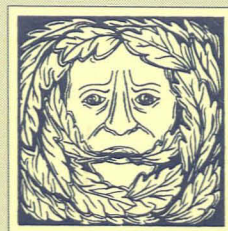


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**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AT
WALNUT TREE FARM
MILL LANE,
BRANT BROUGHTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WFBB07)**



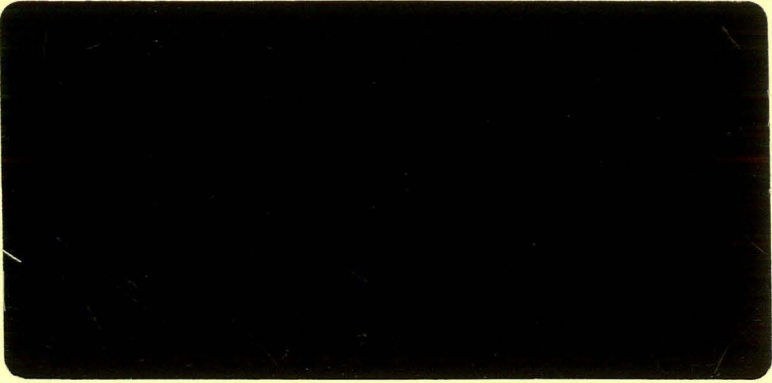
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receipt acknowledged 5/4/07 -
J. Hall

Conservation
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Highways & Planning
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PRN 64584

**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY AT
WALNUT TREE FARM
MILL LANE,
BRANT BROUGHTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WFBB07)**

Work Undertaken For
Tony Sharpe Building Design Consultants
On behalf of Mrs A. Askew

March 2007

Report Compiled by
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA(Hons) AIFA

Planning Application No: N/14/0735/06
National Grid Reference: SK 8905 5503
LCNCC Accession Number: 2007.39
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-24965

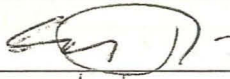
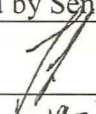
A.P.S. Report No. 27/07

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



Quality Control
 Walnut Tree Farm,
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 WFBB 07

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Date: 12/3/07	Date: 19-3-07

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken prior to redevelopment at Walnut Tree Farm, Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. The recorded buildings are of local historic interest.

The buildings, which form an L-shaped arrangement east of a farmhouse, were photographically recorded and plans of each floor were produced. Several phases of development were noted, along with evidence of functionally-specific features.

The earliest phase of the recorded buildings would appear to be the north range, comprising stables, loose boxes, an upper floor granary and a barn. The arrangement is similar to the first detailed depiction of the farm on the 1838 Tithe Award plan.

The second arrangement would appear to be an east and south range, the latter now demolished. These comprise open fronted cart sheds (including what would have been a four bay shed in the south range) and loose boxes or cow houses. At a slightly later stage, the north and east range were connected by the construction of a stable. This arrangement is first recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1891, but is likely to date to the mid 19th century.

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 was commissioned by Mr T. Sharpe of Tony Sharpe Building Design Consultants, on behalf of Mrs A. Askew, to undertake a programme of historic building recording and historical research of former farm buildings at Walnut Tree Farm, Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. A planning application (N/14/0735/06) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed conversion of the building to residential use. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording and historical research prior to the conversion works.

The building recording was carried out on 22nd February 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the North Kesteven Heritage Officer.

2.3 Site Location

Brant Broughton, in the parish of Brant Broughton and Stragglethorpe, is located 17km northwest of Sleaford and 17.5km north of Grantham, in the administrative district of North Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Walnut Tree Farm is located 2.9km northwest from the centre of Brant Broughton as defined by the parish church of St Helen at National Grid Reference SK 8905 5503 (Fig. 2). Walnut Tree Farm lies off Mill Lane at a height of c. 15m OD on generally level ground.

2.4 Historical Setting

A building is shown in this position as early as 1820 (OS 1820), although the scale of this map precludes detailed

planning. Dating from 1828, Bryant's 'Map of the County of Lincoln' is also too small a scale to show the layout of buildings, although a range of structures depicted where Walnut Tree Farm is located are referred to as Bucks Farm.

The first detailed mapping of Brant Broughton dates to 1838 and was produced for the tithe award (LAO I205). This shows three structures on the site. Two are L-shaped, creating an inverted C facing west, to a third detached building. The northern range correlates closely to the north range of the current recorded structure. The tithe award indicates that the land was owned by Edward Buck and occupied by John Knight. The award refers to the farm as 'house, outbuildings, yard, garden and orchard'.

The current arrangement of buildings is first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1891 which also shows a further building to the east. The yard area created by the three ranges are subdivided, suggesting it was used for stock control.

The farm was auctioned in 1912 and the sales particulars have plans and descriptions of the farm buildings (LAO Fane 9/29). The farm is under Lot 16 and is described as '*A Good Corn Farm, Situate at The Clays, with small farmhouse, garden and suitable farm premises. The farm premises comprise: chaff house and 4-horse stable with granary over, barn, 4-bay cart shed, 3 loose boxes, 3-bay open shed, 2 boxes with boarded fronts, corrugated crew-shed and 2 crew yards*'.

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification (Appendix 1), the aim of the work was to provide a record of the buildings prior to conversion works.

4. METHODS

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level I standard, according to the English Heritage specification (2006). This involved:

- the production of dimensioned plans
- general photographic views of the exterior of the building and the overall appearance of principal 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

Photographic recording was undertaken with a manual 35mm camera fitted with a 28-70mm macro lens using black and white print film along with a digital camera. An index of the photographs was compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro forma recording sheets.

5. RESULTS

The recorded structures form an L-shaped arrangement of buildings with a remnant of a further range represented by a wall along the south (Fig. 3). They comprise a two storey barn with a single floor extension aligned east-west and a north-south range of stables of single storey height. A concrete store alongside the barn has not been included within the recording exercise

All of the recorded buildings are of handmade brick with red pantile roofs. For clarity, the two different ranges will be described separately.

