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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH STREET,
SOUTH WITHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCS 01)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT CHURCH STREET,
SOUTH WITHAM,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SCS 01)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr C.R. Dedyński**

September 2002

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

National Grid Reference: SK 9264 1934
Planning Reference: S00/1075/68
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.119

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 186/02



Quality Control
Church Street, South Witham
SCS 01

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone
Supervisor	Fiona Walker
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

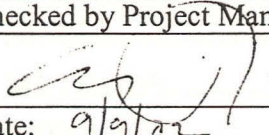
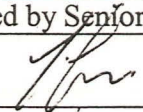
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 9/9/02	Date: 16-09-02

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with residential development at Church Street, South Witham, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches.

The development site is located in an area from which Romano-British (AD 50-410) burials have been identified and within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1500) village. A Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) axe is also known from the neighbourhood.

The watching brief identified a large, but undated quarry, probably for the extraction of limestone. A recent ditch and gully were also recorded. Finds retrieved from the site comprise 19th – 20th century pottery.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr C.R. Dedyński to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development at Church Street, South Witham, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S00/1075/68. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching

brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved to by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist. The watching brief was carried out on the 14th May 2001.

2.3 Topography and Geology

South Witham is located 16km south of Grantham and 15km northwest of Stamford, South Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is situated c. 110m southwest of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. John the Baptist in the western portion of the village at National Grid Reference SK 9264 1934 (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 110m OD between the River Witham and its small tributary, Fishpool Dyke on a slight slope down to the north.

South Witham is located on soils of the Elmtun 1 Association, typically shallow brown rendzinas (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179). Beneath these soils is a solid geology of Jurassic Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (GSGB 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

South Witham is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric and later periods. The earliest artefacts retrieved from the vicinity comprise an Early Bronze Age flat axe from north of the village.

Romano-British artefacts and a cemetery have been recorded in the parish. The cemetery comprising several burials and a lead-lined coffin is located immediately north of the village. Further burials were affected by gravel quarrying southwest of the village. The Roman road, Ermine Street, lies 1km east of the village.

South Witham is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as

Widme or *Wime*, the name derives from the nearby River Witham and may be pre-Celtic in origin (Cameron 1998, 142). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Ernuin the Preist, Alfred of Lincoln and Countess Judith and contained half the share of a church, 60 acres of meadow and 100 acres of woodland (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant medieval remains is the parish church of St. John the Baptist which dates from the 12th century with later additions (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 669). Earthworks of ridge and furrow have been identified in several areas around South Witham (Albone 2000, 4).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Trenches for the new development were opened by machine to depths of between 0.7m and 0.8m. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Finds recovered from excavated deposits were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval and Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit identified at the base of the foundation trenches was a yellow sandy silt with limestone (005) identified as the underlying natural geology.

Phase 2 Undated deposits

Cut into natural deposits across the southeast corner of the development was a large quarry (011). This was at least 9.3m long and over 6m wide and was often more than 0.35m deep (Fig. 4, Sections 2 and 3). This was filled with yellowish brown silt with frequent limestone fragments (010).

Phase 3 Post-medieval and Recent deposits

Cutting the quarry along its northern extent was an east-west aligned ditch (004). This ran the full width of the foundations (over 8.5m) and was 2.14m wide and 0.3m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2). A

lower primary fill of greyish brown and yellowish brown silt (006) and an upper fill of greyish brown sandy silt (003) were recorded. Pottery of 19th or 20th century date was retrieved from the upper fill.

Cut into the natural along the western edge of the site was an east-west aligned gully (008). This was over 1m long and measured 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1). This was filled by yellow mortar and sandy silt (007) from which a fragment of 19th century tile or drain was retrieved.

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a 0.15m thick subsoil comprising greyish brown sandy silt (009). This was in turn sealed by a topsoil of greyish brown silt (002) that was 0.3m thick and contained 19th century pottery.

