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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
MAIN STREET,
SAPPERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(SMS01)

by and

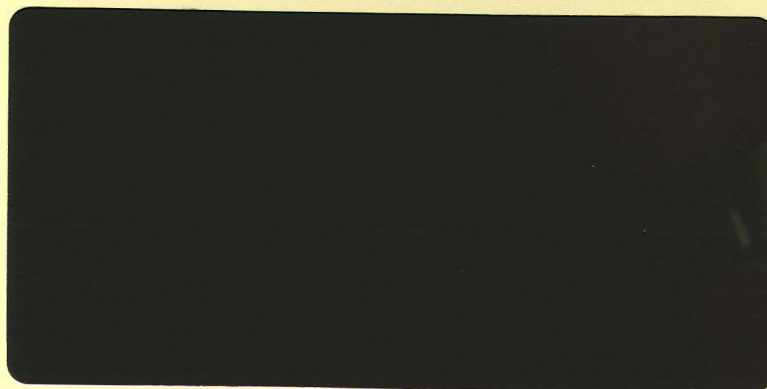


A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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SERVICES

Conservation
Services

28 MAR 2002

Highways & Planning
Directorate



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Braceby and
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
MAIN STREET,
SAPPERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE.
(SMS01)**

**Work Undertaken For
D J Stanton**

March 2002

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 0199 3393
Planning Reference: S01/0927/14
Cit and County Museum Accession No. 2001.407

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 36/02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land off Main Street, Sapperton, Lincolnshire, as the area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of the village.

During the course of the investigation, a series of limestone wall foundations, probably relating to a boundary wall of a post-medieval or modern rectory, which formerly existed to the north of the site, were recorded. No archaeological features or artefacts earlier than the modern period were encountered on the site.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as; *'a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.'* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Mr. DJ Stanton to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land at Main Street, Sapperton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S01/0927/14. The watching brief was carried out on the 3rd and 4th January 2002, in accordance with a specification

designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Sapperton is located 11km east of Grantham and 17km northwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The site is located on the north side of Main Street, 75m east of Braceby Road at National Grid Reference TF 0199 3393 (Fig 2).

The village is located on the gently undulating limestone of the Lincolnshire Heath, dissected in this area by a dry valley known as Long Hollow. Sapperton lies at a height of around 76m OD on an outcrop of Jurassic Great Oolite limestone on which soils of the Elmton 1 Association, comprising brown redzinas, have developed (Hodge *et al* 1984, 179).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Prehistoric remains are recorded to the southwest of Sapperton in the form of a ploughed out barrow identified during aerial reconnaissance (Fig. 2 - SK14.07). Fieldwalking on this site retrieved finds of cremated bone and earlier Bronze Age pottery (White 1981).

The Romano-British period is particularly well represented in the area. The Roman road, Long Hollow, is located on the eastern edge of Sapperton (Fig. 2) and a small, unfortified Romano-British town lies south of the present village (Fig. 2). Excavations on this site revealed the plans of stone built structures fronting onto Long Hollow road contained within a western boundary ditch (Simmons 1995). The recovery of Late Iron Age pottery suggests a prehistoric origin for the settlement. Romano-British pottery has also been found to the west of the village (Fig. 2 - SK 14.06).

Sapperton is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as an extinct village (Foster and Longley 1976). The earthworks of the shrunken settlement are located immediately east of the present village (Fig. 2 - SK14.10). The place name, *Sapretone*, derives from Old English and is believed to mean 'the village of the soap makers' (Cameron 1998, 106). At the time of the Domesday Survey land in the parish is recorded as belonging to the King and his nephew Ivo Taillebois.

Extant medieval remains are found in the form of St. Nicholas' church (Fig. 2 - SK14.20) to the west of the development area. The church contains a late 12th century three bay north arcade, a 13th century doorway and probable 13th century south windows (Pevsner and Harris 1989 p621).