Barn

Exterior

The barn measures 22.05 m by 5.55m and has a single storey extension of 5.14m at its eastern end. The brickwork is in English Garden Wall bond.

The south facing elevation (Plate 1) is the principal elevation of the barn and contains two doors located fairly centrally along it. Both doors have segmental brick arches. A third doorway lies at the western end and is now blocked, although the lintel remains. All doors have limestone blocks within the brick where the hinges and bolts fittings were attached (Plate 2).

Three windows in the first floor are visible towards the west of the building (Plate 3) of which two are blocked, though still retain their wooden frames. Each window has a segmental arch over.

Honeycombed brickwork (Plate 4), to provide ventilation to the interior of the barn, occurs in five locations in the elevation, all apart from one on the ground floor.

At the eastern end of the south elevation is a single storey construction which has a straight join with the remainder of the barn. This has a central door with a brick arch and two circular recesses (these are matched on the interior of the room) using bullnose bricks (Plate 5). Above this at eaves level is a course of cogging bricks.

The west elevation has a gable end with attached stairway leading to a first floor door set centrally within the gable. The door has a segmental arch (Plate 6). The staircase has a single turn and overlies a small room or store which has a simple

arch opening with no door.

The north elevation is partially obscured by the concrete block lean-to (Plate 7). However, a door is located at the west end, which is off-line with the blocked doorway recorded on the south elevation. It has a similar wooden lintel above. Two doorways are evident within the lean-to which extend to eaves height (Plate 8). One is wide enough for a cart and presumably was its function. There are no stone fittings for hinges which may suggest it was permanently open. The second doorway is much narrower and has a single stone with an attached hinge towards the base on its east side, no upper equivalent is visible. Within the doorway is a timber frame for a door with a possible window above. Similar honeycomb brickwork for ventilation is also evident.

The east elevation is a simple single storey gable end with brickwork in a predominantly stretcher bond. There is a straight join to the north-south range.

Interior: Ground floor

The westernmost room is of single storey height with a single beam. Two doors, one now blocked (Plate 9), give access to the outside and another door is present giving access to the room to the east. It has a brick and stone floor.

The next room to the east was a stable and was divided into two bays with a central kicking post with a wooden partition (Plates 10 and 11). It retains its manger and hay rack. The manger is of brick over three arches in each bay with a wooden lip. The floor is of brick. A door gives access into the main barn area to the east.

The main barn (Plates 12 and 13) is of two-storey height and has a concrete floor throughout. There are seven internal buttresses within the barn area, of which some support tie-beams. On the west wall

is a small framed recess of uncertain function.

The roof within the barn is a collar and tie-beam truss, all of which have inclined struts.

The easternmost room has the door from the south intruding into the room with rounded corners using bullnose bricks (Plate 16). The two circular recesses visible in the external elevation are repeated within the room and would appear to be blocked. The floor is covered in litter.

Interior: First floor

Access to the first floor is via the external staircase on the west side of the structure. The first floor room extends 9.85m across this range of buildings and is partly portioned by a wood divide towards the west end. Two of the windows visible on the south elevation are bricked in with the most easterly still open. There is a door at the east end of the room which gives access to the main barn space on the ground floor (Plates 14 and 15). The roof is an extension of that recorded within the barn (see above).

Stable Range

Exterior

The eastern range measures 16.3m by 5.9m. The brickwork is in stretcher bond.

The west facing elevation is plain with two doors located towards the northern end (Plate 17). There is a decorative course of dentilation at the eaves. Towards the south are the remnants of the gable end to a former south range where a buttress is also apparent.

The south elevation is a simple gable end.

The east facing elevation has three open access sheds which are now partly infilled with wooden stable doors (Plate 18). A

door and window are located towards the north end and there is a blocked doorway to the north of this which would have given access to between the two ranges. A straight join is visible with the east elevation of the north range. The eaves are dentilated.

Interior

The northern room has two opposing entrances with a window facing east (Plate 19). The floor is of concrete with a brick lined drainage channel in the floor. The roof has a King post truss roof.

The southern area of this range was open to the east with three bays divided by pillars. The roof is the same construction and the floor is of earth and stone. Internal buttresses are apparent (Plate 20).

The South range

Nothing survives of the south range apart from an east-west wall which turns to the north at the western end. Although details are not readily apparent, this would appear to have been open fronted and contemporary with the east range.

6. DISCUSSION

The north range comprises a single loose box or tack room, a double stable, a barn and a first floor granary with windows for ventilation and represent the earliest phase of the farm buildings recorded.

The next phase of construction is the east range (and the now demolished south range) and comprises a possible cow shed and cart house. The south range may have been a 4-bay cart shed, as described in sales particulars of 1912.

Connecting the two ranges is the latest phase of construction which is the single-storey extension on the north range. The function of this room is not clear but may

have functioned as a tack room or stable. The purposes of the circular recesses are also not clear, but when considered with the dentilation of the brickwork, may be nothing more than decorative. However, there is a possibility that they have been blocked and could have been a small cupboard for storing curry combs and brushes.

The arrangement of structures is fairly typical of recorded farm buildings in Lincolnshire and has most of the elements associated with such structures. It is probable that the north range may be of early 19th century date where the arrangement of granaries above stables has been recorded, although by the later 19th century, cart sheds were usually located beneath the granary (Barnswell and Giles 1997, 52).

The east range is possibly of later 19th century date and incorporates a cart or implement shed with unimpeded access to the east. There are few recorded in the earlier 19th century in Lincolnshire and most examples in the county date between 1850-1875 (*ibid.* 56).

Contemporary with the east range would have been the south range. This appears to have been an open sided cart shed, though may also have provided accommodation for cattle. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan of 1891 shows the south range with the courtyard area seemingly divided into two pens.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Recording was undertaken on a range of farm buildings at Walnut Tree Farm, Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. Proposals had been made for conversion of the buildings and survey of them prior to alteration was required because the structures were of significance in terms of

local history and vernacular architecture.

