLI 10347

EXCAVATION : SLI 10348

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**BUILDING SURVEY OF
OUTBUILDING AT
MAIN ROAD/SCHOOL LANE
MAREHAM-LE-FEN
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MFMR05)**

Work Undertaken For
FieldView Homes

June 2005

Report Compiled by
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons), PIFA

Planning Application No: S/114/02090/04
National Grid Reference: TF 2822 6118
LCNCC Accession Number: 2005.127

A.P.S. Report No. **93/05**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



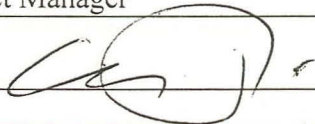
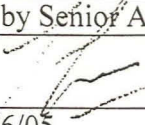
Conservation
Services

29 JUN 2005

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
MAIN ROAD/SCHOOL LANE
MAREHAM-LE-FEN
LINCOLNSHIRE
(MMR05)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Rachael Hall
Illustration	Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst	Rachael Hall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date: 15/06/05	Date: 15/06/05

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on an outbuilding prior to demolition at Main Road/ School Lane, Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire. The recorded outbuilding housed the first electricity-producing generator in the village is important in terms of local rural vernacular archaeology and light industrial activities.

The early 20th century outbuilding that forms a small rectangular brick built structure with a pantile roof was photographically recorded and a dimensioned sketch plan was produced. One main phase of development was noted, although a wooden partition was inserted later.

The structure houses two generators, a fuse board/junction box as well as carboys and batteries all associated with the use of the building as a garage workshop and store. The larger generator is being retained and restored to working order.

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.' (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by FieldView Homes to undertake a programme of historic

building recording of the small brick outbuilding at Main Road/School Lane, Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire. A full planning application (S/114/02090/04) had been submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the proposed demolition of all the existing buildings at the site and its redevelopment as a residential complex. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to demolition and the archaeological monitoring once groundworks commence at the site

The building recording was carried out on 26th May 2005 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Dr. Beryl Lott, of the Heritage Conservation Team for Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Site Location

Mareham-Le-Fen is situated 8.5km south of Horncastle on the northern fen edge in the East Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site lies at the eastern end of the village, to the east of the junction created by Main Road and School Lane. It is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2822 6118.

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Mareham-Le-Fen is characterised by its many 17th century mud-and-stud cottages. The majority of these are located away from the village centre (Pevsner and Harris 1984, 551). The most prominent example is the Royal Oak Public House located on the Main Road where its main structure dates to the 17th century, and was extended in the 18th century. A number of other mud-and-stud cottages and farms are located in Fieldside and Watery Lane.

Located at the core of the village is St. Helen's Church (SMR 40750), which dates

to the 13th century, with considerable alterations having been undertaken in the 19th century (Pesner and Harris 1984, 551).

3. AIMS

The aim of the building recording was to compile a record of the brick and pantile structure prior to its demolition. To achieve this a number of objectives were set out:

- to record and interpret the appearance, materials, techniques and features of the building
- to establish phasing and chronology of the building
- to identify any evidence for function of the building

4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level I/II standard, according to the Royal Commission specification. This involved:

- the production of a dimensioned sketch (Fig 3)
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principle circulation areas
- a written record of the building's type, materials, possible dates
- photographic coverage of the external appearance and effect of the design of the buildings.
- photographic coverage of internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings (RCHME 1996)

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a

28-70mm macro lens. Colour slide along with black and white print film was used. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The recorded structure (Plates 1 and 2), lies within a complex of disused commercial units constructed of timber and corrugated iron (Plates 19 and 20).

The building dated to the 1930s forms a small (4.77m x 3.89m) east northeast-west southwest aligned rectangular one-storey brick-built structure open to its pitched roof. The building is entirely constructed of machine made bricks in stretcher bond with a pantile roof (Plate 3). The building is tied and strengthened centrally through its longitudinal section by an iron tie bar, fitted with a circular iron plate seen in the WSW elevation (Plates 4 and 5). The pantile roof is supported by timber trusses with two main supporting beams (Plate 6).

Seen in both the WSW and ENE gables is a triangular arrangement of missing bricks providing ventilation to the building (Plates 4 and 5). Natural light to the building is provided by two windows in the SSE elevation (Plate 2), fitted beneath the eaves line. The six light windows are encased in a timber frame split horizontally with the upper panels allowing for opening. Iron straps tie the window frames to the main brick structure. Faint signs of advertising etching 'AGENT FOR RALEIGH MOTORCYCLES' can be seen in the upper lights of both windows (Plate 7). Only one of the external wooden windowsills remains intact.