The post-medieval period is represented by the site of a Manor House (Fig. 2 - SK14.09/23) and the probable earthwork remnants of an associated moat. The house has a T-plan and is of 17th century date (*ibid.*).

Archaeological monitoring of trenching during watermain replacement along Main Street recovered post-medieval artefacts (Cope-Faulkner and Young 1998).

3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to record and interpret archaeological features exposed during the ground disturbance. The objectives were to determine the form, function, spatial arrangement, date and sequence of any archaeological remains.

4. METHODS

Following topsoil stripping, footing trenches for the new dwelling were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothed bucket, to a maximum depth of 1.37m.

The exposed sections of the trenches were inspected and hand cleaned at close intervals to identify archaeological remains. Spoil heaps were monitored and searched by trowel to recover artefactual material which may have assisted with the interpretation of the site. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 and a scale plan of the footings and features was produced at 1:100. Recording of the deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard APS' practice.

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

A summary of all contexts, with interpretations, appears as Appendix 2.

Contexts are described below with the numbers assigned in the field shown in bold and brackets.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis, three phases were identified;

- 5.1 Phase 1 – Natural Deposits
- 5.2 Phase 2 – Undated Deposits

5.3 Phase 3 – Modern Deposits

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered comprised a firm, light yellowish brown clay (004) greater than 0.20m thick.

5.2 Undated Deposits

A firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay subsoil containing occasional limestone fragments (003) (Figure 5 – section 2) was identified across the entire site.

5.3 Modern Deposits

Sealing the subsoil (003) was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay (001) topsoil. The layer contained frequent limestone demolition rubble and occasional ceramic building material.

Cutting the topsoil was a north-south oriented linear cut (010) greater than 16m long, 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep. The cut was identified as a foundation trench for a limestone wall foundation (002) (Plate 2, Fig. 5 – section 3).

A further east-west aligned foundation trench (009) was identified at the south of the footings and was filled with silty clay, clay and limestone foundation deposits (006, 007, 008) (Fig. 5 – section 1).

Lying above the topsoil and aligned with (009) was the extant remains of a 1.87m high limestone wall (005).

6. DISCUSSION

A natural clay layer represented the earliest deposit identified during the watching brief.

Sealing this was the Phase 2, subsoil. Although no dateable material was

retrieved from this layer it is unlikely to be of any great antiquity.

The final, Phase 3, deposits were represented by a topsoil, wall foundations and an extant limestone wall. The foundations, aligned north-south and east-west, did not support a building but may represent the remains of a garden wall which surrounded a rectory which previously stood to the north of the site (B.Martin *pers. comm.*).

The lack of evidence of medieval or other archaeological activity on the site suggests that it existed previously as open ground. However, the limited nature of the excavations may also suggest that archaeological remains are present on undisturbed areas of the site.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Main Street, Sapperton as the area is archaeologically sensitive lying within the historic core of the village.

No archaeological features or deposits earlier than the modern period were encountered during the watching brief, suggesting that the site existed as open ground during earlier periods.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr DJ Stanton who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Dale Trimble coordinated the work and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane. The South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, Gail Smith, kindly provided access to the relevant archaeological parish files. Other background information was obtained

from the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Barry Martin
Finds processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
CAD Illustration: Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Post-excavation analysis: Steve Thomson