The survey has provided a record of the appearance of the buildings, together with details of alterations and fittings. There are indications of three phases of building, commencing in the early 19th century with a granary, barn and stable. This is followed later in the 19th century by a cart shed and possible cow house and finally a stable.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr T. Sharpe who commissioned the work and report on the behalf of Mrs A Askew. Gary Taylor coordinated the project and edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

9. PERSONNEL

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 Building Recording: Mary Nugent, Gary Taylor
 Archive Research: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andy Failes
 Analysis and reporting: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barnswell, PS, and Giles, C, 1997 *English Farmsteads, 1750-1914*
- Bryant, A, 1828 *Map of the County of Lincoln*

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

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

LAO Fane 9/29, 1912 *Brant Broughton, Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale*

LAO I205, 1838 *Parish of Brant Broughton, Lincoln* (Tithe Award)

OS, 1820 *Sheet 277. Surveyors 2" drawing*

OS, 1891 *Lincolnshire [Parts of Kesteven.], 6inches to 1mile map, Sheet LXXXV. S.E.*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

LAO Lincolnshire Archives Office

OS Ordnance Survey

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

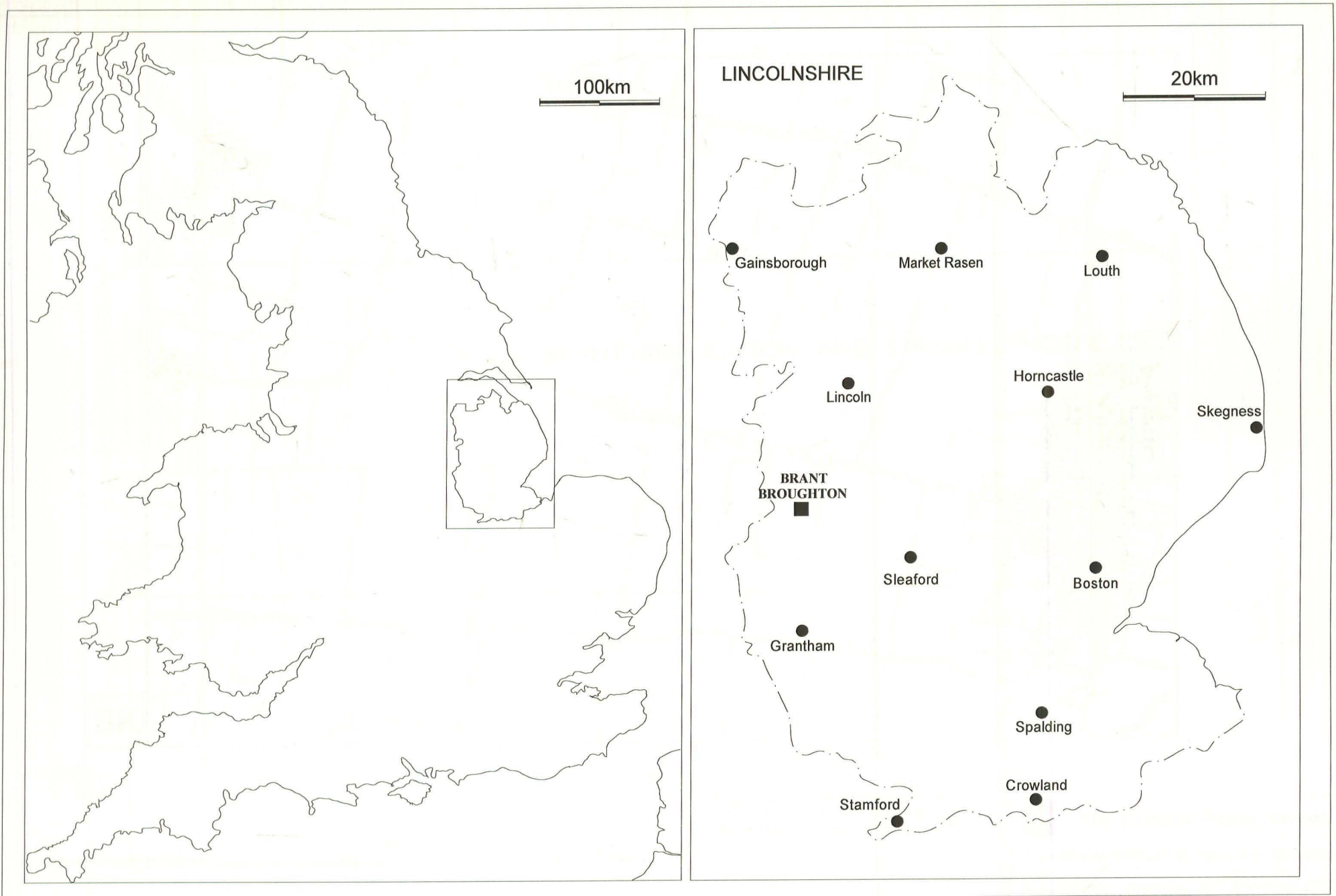
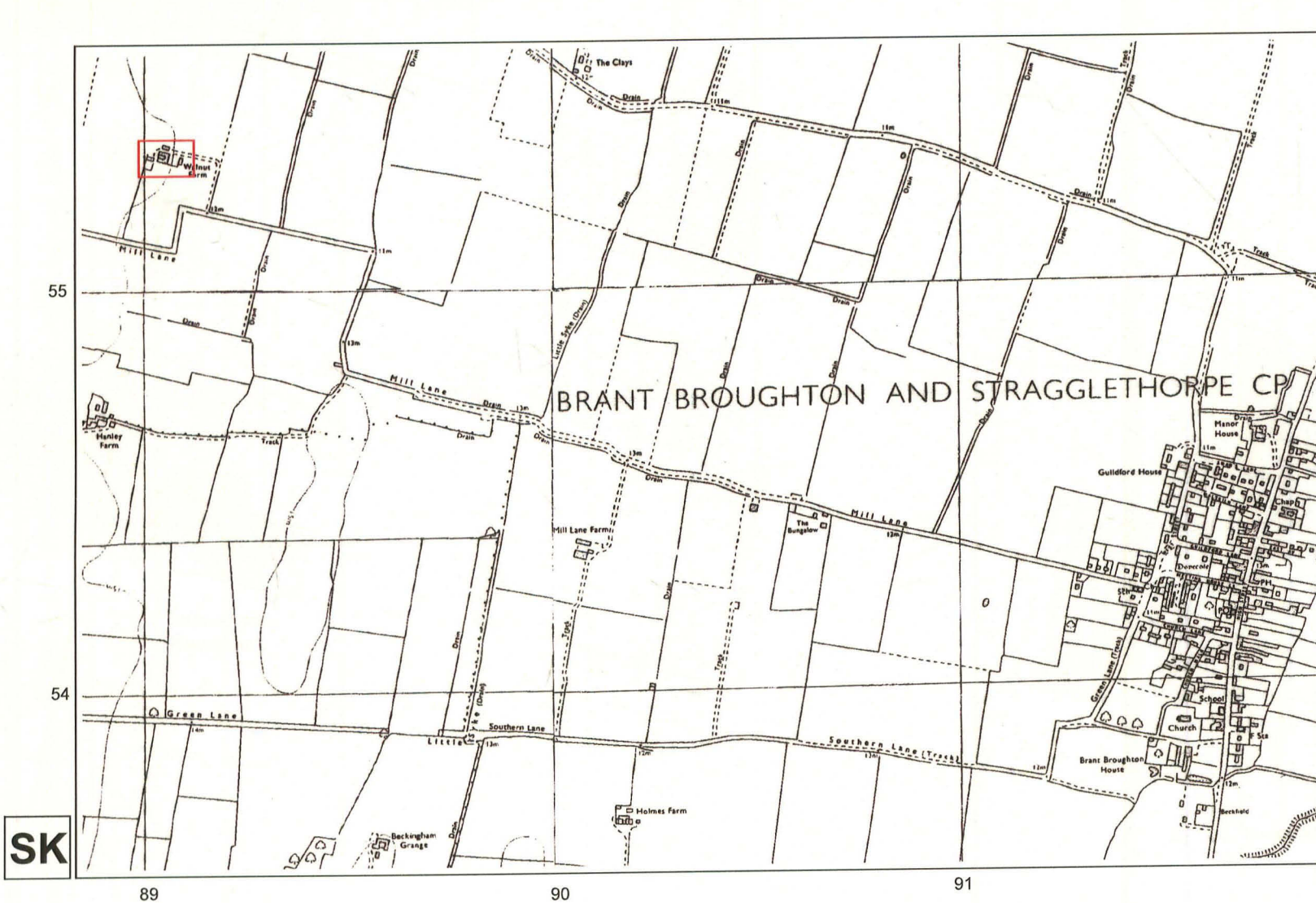