Overlying the topsoil towards the northern end of the site was a layer of reddish brown sandy silt (001) which was up to 0.3m thick and levelled the ground surface.

Along the southern edge of the site the topsoil had been replaced by purplish grey and yellow crushed limestone (012) to provide an area of hardstanding.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise sandy silts and limestone. These represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying Lincolnshire Limestone.

A substantial quarry was recorded (Phase 2) but remains undated due to a lack of artefactual material. Considering the geology and the location, it is likely that this quarry was primarily to provide building stone within the village. Other limestone quarries are known around South Witham, including a very large example just southwest of the village (Fig. 2).

Post-medieval and recent deposits (Phase 3) comprise a wide, but shallow, ditch, and a gully. The ditch may relate to a boundary shown in this position on the 1931 Ordnance Survey map.

Finds retrieved from this investigation include 19th–20th century pottery and tile.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Church Street, South Witham, as the site lay in the core of the medieval village and in proximity to known prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

No prehistoric, Romano-British or distinct medieval remains were revealed and an undated quarry, for the extraction of the underlying limestone, was the earliest feature found. A recent ditch and gully were also recorded. Finds comprised 19th–20th century pottery and tile.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr C.R. Dedyński who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. Thanks are also due to MWS Architectural and Design Consultancy for providing site plans. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Gail Smith, the Community Archaeologist for South Kesteven District Council, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
 Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner

Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-
Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