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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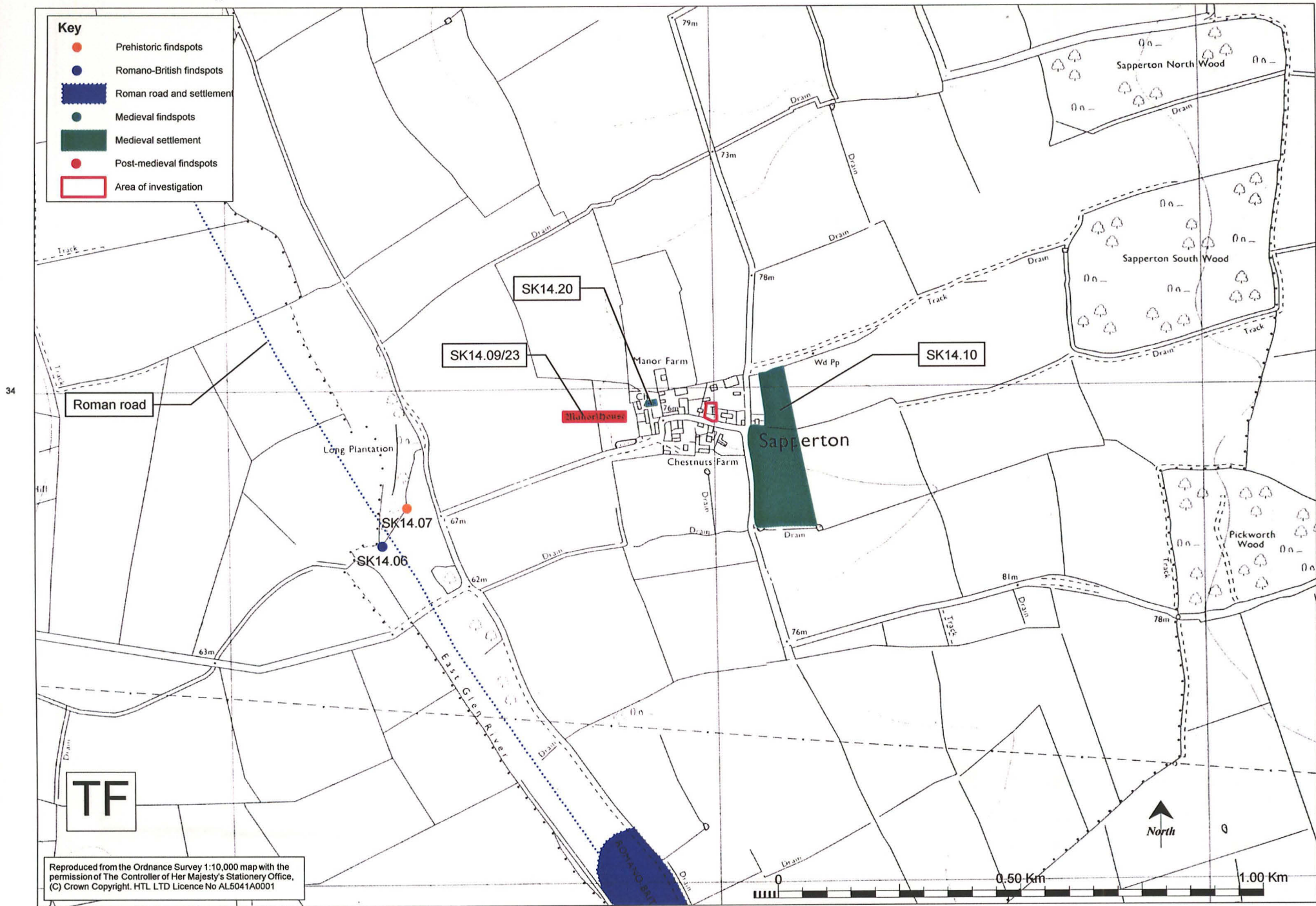
11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