The building is provided with only one access, which is through the double timber barn door centrally placed in the WSW

elevation, with a wooden lintel (Plate 4). The door opens into what was originally constructed as a single celled building. A timber wall with a central open doorway has later been inserted to divide the structure into two small rooms.

The WSW room is fitted with a number of industrial fixtures. A large fixed engine generator (Plates 8-10) bearing the trademark.

‘P.A. LISTER & CO LTD DURSLEY
ENGLAND
BRITISH PATENT 322097’

was recorded situated on a concrete plinth in the southern half of the room. Overhead located in the southwestern corner of the room was a second smaller generator (Plate 12) supported by iron girders at eaves height (Plate 13). The drive belts are not present on either generator.

Fitted into the western corner of the room was a brick built plinth, standing 1.30m high (Plate 15). This would have originally supported a water-cooling tank. Adjacent to this and fitted both to the wall at its top and the concrete floor at its base was a fuse board/junction box (Plate 14). The board was fitted with three ceramic fuses along with various pressure gauges and dials.

The second cell, to the rear of the structure was fitted with compartmental shelving (6 x 5 bays) across the back wall (Plates 16 and 17). These appear to have been used for the storage of batteries. The room at present forms a storage area for carboys, used oil drums and battery parts (Plate 18).

6. DISCUSSION

At present the building lies within a complex of disused garage buildings, which are to be demolished as part of a

residential development at the site. The building is unique within the group being the only brick and pantile structure on the site, with the other structures being of timber and corrugated iron. The building, believed to date to the 1930s, is concealed by the later timber and corrugated iron structures (Plates 19 and 20) and is not visible from either School Lane or Main Road.

Although the building is currently not used, it is in a good state of repair and houses early electrical equipment, testament to its former use as a workshop.

Only one phase of construction was identified during the investigations, although a wooden partition has been inserted to divide the one-celled building into two. It is uncertain as to when this partition was inserted, and whether it was part of the original building plan as a cheaper alternative to a brick internal wall. Nor, in its present state, is it clear as to why the divide was necessary to a building already confined in space. The division may be related to function, with the rear room appearing to form more of a storage area with compartmental shelving along the back wall. The front room seems to be devoted to the production of electricity with it housing two generators, a fuse and junction board and a stand for a water tank.

The larger generator is mounted on a concrete plinth and fills up a great deal of space in the front room. The generator bears the patent NO. 322097 and was made by P.A. LISTER & CO LTD DURSLEY ENGLAND. It appears to be in good condition although the drive belt are missing. Also, there are no indications as to what the drive belts would have powered. Prior to demolition the generator is to be removed from the site for restoration work, to repair it to full working order.

A smaller generator is positioned at eaves height on two girders, however, due to its inaccessible location no trademarks were noted. As with the two generators, the fuseboard and junction box is in a good state of repair, with all the ceramic fuses and gauges remaining intact. The disconnected wiring to the fuse board still remains wrapped around the board.

A large number of carboys and battery parts were identified in the rear room. It is likely that these carboys contained acid (for the batteries), given the site's former use as a garage. The shelving along the back wall no doubt formed a useful storage place for charged and uncharged batteries brought to the site.

The small building, which no doubt would have produced much heat and fumes from the generators, is ventilated by gaps in the brickwork in both gable ends and the two windows in the SSE elevation.

The building has provided an insight and record into early garage workshop activities in the village with the building housing generators that powered other machinery and equipment, since removed.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken of the outbuilding at Main Road/School Lane, Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire, because the structure was of significance in terms of local history and vernacular architecture.

The survey has successfully provided a record of the appearance of the building, indicating it was a single phase structure of probable 1930s date, together with details of its former usage as a garage workshop and store.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. A. Botherton of FieldView Homes who commissioned the work, and Mr. Gosling who provided access to the building. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Rachael Hall
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Rachael Hall
Post-excavation Analyst: Rachael Hall

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brunskill, R.W., 2000 *An Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture* (4th ed, retitled)

Department of the Environment, 1987 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989 *Lincolnshire, The Buildings of England* (2nd ed, rev. N. Antram)

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (3rd ed)