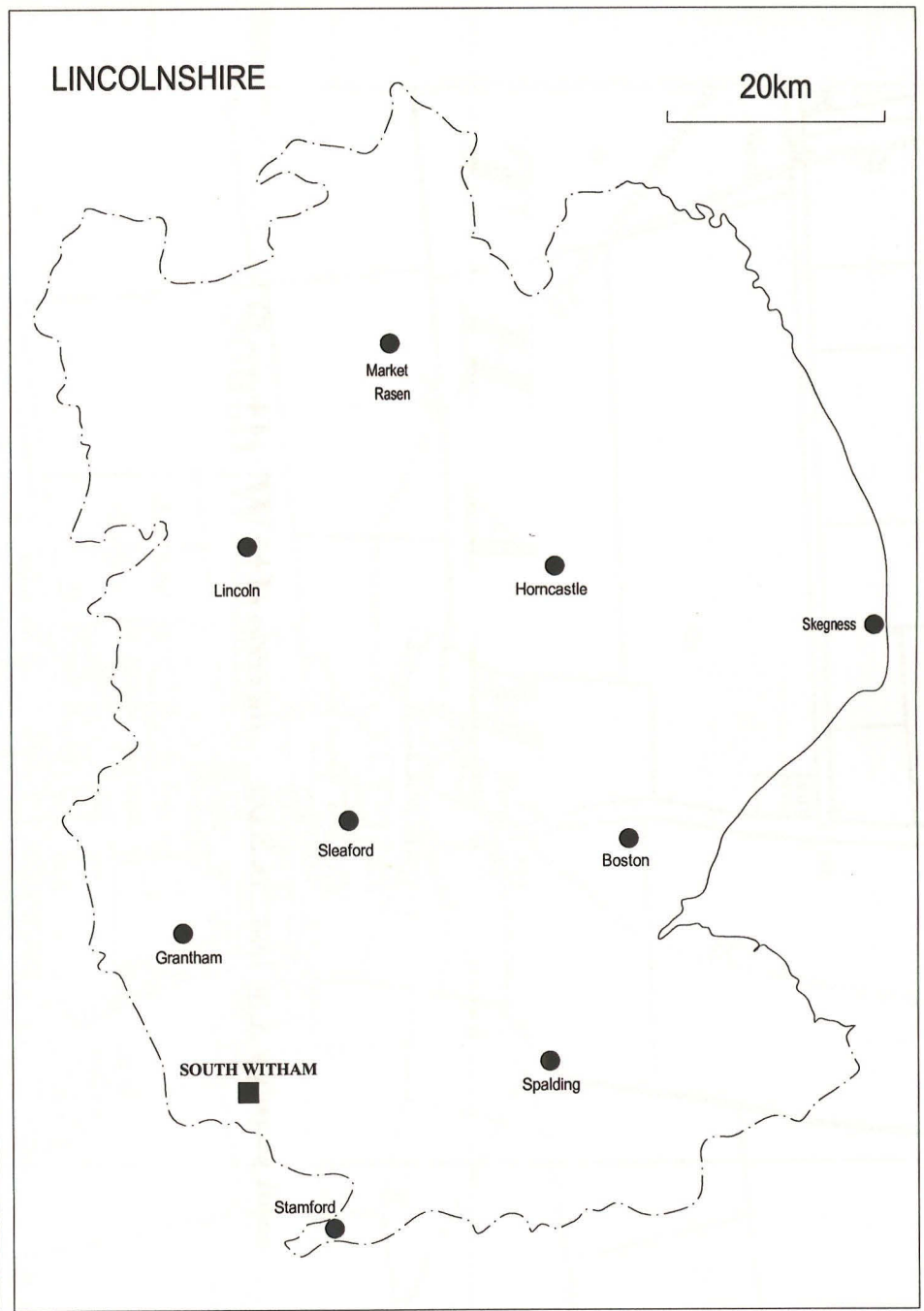