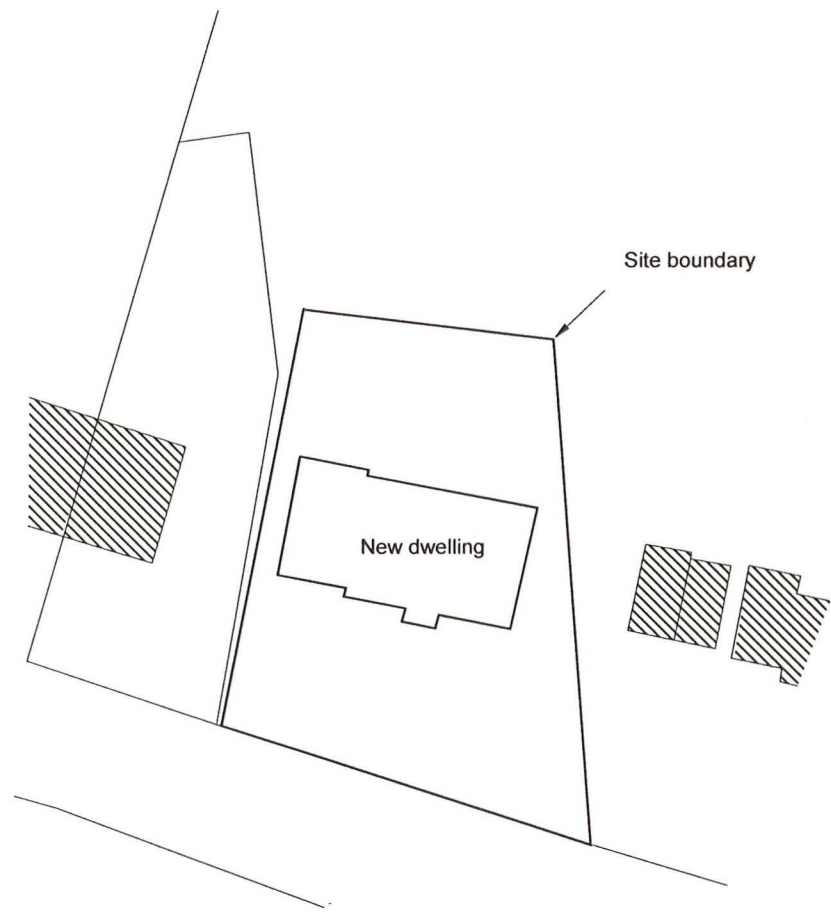


Figure 1: General Location Plan



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (C) Crown Copyright. HTL LTD Licence No AL5041A0001

Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting



 Existing buildings


 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Sapperton Main Street SMS01		
Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 36/02