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

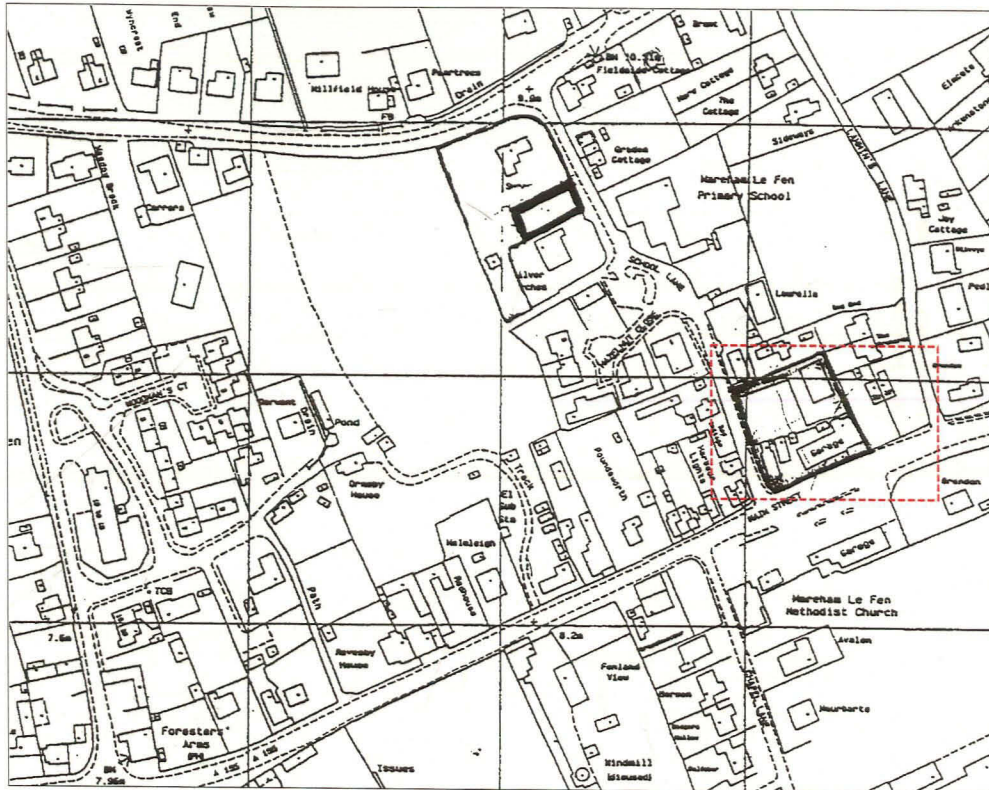
DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

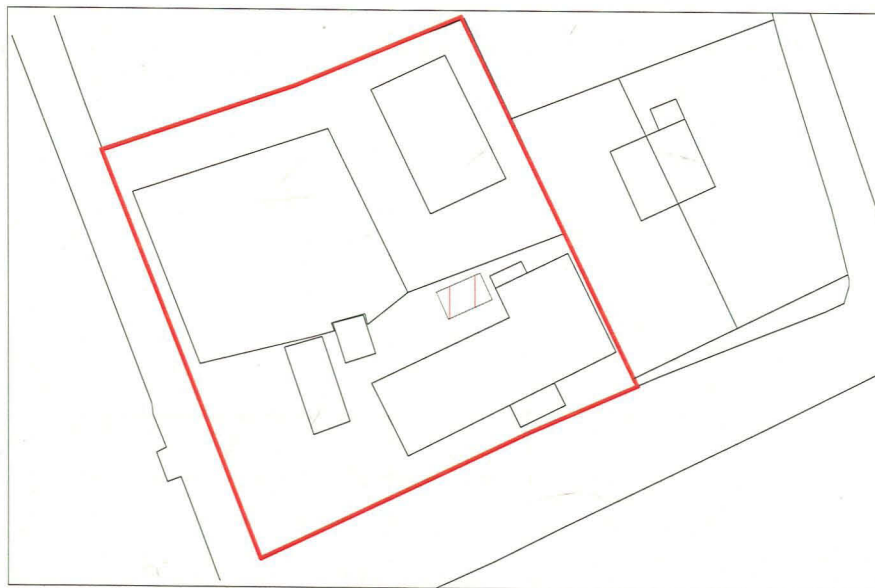
RCHME Royal Commission on the
Historical Monuments of England



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Area of Development within Village



Location of Recorded Building (with Development Area Shown)




