

**BUILDING SURVEY OF
FARM BUILDINGS AT
THE ELMS,
HUBBERT'S BRIDGE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HBE03)**

FRAMPTON PARISH



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Directorate

**BUILDING SURVEY OF
FARM BUILDINGS AT
THE ELMS,
HUBBERT'S BRIDGE,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(HBE03)**

FRAMPTON PARISH

Work Undertaken For
Mr And Mrs Emerson

September 2003

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

Planning Application No: B/03/0009/FULL

National Grid Reference: TF 271 437

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A.P.S. Report No. 154/03

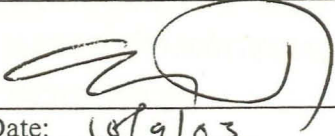
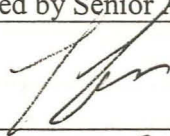
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



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Building Recording
The Elms, Hubbert's Bridge, Lincolnshire
HBE03

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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological building recording was undertaken on farm buildings prior to redevelopment at the The Elms, Hubbert's Bridge, Lincolnshire. The recorded barns are of historic interest, adjacent and related to 18th century Grade II Listed farm buildings, and important in terms of local rural vernacular archaeology.

The recorded barns, which form a U-shaped arrangement around the north, west and south sides of the farmyard, were photographically recorded and a ground plan was produced. Several phases of development were noted, along with the remains of agricultural features.

The earliest phase of the recorded buildings was the back wall of the southern listed barn, which the main southern wing abuts. However, most of this rear wall has been removed and replaced by iron stanchions. Reused timbers displaying peg holes were employed in the western range as uprights carrying beams. These timbers may date to the construction of the main granary buildings. Throughout the barns is evidence of troughs and hayracks in the form of recesses cut into the brickwork. One of the stables retains an intact trough and hayrack and another compartment still contains saddle racks.

Brief examination of a hatch door in the northern listed barn revealed that this entry, which is to be heightened, is in the 20th century extension to that structure.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

'... a program 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 Mr and Mrs Emerson to undertake a programme of historic building recording of farm buildings at The Elms, Hubbert's Bridge, Lincolnshire. A full planning application (B/03/0009/FULL) had been submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed redevelopment of the barns to holiday lets. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording prior to demolition and conversion works.

The building recording was carried out on 1st September 2003 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Site Location

Hubbert's Bridge is located 5km west of Boston in the parish of Frampton, Boston Borough, Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The farm buildings are located on the north side of the South Forty Foot drain, approximately 200m east of Hubbert's Bridge railway station, within the grounds of The Elms, at National Grid Reference TF 271 473 (Fig 2).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Setting

Little is known archaeologically about Hubbert's Bridge, with previous investigations within the local area identifying no datable archaeological

remains. Romano-British greyware pottery has been recorded within the vicinity.

Two of the buildings at The Elms are Grade II Listed structures (Fig 3). These are a former barn with saddlery attached, now partly used as a loose box and stores, and a stable and store. The barn is early 18th century, altered in the 20th century, while the stable and store is of mid 18th century date. Both are of red brick in English bond, with steeply pitched pantiled roofs with brick coped tumbled gables and both are two storeys high. The barn has a plinth and has three offsets on top and corbelled out eaves, whereas the stable and store has a garret and short plinth. On the front of the barn is a later brick lean-to addition, incorporating the original advanced entry bay. In the left hand gable of the barn there is a planked door and 2 fixed lights with louvers beneath. The interior of the barn retains opposed advanced entry bays and a Queen strut roof with staggered butt purlins.

The stable and store has a four bay front with two planked stable doors to the ground floor and four two-light glazing bar fixed lights on the first floor. To the left there is a later lean-to addition, while the right gable has a single planked door, a window of glazing bar pivot sash form and a fixed light to the garret. Within, the stable and store retains a close coupled collar roof. All the openings in the barn and the stable and store have segmental heads (DoE 1987, 30-1).

Approximately 500m west of The Elms is Hubbert's Bridge Farm, a three storey, five bayed mid-Georgian house. There are other 17th-19th century buildings and structures, some of them Listed Grade II, in the general area (*ibid*; Pevsner and Harris 1989, 192).

3. AIMS

In accordance with the specification, the aims of the work were to provide a record of the buildings prior to demolition and conversion works.

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 4)
- 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 farm buildings recorded form a U-shaped arrangement of outbuildings located immediately behind two listed barns discussed in the archaeological setting (Figs. 3 and 4). The listed barns (Plates 1 and 2) were not recorded as part of this building survey as no structural

alterations are being made to them during the proposed conversion works. However, a note was made of an entry to the northern listed barn.