Figure 3 - Detailed location plan

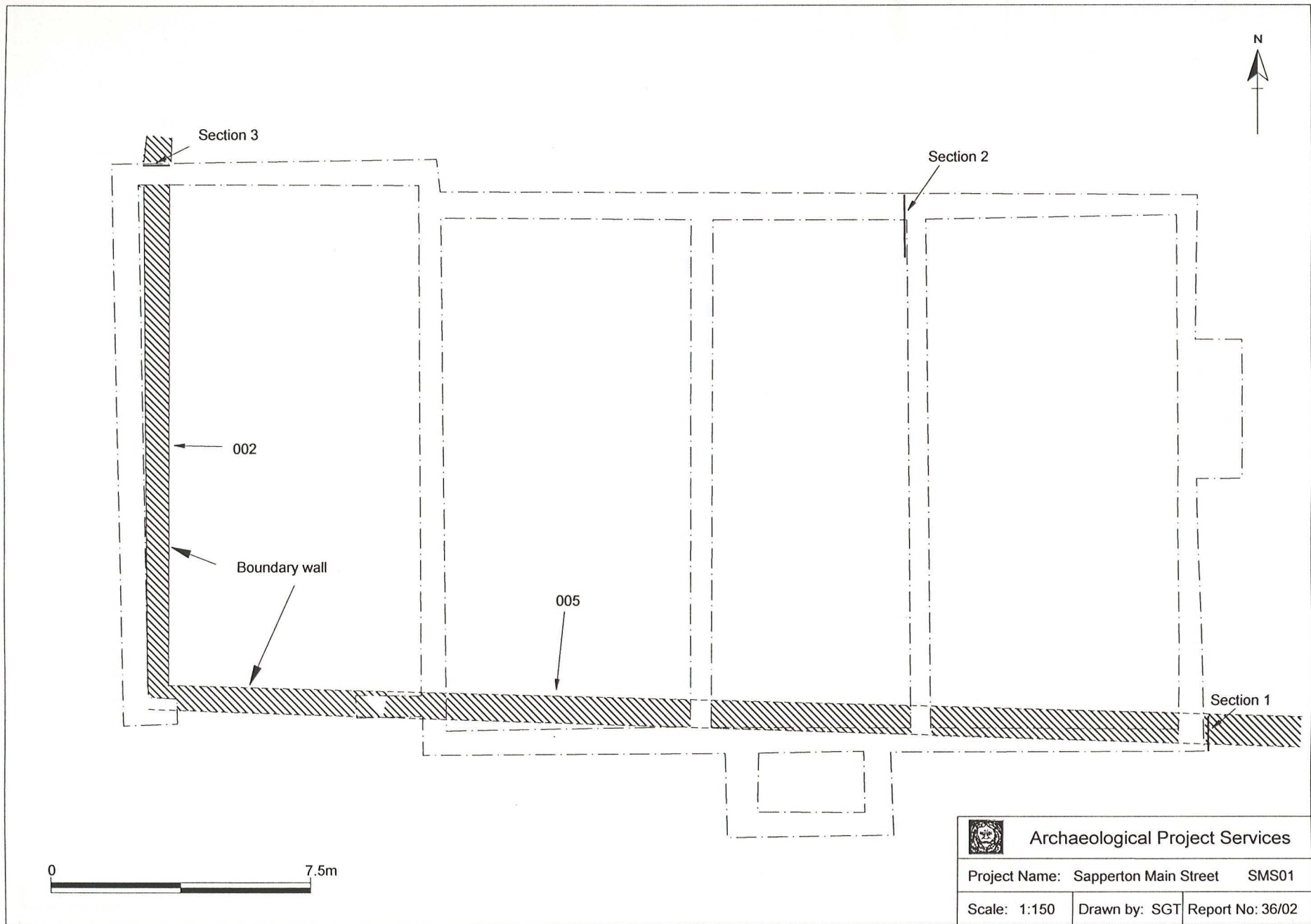


Figure 4 - Plan of footings showing section locations

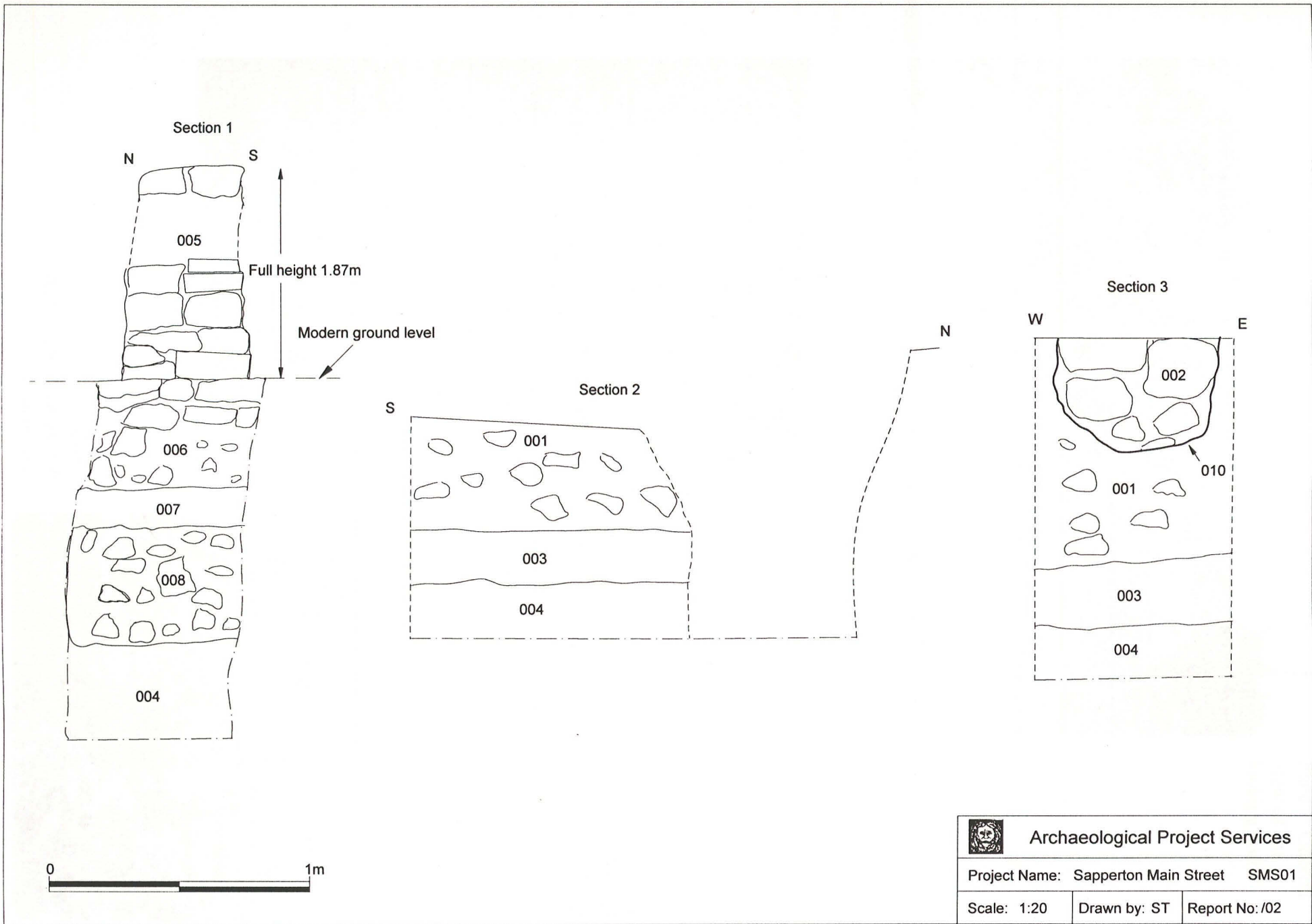


Figure 5 - Section drawings



Plate 1 General
view of site
looking north



Plate 2 View of wall
foundation 002,