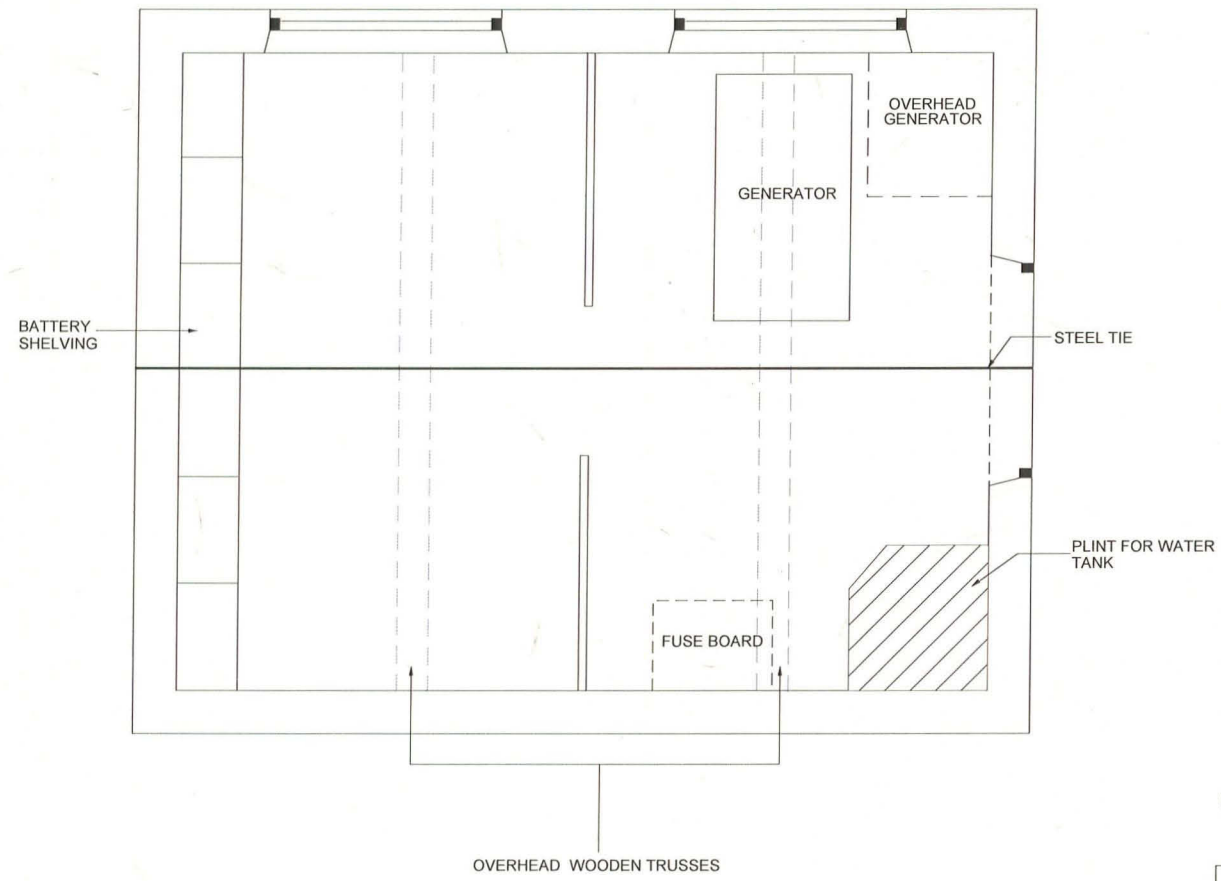
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Mareham-le-Fen, Main Road (MMR05)		
Scale: 1:750	Drawn by: RVH	Report No:93/05

Figure 2 Site Location and Location of Recorded Structure




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Mareham-le-Fen, Main Road (MMR05)		
Scale: 1:40	Drawn by: RVH	Report No:93/05