Set around a yard with the detached farmhouse to the east, the U-shape arrangement of barns comprises a southern and a northern wing linked by a north-south range on the western side (Plates 3-5).

The buildings form a one-storey brick structure opened to its pitched roofs. The earliest phase was identified at the point where the southern wing joins the extension of the listed granary. The back, western, wall of the extension to the listed barn has previously been removed and replaced with two iron stanchions to support the roof. This removal of the back wall has enabled direct access to the main barn, and allowed the wheel tracks centrally inlaid into the main barn floor to form a continuous route into the listed granary (Plate 6).

Forming the southern wing of the complex, the main barn shows several construction phases. The southern elevation (Plate 10) is constructed of handmade bricks with five windows and two lower half stable doors infilled with modern machine made bricks (dated to the second half of the 19th century or later). Located at the westernmost end of the main barn in the southern elevation is a timber hung sliding door (Plate 12).

The bricks in the northern wall appear to be slightly later than those of the southern elevation. Five timber-framed top opening windows with metal shuttered brackets and three timber stable bottom half doors with metal latches overlook the courtyard (Plates 3, 8, 9, 11). At the westernmost end of the elevation is a wide vehicular opening. Concrete is the flooring material for the main barn with a shallow concave

drain immediately parallel to the southern elevation cut into the concrete. The barn is roofed with corrugated steel sheeting supported by five iron frames and cross bars (Plates 6, 7).

Adjoining the southern wing is a later north-south orientated machine made brick built structure, comprising four cells. This forms part of the western range (Plates 4, 14). All the rooms are open to the roof which is pitched and pantiled. All the rooms are floored with handmade bricks, with the exception of the northern stable which is floored with rough mosaic tiles.

An opening with concrete sills where a possible window has been removed is present in the apex of the southern gable located in the southernmost cell (Plate 13). This cell is likely to have functioned as a store/chaff room as, unlike many of the other cells, there is no evidence of any cattle feeding troughs or tethering rings having been removed. An internal wooden door located in the northern wall provides access to the adjacent cell (Plate 15).

Immediately north of the store/chaff room and stepping down very slightly is a larger cell, which is open to the main barn. Scarring along the western wall extending partially along the southern and northern internal walls indicates the removal of a cattle/horse trough and a feeding rack which would have run along the entire length of the western back wall.

Like the previous two rooms, the next cell (the saddlery) can only be entered by internal doorways. A wooden stable door is located in the cell's south internal wall. A wooden framed window located in the eastern external wall faces out over the courtyard. Two rows of wooden pegs set into the brickwork on both the southern and northern internal walls form saddle racks, above which are bridle hooks (Plate 16).

The final cell within the brick structure can only be accessed via the courtyard. The door has been removed and only part of the wooden frame remains (Plate 17). Rough mosaic tiles form the flooring material, with drains cut into the floor along the southern and northern edges. Along the back wall/western elevation, recesses cut into the wall indicate that a trough and a feeding rack have been removed. This cell would have functioned as a stable.

Abutting the brick structure to the north is a barn with an open side facing the farmyard (Plate 18). A straight join was identified between the southern brick structure and the back wall/western elevation of this open barn. The western wall shows evidence of a trough and hayrack having been removed in the form of recesses and scarring of the brickwork. Timber beams carried on timber posts support a corrugate steel roof (Plate 18). The timber posts have been reused from elsewhere and show a considerable number of peg holes and beam slots (Plate 19).

The western range barn abuts the northern wing. The entire northern wing has a pitched roof with pantiles that are capped with half-round ridge tiles. Located centrally is a large open barn where five iron stanchions carry the roofing beams (Plate 20). None of the stanchions were visibly stamped with a manufacturer's mark. The back wall/northern elevation of the open barn again displays evidence of a trough and hayrack having been removed through recesses cut into the brick wall to support the feeding implements. The northern elevation is a continuous wall constructed of handmade bricks. Flanking the open barn at both the eastern and western end are two further stables.

Both the eastern and the southern walls of the western stable are constructed of

machine made brick that abuts the earlier handmade brick northern elevation of the east-west wing. Recesses cut into the wall at the northern end of the stable show that both a trough and rack have been removed. An agricultural iron attachment is fixed to the western wall. The stable was accessed by a door located in the eastern wall.

The eastern stable is in a poorer state of repair than the rest of the farm buildings, with part of the internal western wall has collapsed (Plate 21). The roof having suffered deterioration and part of the eastern wall and all of the southern wall have been rebuilt. The collapsed internal wall of machine made brick has been built up against an earlier handmade short brick wall (built to half room height). A wooden feeding trough and a hayrack remain attached to the northern wall (Plate 22).