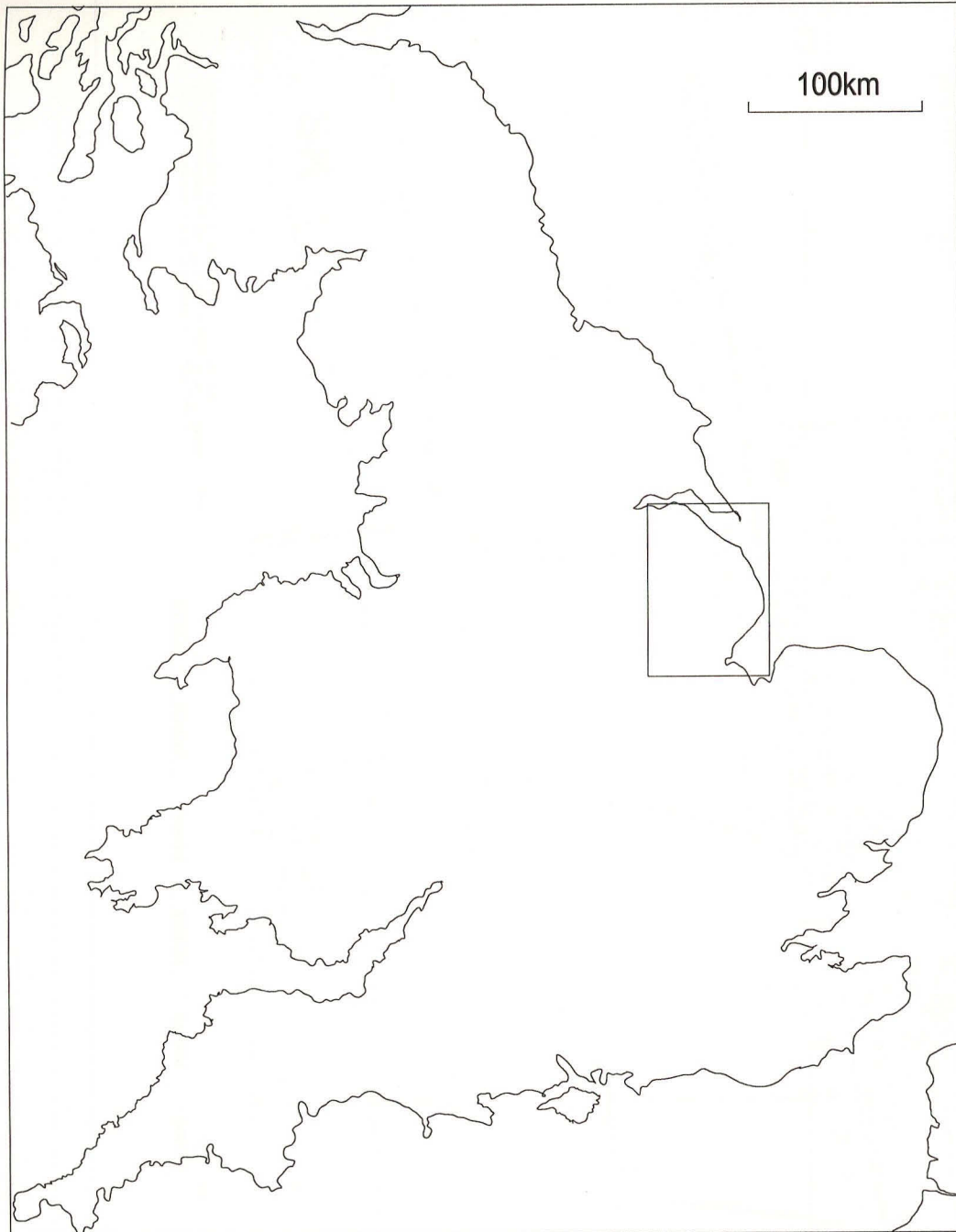