Figure 3 Dimensioned Sketch Plan of Recorded Outbuilding

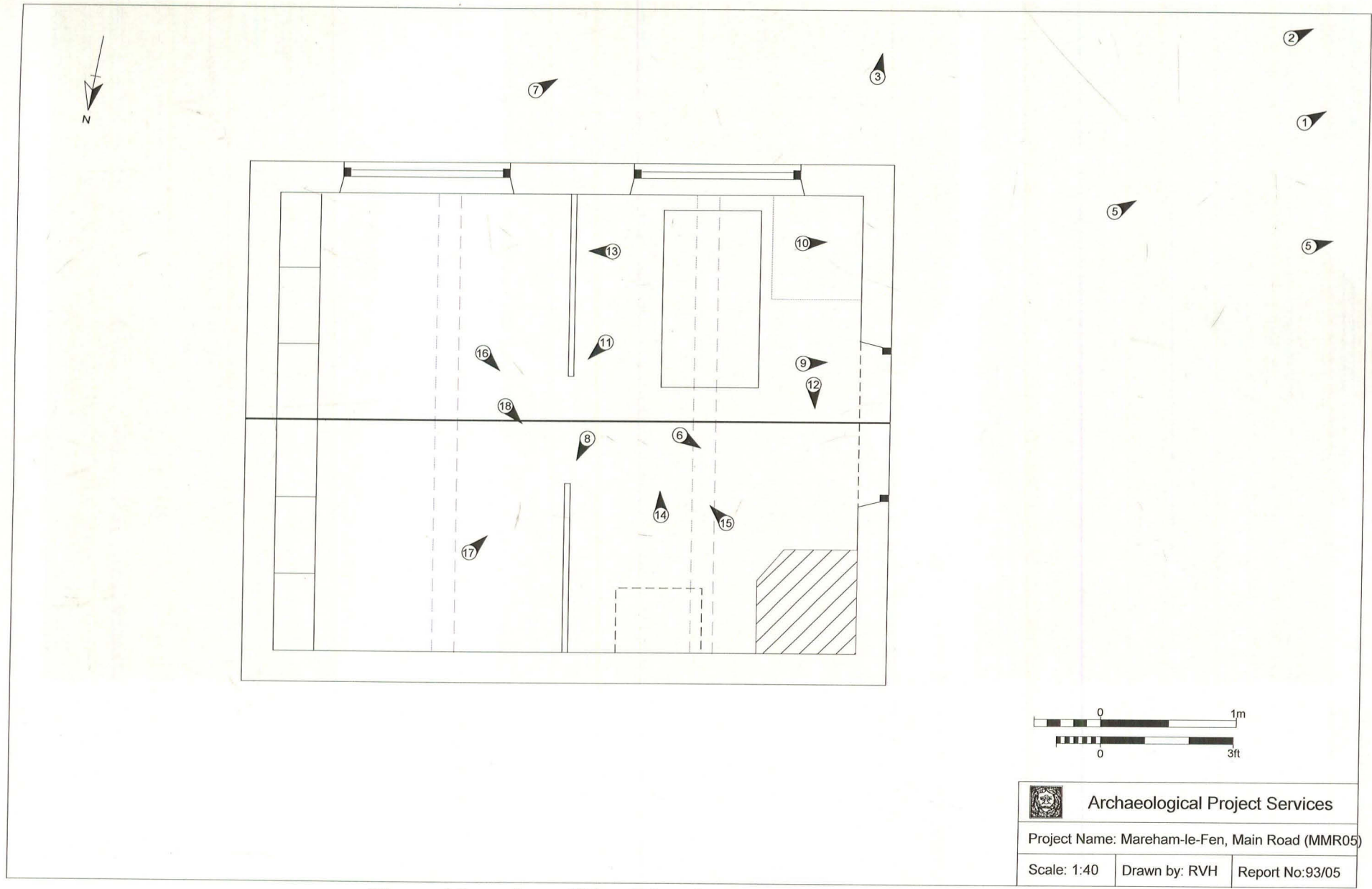


Figure 4 Location of Plate Directions



Plate 1 WSW
elevation of recorded
structure, looking
ENE



Plate 2 SSE elevation
of recorded structure,
looking ENE



Plate 3 Detail of
pantile roof, looking
NNW



Plate 4 WSW elevation showing wooden door, ventilation gaps and Tie Bar Plate, looking ENE