Figure 1 - General location plan



Area depicted in Figure 3

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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Walnut Tree Farm, Brant Broughton

Scale 1:15000 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 27/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

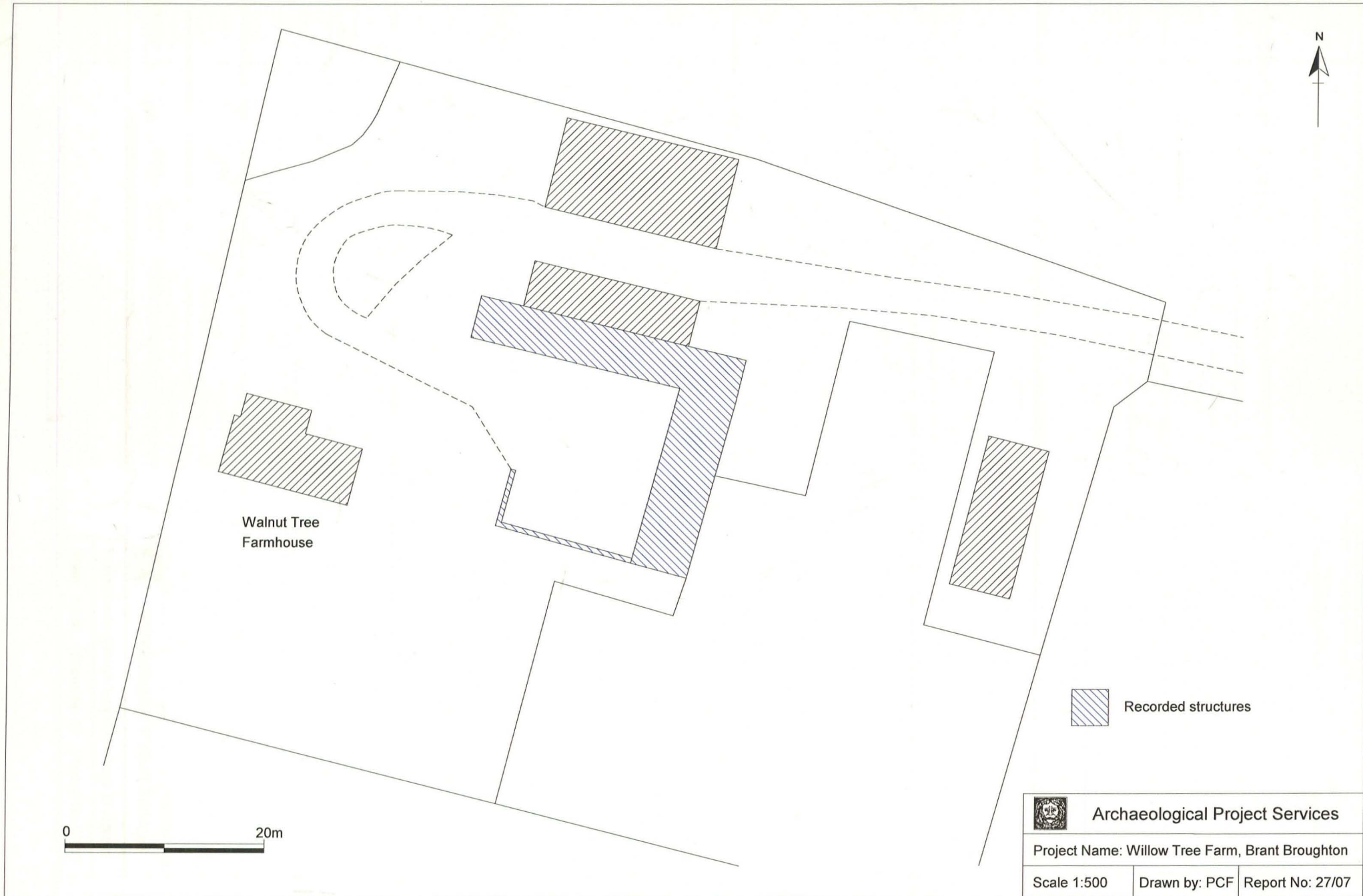
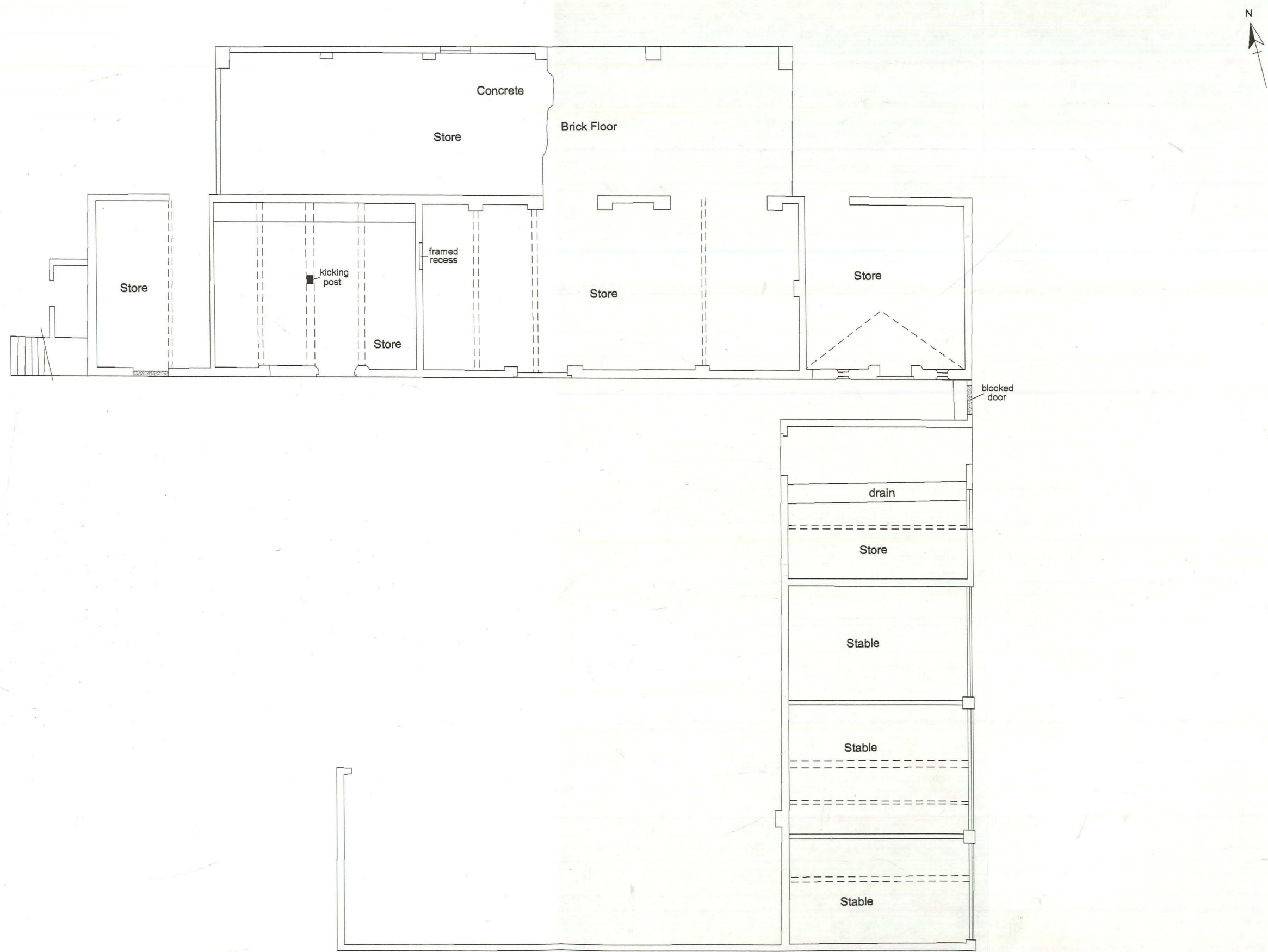


Figure 3 - Plan of Walnut Tree Farm showing location of recorded structures




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Walnut Tree Farm, Brant Broughton		
Scale: 1:125	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 27/07