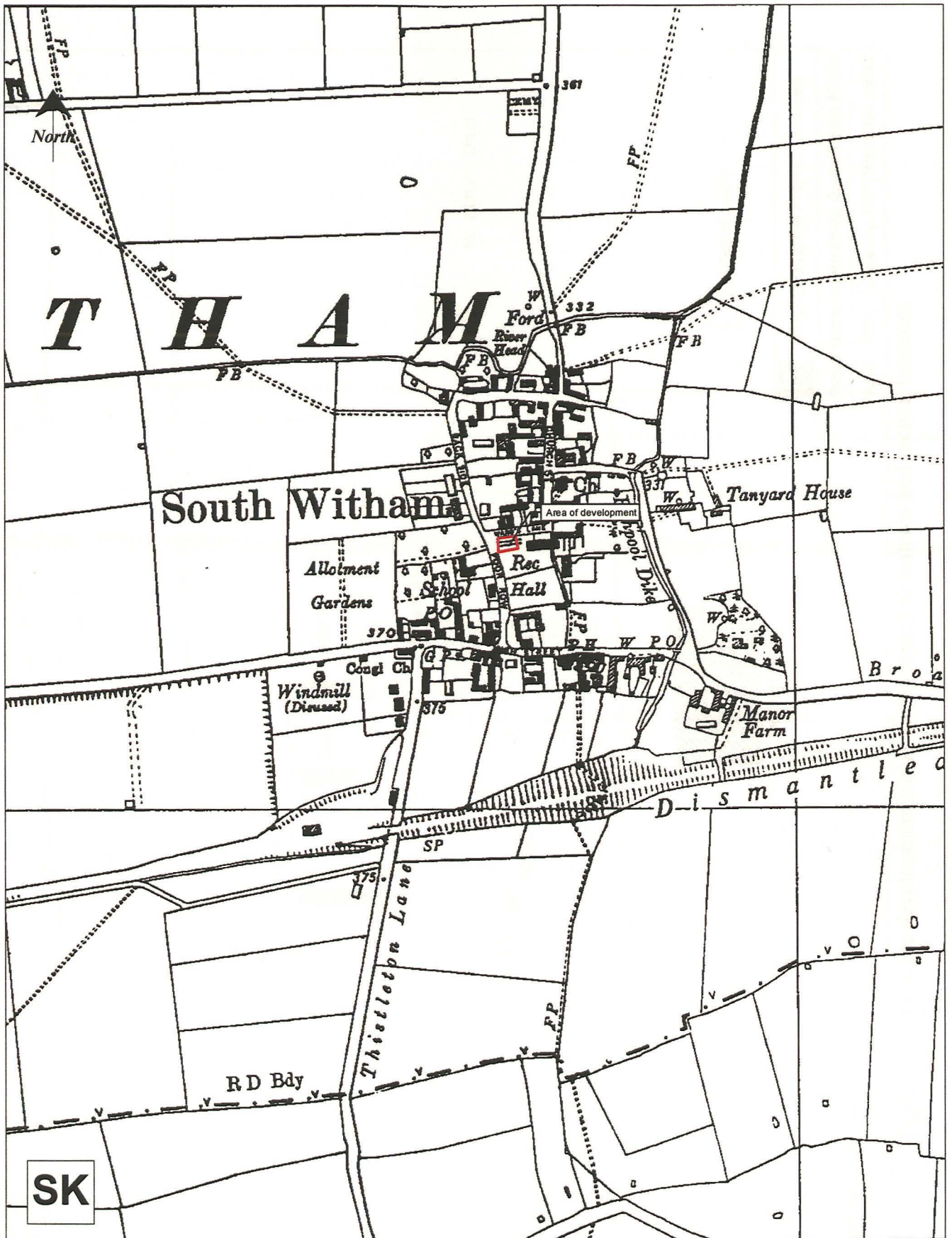