Plate 5 Detail of ventilation gaps and Tie Bar Plate, looking ENE



Plate 6 Roof trusses and the beam



Plate 7 Detail of wooden framed windows, looking SSE

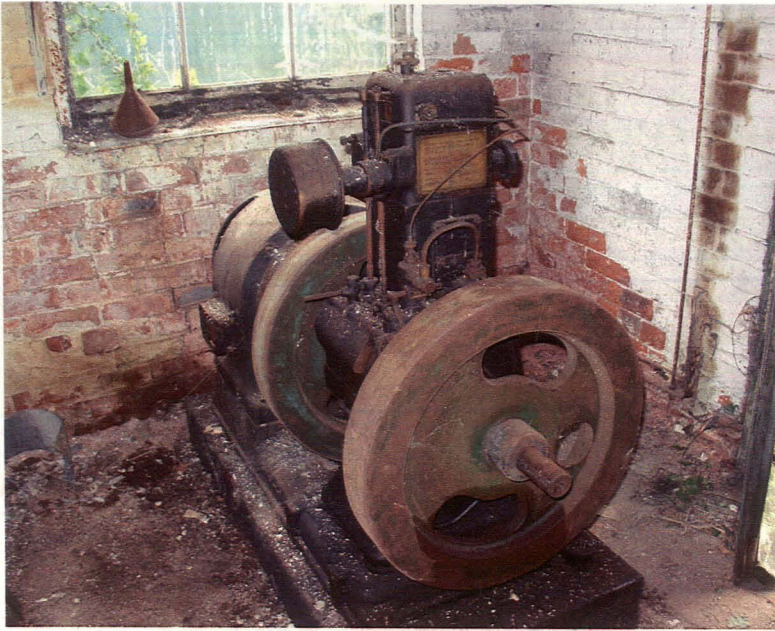


Plate 8 Large generator,
looking SW



Plate 9 Front
section of
large
generator,
looking NE

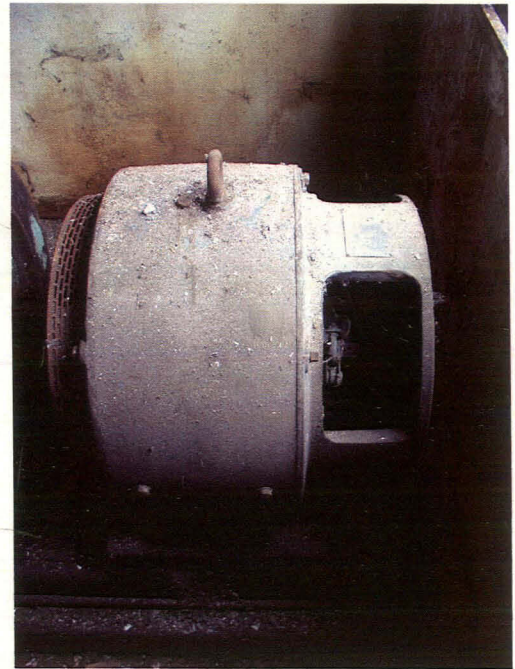


Plate 10 Rear section of
large generator, looking
ENE

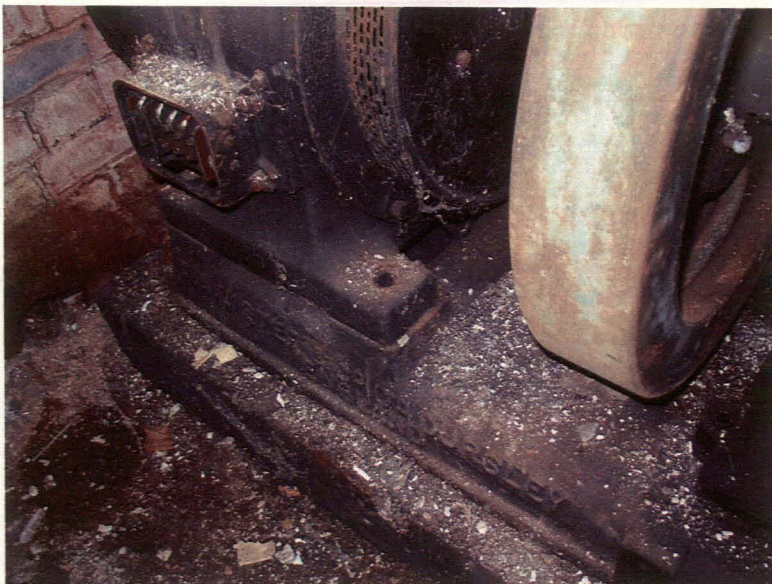


Plate 11 Embossed
trademark at base of large
generator, looking SW



Plate 12 Overhead smaller generator supported by girders



Plate 13 Girder supports for overhead generator, looking SW

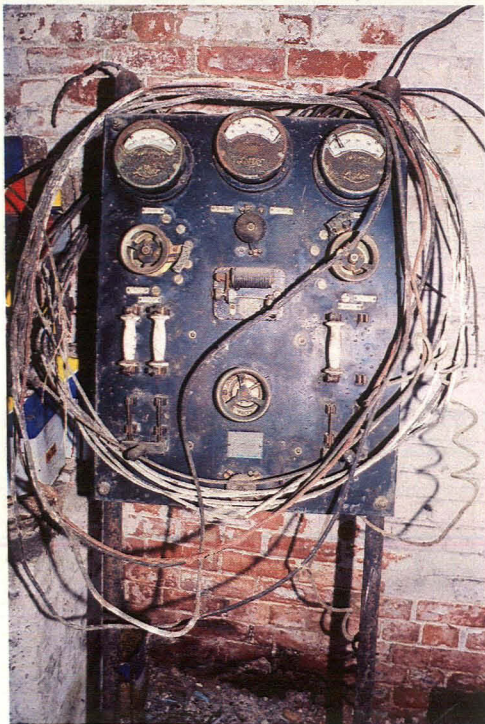


Plate 14 Fuse board and Junction box, looking NNW



Plate 15 Brick plinth (water tank stand), looking SW



Plate 16 Shelving on back wall, looking East

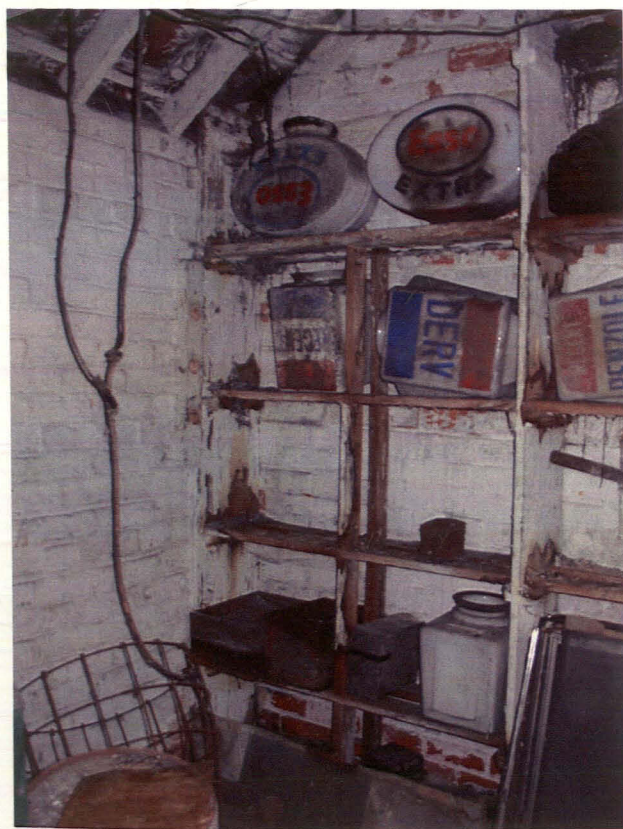


Plate 17 Shelving on back wall,
looking NE



Plate 18 Carboys stored in rear room,
looking East

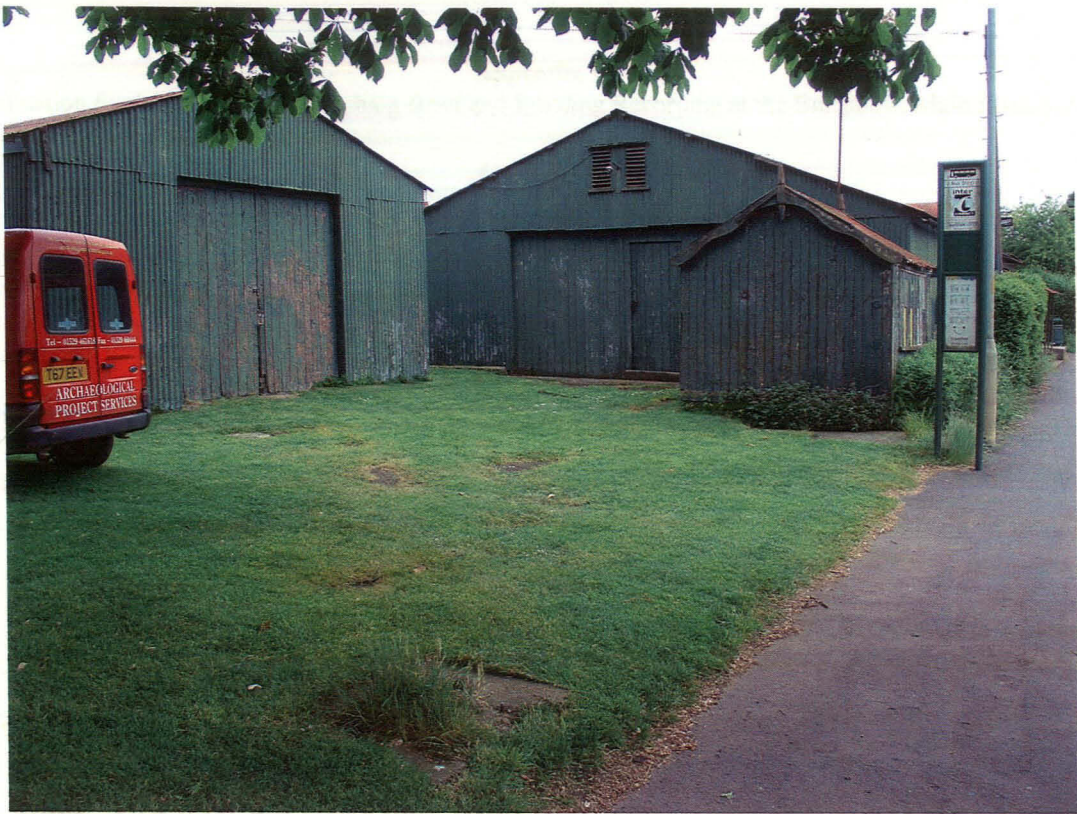


Plate 19 Garage buildings in front of recorded structure,
looking NE



Plate 20 Street frontage of garage buildings in front of recorded structure,
looking SW

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording at the Bungalow, Main Road/School Lane, Mareham-le-Fen, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief and programme of building recording is required prior to and during residential development at Main Road/School Lane, Mareham le Fen, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Remains of medieval and post-medieval occupation and industrial processes have been identified nearby and there is also evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area. Additionally, there is an historic building of local vernacular architectural interest on the site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of building recording and a watching brief prior to and during development groundwork on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of both the building recording and watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological recording (building recording and watching brief) prior to and during residential development on land at Main Road and School Lane, Mareham le Fen, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Mareham le Fen is located approximately 8km south of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The site lies toward the eastern end of the village, and is located on the north side of Main Road and east side of School Lane, centred on National Grid Reference TF 2822 6118.