A note has been made of the half entrance in the rear extension of the northern listed granary. At present the opening consists of a half door (hatch) with a concrete lintel (Plate 23). This is to be heightened to allow for the addition of a full sized doorway, though no other structural work is to be undertaken at present to this building. A little to the north of this hatchway is a straight join in the brickwork and north of this junction is a narrow projecting bay containing a timber door.

6. DISCUSSION

The recorded farm buildings form a U-shape arrangement, which is axially related to the granary and farmhouse. This layout is known as a courtyard arrangement and is typical of the largest farms of over 110ha (Brunskill 1999, 104-5).

The main barn building, which is essentially the entire southern wing, appears to have functioned as a workshop

and a processing area, with the large opening allowing access to machinery and the central metal tracking enabling the movement of goods through the barn. All the window and door openings along the southern elevation are infilled with brick patching, though those in the northern elevation which overlook the courtyard remain intact. The half doors or hatches recorded in the northern elevation may indicate that the barn had an earlier function as a livestock shed with the low doors providing access for animals such as sheep or pigs. Low hatchways of similar form are found on other Lincolnshire farms where they were used to pass fodder in to pigsties (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 62-3)

Three of the four cells located at the southern end of the north-south western range are floored by handmade bricks. The bricks used in the flooring are earlier than those of the walling and it is therefore possible that the flooring bricks may have been reused from earlier parts of the farm buildings, which have been rebuilt or renovated.

The southern cell of this western range has an opening high up in the gable and probably served as a chaff house. Alongside it is a barn with an open side and scars of removed feeding equipment, a manger and hayrack. This suggests that this cell acted as a stable, or possible shelter shed. Immediately to the north of this stable/shelter shed is a room that still retains bridle and saddle hooks and clearly functioned as a saddlery, while adjacent to the north is a small stable or loose box.

Alongside these cells is a building open to the courtyard. This retains scars from removed trough and hayrack and would have functioned as a shelter shed, which livestock could have moved freely in and out of (Brunskill 2000, 168).

The reused beams supporting the roof at the frontage of the north-south range open barn are all marked by a large number of peg holes and beam slots. It is very likely that these beams have been reused from elsewhere in the farm buildings and have perhaps derived from the demolition/re-roofing of the barn.

Most of the northern wing is provided by a large shelter shed, open to the courtyard and bearing scars of removed troughs and hayracks. At either end of this shelter shed are small individual stables or loose boxes. That at the eastern end retains its feeding trough and hayrack, though scars in the walling of the western barn indicate that the feeding equipment in the western loose box has been removed in the past.

Both of the open barns and several of the individual cells have evidence troughs and hayracks having been removed. This takes the form of scarring and recesses cut into the brickwork. It is likely that the open barns would have functioned as shelter for livestock and, possibly, machinery.

Throughout the buildings there is considerable evidence of renovation having taken place, with many of the walls showing brick patching where windows have been infilled or where walls have been strengthened as a result of wear and tear.

The listed buildings are not included in the present scheme of conversion works and so have not been examined as part of this scheme of building recording. However, reference has been made to the small entrance hatch in the rear extension of the northern building which is to be heightened to form access to the cell (Fig. 4). To the north of this hatchway is a straight join in the brickwork that defines the northern limit of the extension and the south side of the original advanced entry bay of the barn (Plate 23). This hatch door,

which has a concrete lintel, is therefore located in the 20th century extension to the barn.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Building recording was undertaken on farm buildings at The Elms, Hubbert's Bridge, 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 farm buildings, together with details of alterations and fittings. There are indications that the three building ranges were constructed separately and were predominantly associated with livestock. Additionally, examination of a doorway to be altered in one of the Listed structures established that this entry was in the 20th century extension to the building, not the original 18th century part.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr and Mrs Emerson who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. David Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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