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

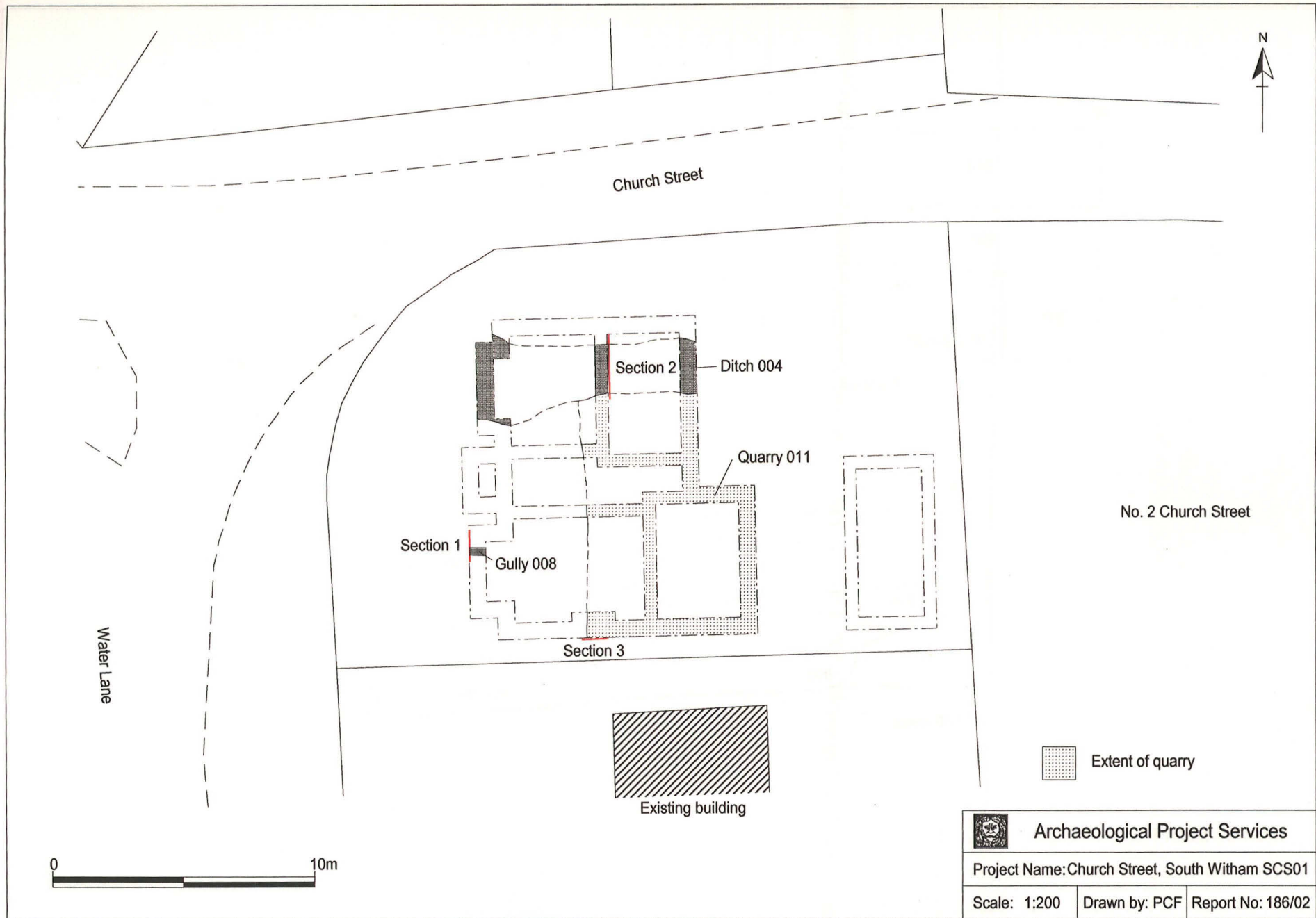

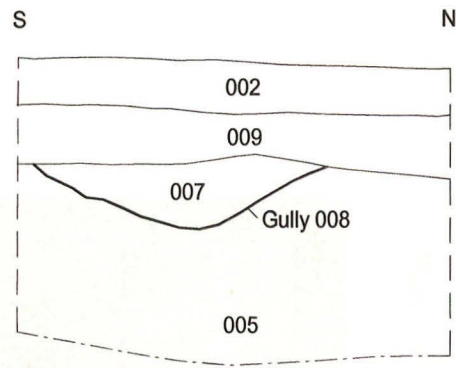
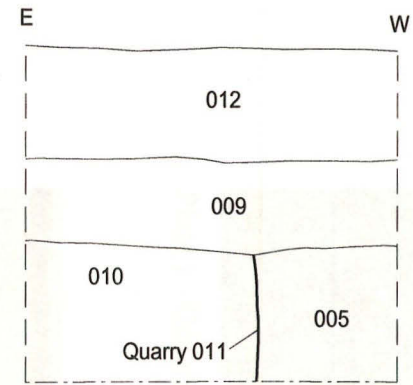


Figure 3 - Plan of the development site showing principal features and section locations

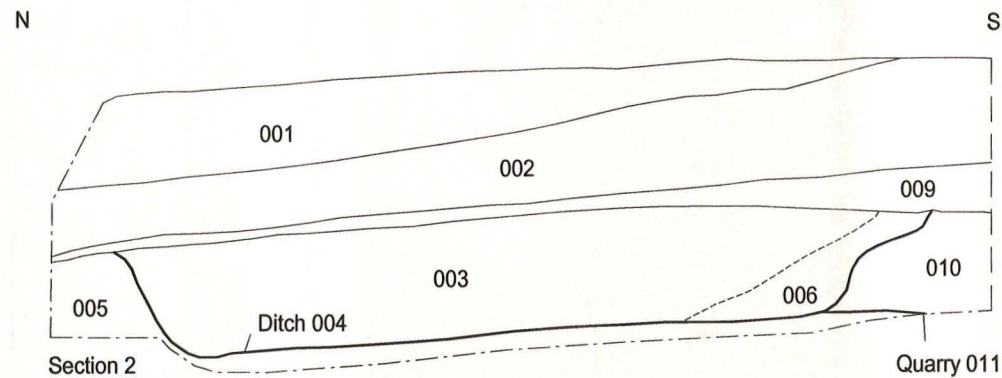
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Section 1



Section 3



Section 2

Quarry 011




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Church Street, South Witham SCS01		
Scale: 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 186/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing gully (008), looking east



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing ditch (004), looking east