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S/114/02090/04) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the demolition of an existing bungalow and former commercial buildings and erection of a pair of semi-detached houses, a block of 3 houses, 3 detached houses, garages and access. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundwork associated with the development and recording of one of the existing commercial buildings (a brick and pantile building) prior to its demolition.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at about 8m OD on a gentle slope down to the south. Local soils are the Blackwood Association sandy gleys developed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 127).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Prehistoric artefacts are recorded from the vicinity with bronze and stone axes at various locations nearby. A scatter of Romano British pottery has been located to the southwest of the proposed development site.
- 6.2 Mareham-le-Fen is referenced in the Domesday Book of 1086 which recorded a church in the village. The parish church of St Helen dates to the 13th century and presumably replaced that mentioned in Domesday.
- 6.3 A medieval kiln, used in the manufacture of roof tiles and dated to 1300-1500, has been located at the western edge of the village.
- 6.4 Archaeological investigations nearby have identified medieval and post-medieval settlement remains.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the building recording will be to prepare a record of an older brick and pantile structure prior to its demolition.
- 7.2 The objectives of the building recording will be to:
- 7.2.1 Record and interpret the appearance, materials, techniques and features of the building.
 - 7.2.2 Establish the phasing and chronology of the building.
 - 7.2.3 Identify any evidence for function of the building.
- 7.3 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.3.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
 - 7.3.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. A RCHME (1996) Level 1 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
- A photographic survey showing the building in its context; details of the exterior; interior views of the principal rooms and circulation areas; and possibly structural or decorative details.
 - A roughly dimensioned ground plan, which may incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest;
 - A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.
- 8.2.2 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.3 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.
- 8.2.4 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.5 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.6 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner

and police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigations will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigations.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- A text describing the findings of the investigations.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation results.
- Location plans of the site and recorded building.
- Plans of the building and the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced. The building plan will be correlated to the photographic plates.
- Sections of the archaeological features.

- Interpretation of the development and use of the building, and the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the building elevations, general interior views and specific features, and the watching brief site and archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; East Lindsey District Council and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake that aspect of the work.
- 15.3 Building recording will be undertaken by a supervisor will experience up to Level 3 of the RCHME guidelines and will take one day.
- 15.4 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist Medieval and later - G Taylor, APS in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Rackham, Independent Specialist, or P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

- 17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be

supplied on request.

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19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Carboy	Bulbous glass storage jar
Light	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
Wall-plate	Longitudinal timber set on top of a wall on which roof trusses, joists or rafters rest.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Sheetscontaining dimensioned sketch plan
- 1 Photographic record sheet

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum
12 Friars Lane
Lincoln
LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2005.127

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: MFMR05

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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