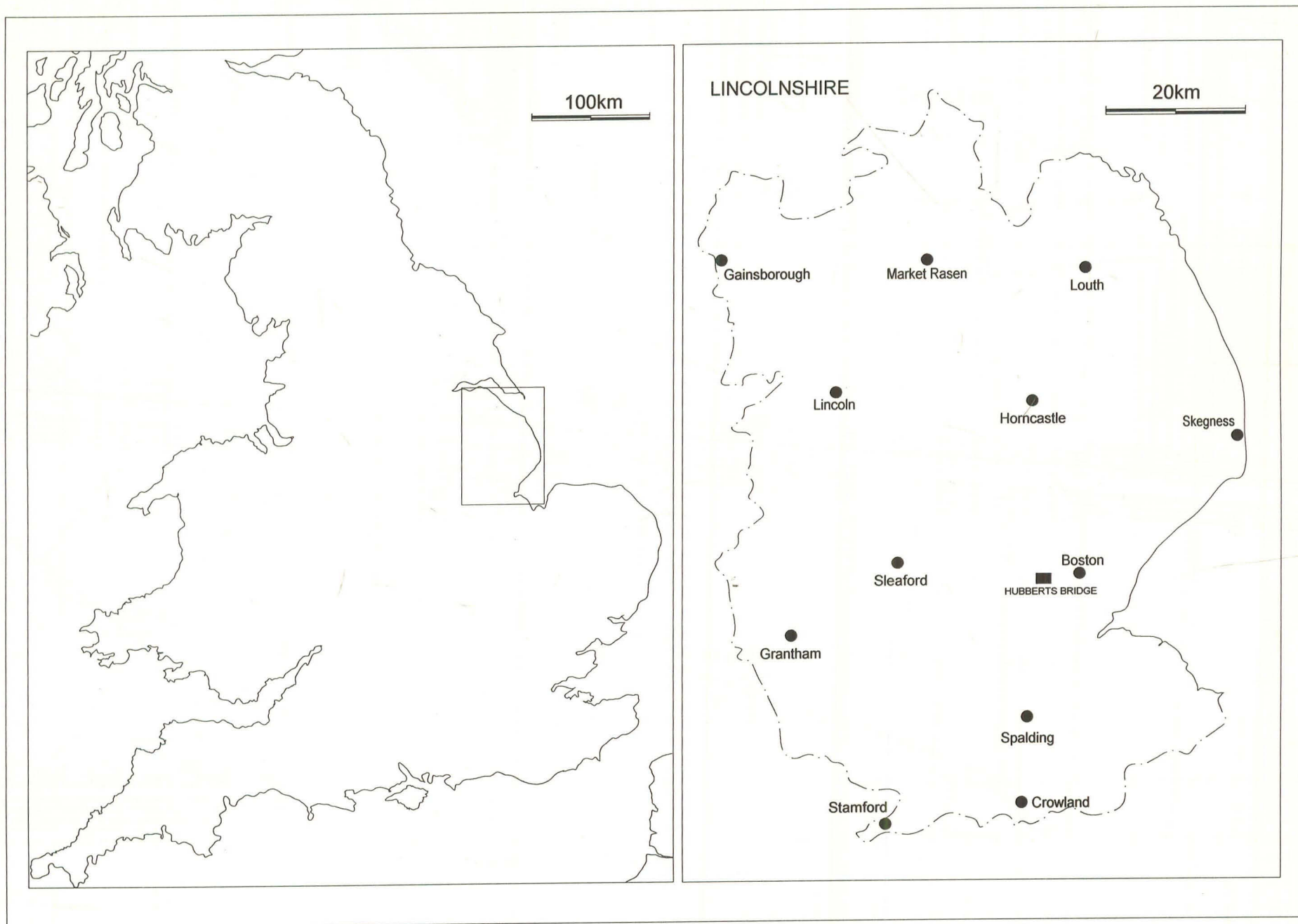


Figure 1: General Location Plan

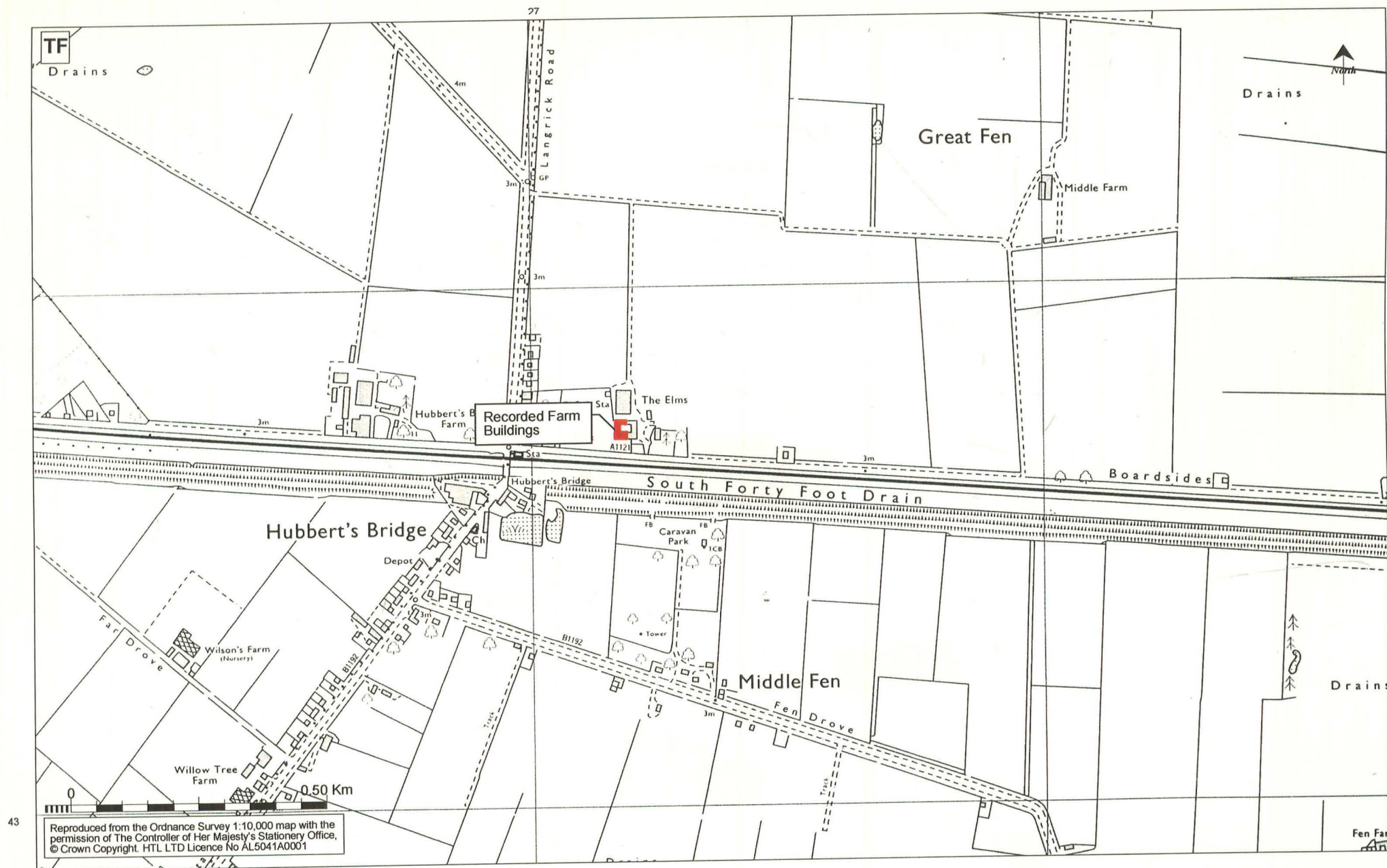


Figure 2 Location of Elms Farm

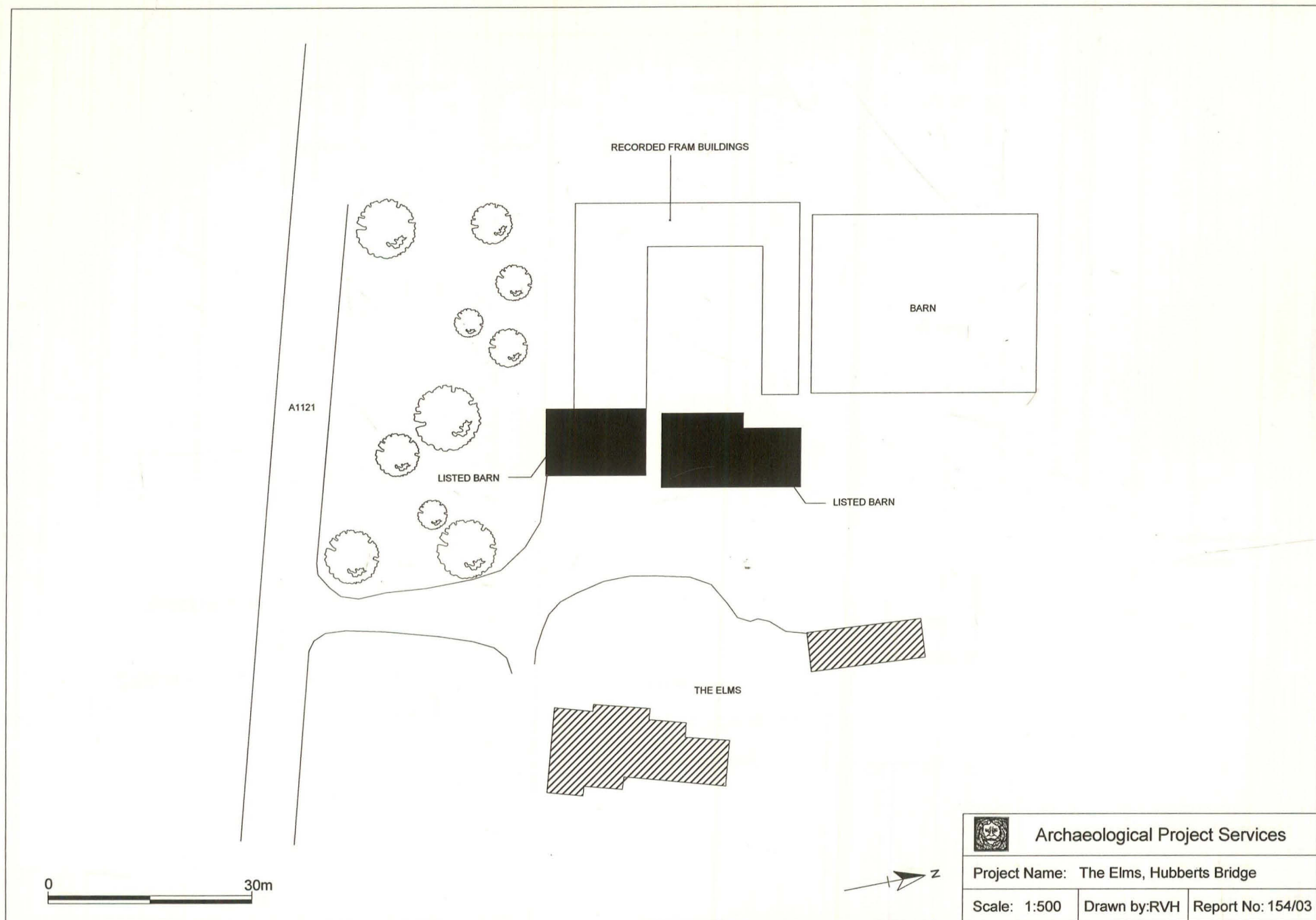


Figure 3: Location of recorded Farm Buildings

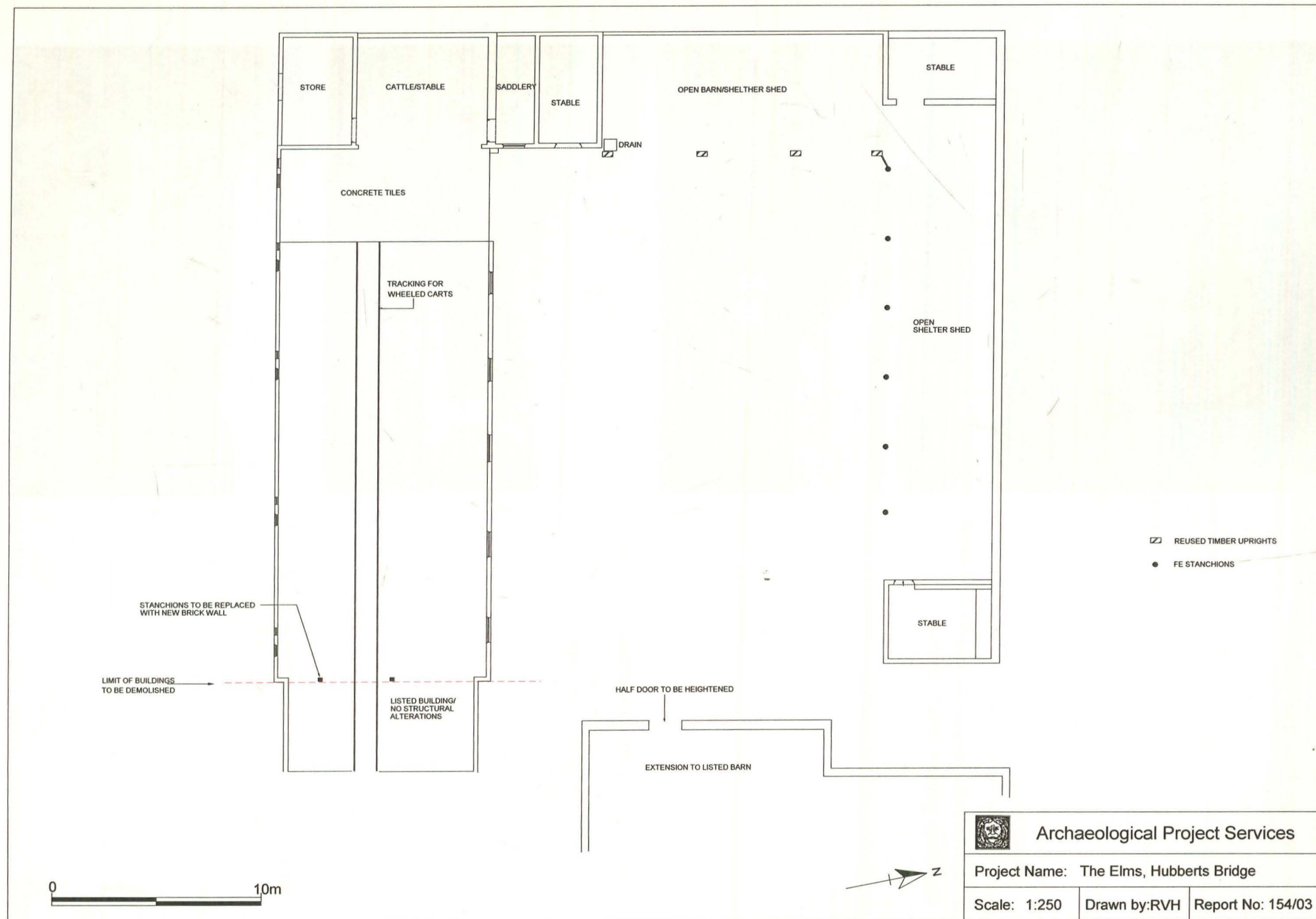


Figure 4: Measured Plan of Recorded Barns