looking south

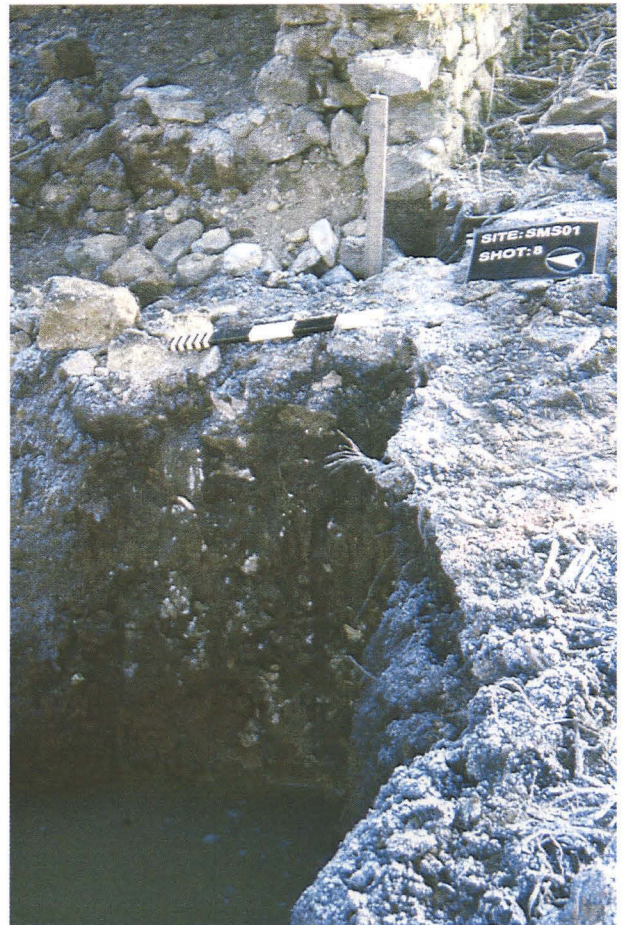


Plate 3 Section 1,
showing foundation 006,
looking east

Appendix 1

**LAND AT
MAIN STREET
SAPPERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
D J STANTON**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