Figure 4 - Ground plan of the recorded buildings

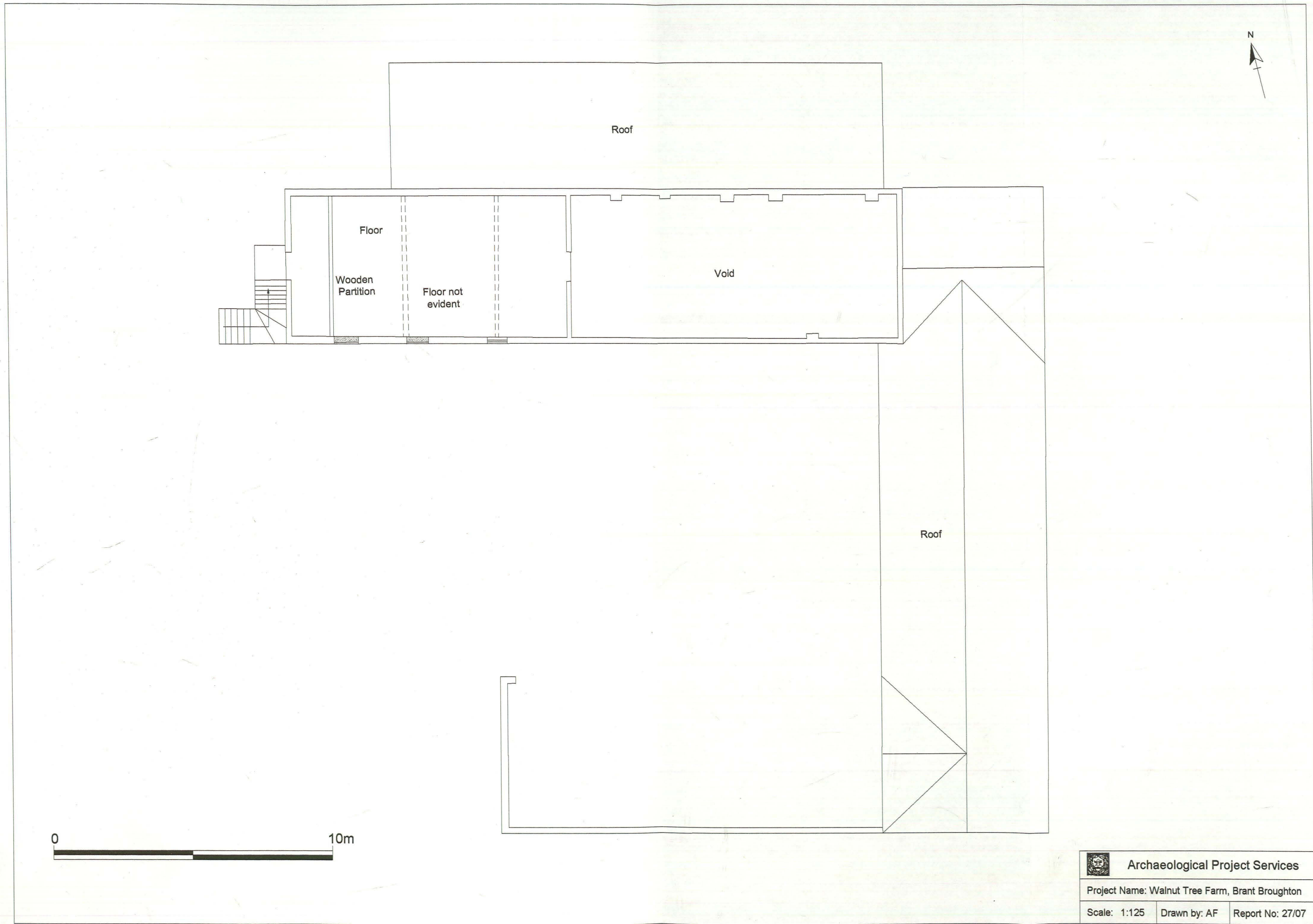


Figure 5 - First floor plan of the recorded buildings

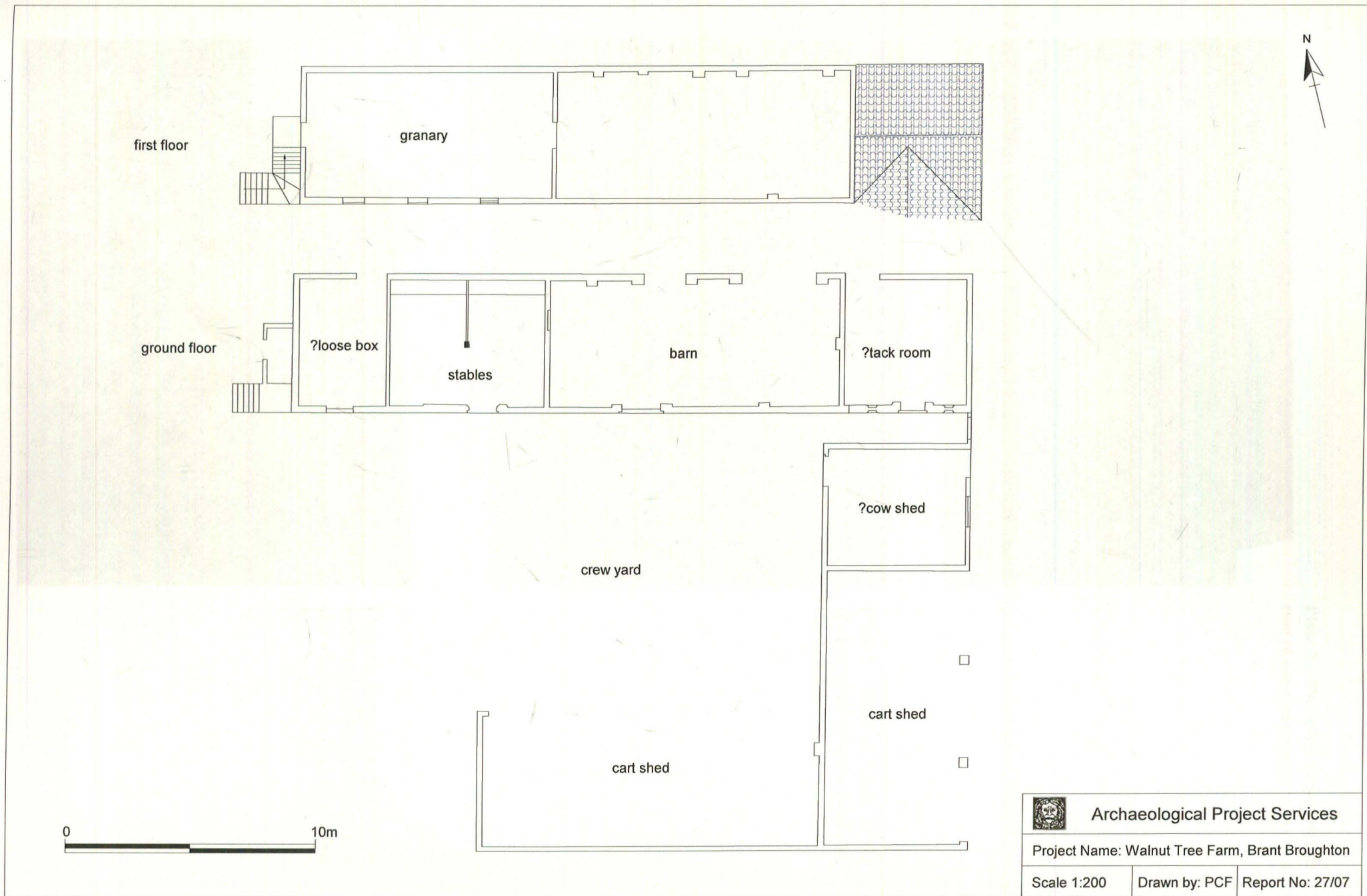


Figure 6 - Suggested layout of the recorded buildings


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Walnut Tree Farm, Brant Broughton		
Scale 1:200	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 27/07



Plate 1 - The south facing elevation of the north range



Plate 2 - South elevation of the north range showing doorway with stone fittings



Plate 3 - South elevation of the north range showing blocked door and window openings for the first floor



Plate 4 - View showing honey-combed brickwork ventilation



Plate 5 - View of the north range at the eastern end showing decorative brickwork and straight join to barn



Plate 6 - West facing elevation of the north range showing staircase to first floor



Plate 7 - View showing the concrete lean to on the north side of the north range