Plate 1 View of unrecorded Grade II southern barn, looking southwest



Plate 2 View of unrecorded Grade II northern barn, looking northwest



Plate 3 General view of recorded barns from the northeast corner of courtyard, looking southwest



Plate 4 North-south range, showing open barn, looking northwest



Plate 5 Northern east-west wing
showing open barn, looking
north



Plate 6 Interior of southern wing,
showing iron roof trusses in
main barn



Plate 7 Detailed view of iron roof
trusses



Plate 8 Window and lower hatch
door arrangement, northern
elevation of southern wing,
looking south



Plate 9 Hinge detail on lower hatch door of northern elevation of southern wing, looking south



Plate 10 Brick patching in southern elevation of southern wing, looking northwest

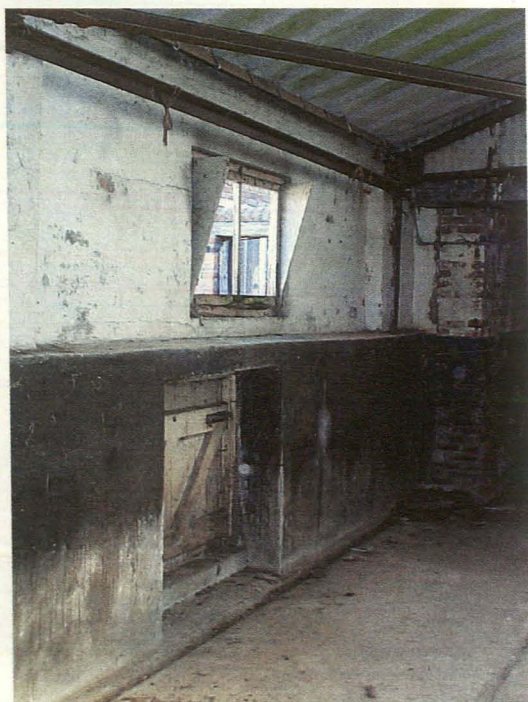


Plate 11 Internal detail of window and lower door hatch in northern elevation, looking northwest