NOVEMBER 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the construction of a dwelling on land off Main Street, Sapperton, Lincolnshire*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of the village of Sapperton. The remains of a Roman-British town lie to the south of the village, sited alongside the Roman road known as Long Hollow.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed 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 an archaeological watching brief during groundworks connected with residential development on land off Main Street, Sapperton, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 0199 3393.
- 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 Sapperton is located 11km east of Grantham and 17km northwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The works are to take place within a roughly rectangular, approximately 25m x 20m plot, located on the north side of Main Street, 75m east of Braceby Road at National Grid Reference TF 0199 3393 (Fig 1).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S01/0927/14) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an

archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Sapperton lies on the gently undulating Limestone of the Lincolnshire Heath, dissected in this area by a dry valley known as Long Hollow. The village lies at a height of around 76m OD on an outcrop of Jurassic Great Oolite Limestone on which soils of the Elmton 1 Association, comprising brown redzinas, have developed (Hodge *et al* 1984, 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The modern village of Sapperton lies in an area rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 6.2 Approximately 0.7km west of the village there is evidence of a possible prehistoric round barrow in the form of a circular crop mark visible on aerial photographs. Pottery of funerary type has also been collected from this site.
- 6.3 Extensive excavations have been undertaken on a Romano-British town located approximately 1km south of the village. The town stood on the Roman road known as Long Hollow which branched from King Street near Bourne and joined Ermine Street just south of Ancaster.
- 6.4 The church of St. Nicholas, located approximately 125m west of the development, is of medieval date incorporating fabric of the 12th, 13th and 14th century (Pevsner and Harris, 1989).
- 6.5 The scheduled earthworks on the east side of the settlement indicate that Sapperton was of a greater extent during the medieval period. A surface scatter of pottery from this period was collected from a site some 400m west of the village.
- 6.6 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 Sapperton was known as *Sapretone*, derived from Old English and meaning the homestead (*tun*) of the soap makers (*sapera*). This suggests that the earliest origins of the village are likely to date from at least the Late Saxon period.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 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 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.

8.2.2 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.

8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 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

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if

absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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 field work 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 watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.

- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of 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 site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; 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 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 South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. They will be given written notice 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 the work.
- 15.3 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.

Task

Body to be undertaking the work

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 in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, 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.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Pevsner, N., and Harris, J., 1989, *The Building of England, Lincolnshire*, Penguin

Specification: Version 1, 8th November 2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent demolition rubble	Topsoil
002	-	N-S oriented limestone block wall foundation	Wall foundation
003	2	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay, 0.19m thick	Subsoil
004	2	Firm, light yellowish brown clay	Natural
005	1	Roughly hewn, limestone block wall	Wall
006	1	Firm, dark yellowish brown silty clay, limestone blocks and fragments	Foundation fill of 009
007	1	Firm, light yellowish brown clay	Foundation fill of 009
008	1	Firm, dark yellowish brown silty clay and limestone fragments	Foundation fill of 009
009	1	Linear cut, E-W orientation 30m x 0.65m x 0.95m deep, vertical sides, flat base	Wall foundation cut for 005
010	-	Linear cut, 0.40m deep x >16m long x 0.50m wide. N-S orientation, vertical sides, uneven base.	Wall foundation cut for 002

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original cut is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the cut are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The New Stone Age period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

10	Context records
6	Sheet of Scale drawings
1	Photographic record
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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 Council Museum Accession Number: 2001.407

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SMS01

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.

Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.