Plate 8 - View showing the principal doors to the barn in the north range



Plate 9 - Interior view of the western ground floor room with blocked doorway



Plate 10 - Eastern stable bay showing manger and hay rack



Plate 11 - Western stable bay

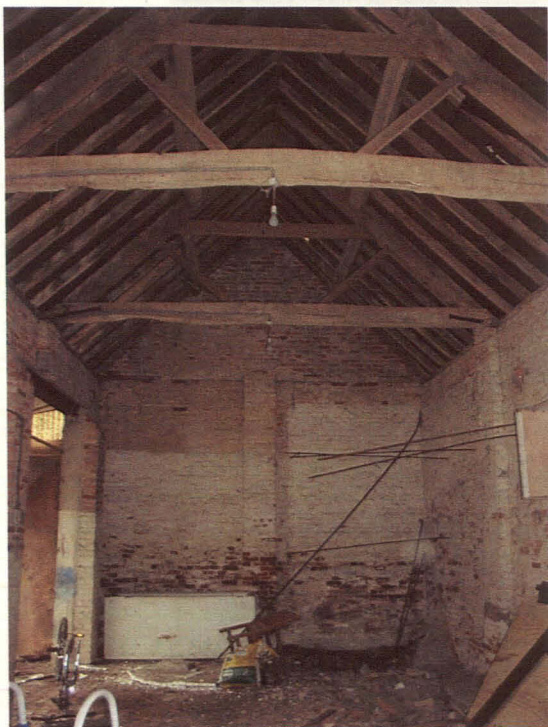


Plate 12 - View of the interior of the barn showing the collar and tie beam truss roof, looking east



Plate 13 - Interior view of the barn showing doorways to the stable and granary



Plate 14 - Interior view of the first floor granary looking east



Plate 15 - The granary interior showing the blocked window openings



Plate 16 - View of the interior of the east room of the north range, showing the circular brick recesses



Plate 17 - West facing elevation of the east range



Plate 18 - East facing elevation of the east range with former cart shed to the left

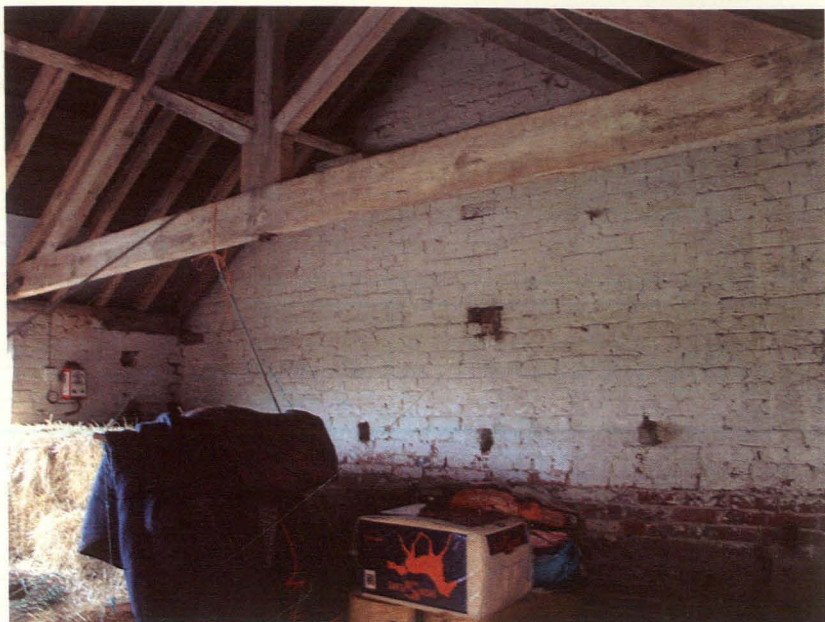


Plate 19 - Interior view of the north room of the east range showing the King post truss roof