Plate 12 Join of southern range to western wing, looking north

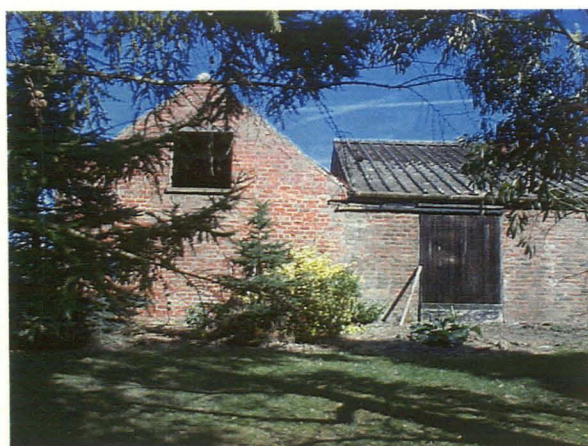




Plate 13 Removed window in
southern elevation of
western range, looking
north



Plate 14 Western elevation of western
range, looking north-northeast

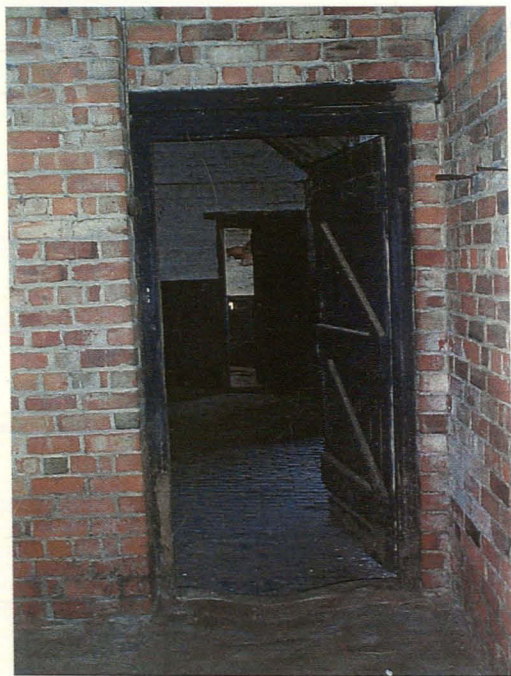


Plate 15 Internal door between chaff room
and adjacent northern room,
showing handmade brick floor,
looking north

Plate 16 Saddlery, showing saddle
rack and bridle hooks,
looking north-northwest





Plate 17 Western range, stable entrance and remains of wooden framed window, looking west



Plate 18 Western open barn/carhouse, showing roofing detail, looking northwest



Plate 19 Detailed view of reused timber beams, looking south-southwest



Plate 20 Iron stanchions supporting timber beam in the northern wing



Plate 21 Northern wing eastern stable, showing collapsed wall and detail of roofing, looking east



Plate 22 Feeding trough and hay rack in eastern stable, looking north



Plate 23 Entrance to rear extension of northern listed barn

Appendix 1

Specification for Building Recording of Farm Buildings at The Elms, Hubberts Bridge, Boston, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of a farm building at The Elms, Hubberts Bridge, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The building is of vernacular architectural and historic interest.*
- 1.3 *The building recording will be undertaken prior to conversion of the structure. The structure, ground plan, 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 a farm building at The Elms, Hubberts Bridge, Boston, 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 Hubberts Bridge is located 5km west of Boston in the Boston Borough of Lincolnshire. The building is on the north side of the South Forty Foot Drain, about 200m east of Hubberts Bridge railway station at The Elms, Hubbert's Bridge, National Grid Reference TF 271 437.
- 3.2 Many of the farm buildings in the Hubberts Bridge area were built in the late 18th century, though many have now been converted.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/03/0009/FULL) and listed building consent (B/03/0010/LSTB) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the proposed conversion of the farm building to holiday accommodation. Permission is subject to conditions including the undertaking of building recording 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.
- 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. A RCHME (1996) Level 1 survey of the standing buildings will be undertaken, though this may be elevated to Level 2 for the listed building recess. 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.

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 RCHME Level 2-3 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 building.
 - A text describing the results of the building survey.
 - Location plans of the site and building.
 - A ground plan of the building.
 - Interpretation of the development and use of the building.
 - 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 Boston Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough 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 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.

11 **PUBLICATION**

- 11.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. 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 Boston Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

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, possibly with assistance from a staff member with experience of historic buildings recording.
- 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.

16 COPYRIGHT

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17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

RCHME, 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification* (3rd ed)

Appendix 2

GLOSSARY

Advanced entry bay	A small cell or block that extends forward from the main front wall of a building and contains a doorway or other entrance..
Chaff House	Room for storage of animal fodder.
Collar	Transverse horizontal timber connecting pairs of rafters above their feet and below the apex of the roof.
English bond	Brickwork arranged with alternate layers of stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise) and headers (bricks laid so their ends are visible).
Georgian	Pertaining to the reign of the Kings George I to IV, dating from 1714 to 1830.
Light	An aperture through which light may pass, such as a pane of glass (each separate pane of glass within a window).
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.
Queen post strut	Roof truss formed with paired vertical posts set on a tie-beam and supporting plates or purlins.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
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.
Stable door	Door divided horizontally in two, with each of the upper and lower halves capable of being opened or closed independently of the other.
Tumbled gable	Gable in which bricks by the eaves are laid at 90 ⁰ to the slope of the roof line, forming a pattern of a sequence of triangles where these bricks taper into the horizontal courses.

Appendix 3

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

- 3 Measured sketch plans with annotations
- 1 Daily Record Sheet
- 2 Photographic record sheets

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:

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2003.299

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: HBE03

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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