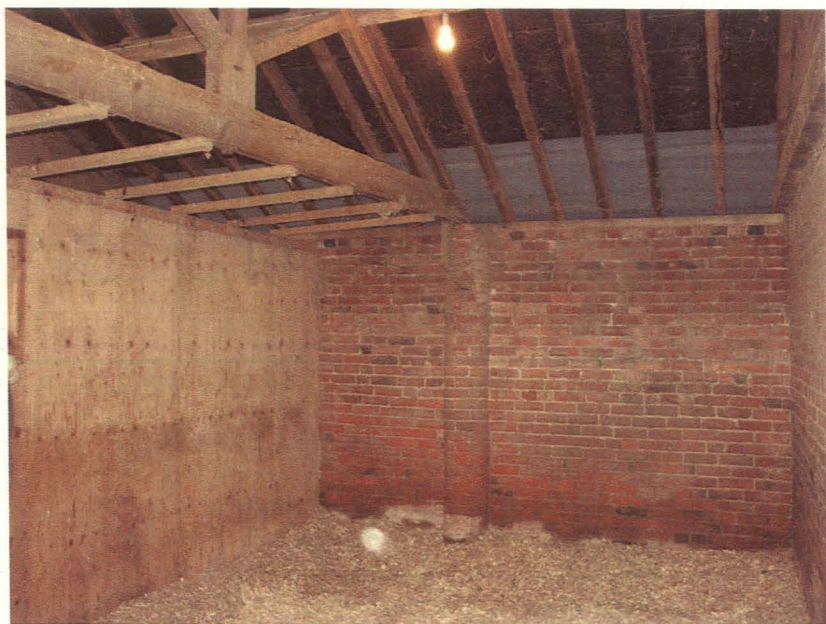


Plate 20 - Interior view of the former cart shed showing internal buttress and recent wooden partitions

Appendix 1

WALNUT TREE FARM, MILL LANE, BRANT BROUGHTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of farm buildings at Walnut Tree Farm, Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The buildings are of vernacular architectural and historic interest.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to conversion of the structures. The structures, ground plans, external elevations and internal details will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for historic building recording prior to conversion of farm buildings at Walnut Tree Farm, Mill Lane, Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Brant Broughton is located 17km northwest of Sleaford in the North Kesteven District of Lincolnshire. Walnut Tree Farm is located about 3km to the west of the village, off Mill Lane, at National Grid Reference SK 8905 5503.
- 3.2 Traditional agricultural buildings in their original state are becoming increasingly rare. The barns at Walnut Tree Farm are not listed but are of local historical interest as good examples of traditional Lincolnshire brick and pantile farm buildings. They are recorded on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/14/0735/06) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed conversion of the farm buildings to 3 dwellings. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording and historical research prior to the conversion works.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The aim of the work will be to provide a record of the standing buildings on the site prior to their alteration and to research the history of the structures.
- 5.2 The objectives will be to establish:
 - 5.2.1 the form of the building;

- 5.2.2 the date of the building and features of special interest;
- 5.2.3 the state of preservation of the buildings and any features of special interest present.

6 BUILDING RECORDING

- 6.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. An English Heritage (2006) Level 1 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:
 - 6.1.1 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.
 - 6.1.2 A roughly dimensioned ground plan, which may incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by
 - 6.1.3 A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.
- 6.2 Historical research will also be undertaken to identify documentary and cartographic evidence for the construction and use of the buildings. This information will be synthesised and incorporated in the report.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

- 7.1 General considerations
 - 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
 - 7.1.2 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.
 - 7.1.3 The building recording would be undertaken by staff with experience of such examinations up to English Heritage Level 3 standard.
 - 7.1.4 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 REPORTING

- 8.1 On completion of the fieldwork, a report detailing the results of the building recording will be prepared. This will consist of:
 - A summary of the survey results.
 - A description of the history and historical setting of the buildings.
 - A text describing the results of the building survey.
 - Location plans of the site and buildings.
 - A ground plan of the buildings.
 - Interpretation of the development and use of the buildings.
 - Appropriate photographs of the elevations, general interior views and specific features.

9 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 **ARCHIVE**

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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.

11 **PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 11.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*; *Industrial Archaeology Review*; and *Vernacular Architecture*.

12 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

13 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological/historical 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).
- 13.3 Where important archaeological/historical remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 13.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

14 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 14.1 The building recording will be undertaken prior to the conversion and is expected to take one day.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of building recording will undertake the work.
- 14.3 Analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from an illustrator.

15 **INSURANCES**

- 15.1 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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17 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

Specification: Version 1, 31-01-07

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Bay	Regular structural subdivision of a building; the bays may be marked by roof-trusses, beams etc.
Chaff House	Room for storage of animal fodder.
Cogging	Course of projecting bricks laid diagonally to give a saw-like effect in a cornice (<i>q.v.</i>) or string-course (<i>q.v.</i>) as a variant to dentilation (<i>q.v.</i>).
Collar	Transverse horizontal timber connecting pairs of rafters above their feet and below the apex of the roof.
Cornice	Crowning projecting moulded horizontal top of a building or part of a building. Also the decorative moulding in the angle between wall and ceiling.
Dentilation	With dentils – small blocks forming a long, closely set, horizontal series under the cornice (<i>q.v.</i>).
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).
King post	Vertical timber standing on a collar (<i>q.v.</i>) or tie beam (<i>q.v.</i>) and rising to the apex of a roof to support a ridge piece.
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.
Purlin	Longitudinal timber giving support to the rafters of a roof.
Segmental heads/arches	Arch with its centre below the springing-line, thereby forming a very gentle arc compared to the width of the opening it spans.
Straight join	Regular vertical junction between two sections of walling that shows one part was butted against the other.
String course	Horizontal course or moulding projecting from the surface of a wall.
Tie beam	Main transverse beam in a roof truss connecting the feet of the principal rafter and preventing the spreading of the two sides of a sloping roof.
Ventilator openings	Openings through a wall to provide ventilation. Usually formed by omitting bricks, and arranged in various patterns.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Dayworks record sheet
- 2 Sheets of scale drawings

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2007.39

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WFBB 07

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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