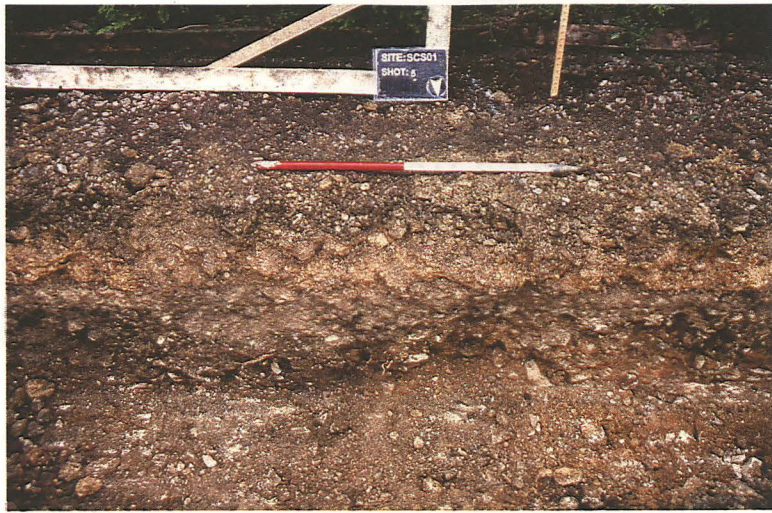


Plate 4 - Section 3 showing quarry (011), looking south

Appendix 1

LAND AT CHURCH STREET, SOUTH WITHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling and garage at Church Street, South Witham, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, in an area of known archaeological remains from the prehistoric period onwards and lying close to the core of the medieval village.*
- 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 the construction of a dwelling and garage at Church Street, South Witham, Lincs.
- 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 South Witham is located 15km south of Grantham in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site is located within the west of the village, to the south of Church Street at National Grid Reference SK 9264 1934.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S00/1075/68) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the proposed residential works. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 110m O.D. between the River Witham and its small tributary the Fishpool Dyke. Soils at the site are Elnton 1 Association permeable brown, slightly or moderately stony clay loam overlying Lincolnshire Limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 South Witham is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards.
- 6.2 The village is located close to the Roman Ermine Street. Romano-British remains identified at South Witham include buildings of possible Roman date as well as burials - one in a lead-lined limestone

coffin. The few isolated finds from around the village support the possibility of a site of this period in the immediate vicinity.

- 6.3 The site lies less than 100m from the church of St John the Baptist, parts of which date back to the 12th century and which may have represented the core of the medieval village. It is possible that unidentified remains associated with Saxon, medieval or earlier settlement activity might exist at the proposed development site.

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 published in Heritage Lincolnshire's Annual Report and a note 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeological Officer. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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.

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

17 INSURANCES

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

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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Made ground
002	Firm dark greyish brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
003	Firm light to mid greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of (004)
004	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 8.5m long by 2.14m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
005	Firm mid yellow sandy silt with limestone, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit
006	Firm mixed light to mid greyish brown and yellowish brown silt	Fill of (004)
007	Firm light yellow mortar and sandy silt	Fill of (008)
008	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1m long by 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
009	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Subsoil
010	Firm mid yellowish brown silt and limestone fragments	Fill of (011)
011	Feature, >9.33m long by >6m wide, steep sides, not fully excavated	Possible quarry
012	Firm mixed mid purplish grey and yellow crushed stone, 0.3m thick	Levelling deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *By Gary Taylor*

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (002) and ditch fills (003 and 007).

It is likely that the single pottery fragment was manufactured in Staffordshire.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the table. No faunal remains were retrieved.

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context Date
002	Blue and white transfer printed tableware	1	4	19 th century
003	Plant pot	1	3	19 th - 20 th century
007	Tile/drain	1	58	19 th century

Condition

All of the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the assemblage is by material class.

Documentation

Archaeological investigations in South Witham have been undertaken and reported previously. Details of archaeological sites and finds in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

As a small and entirely late post-medieval assemblage the collection has limited potential but suggests that medieval and early post-medieval deposits were not disturbed by the development, or that such deposits were not present in the area.

Appendix 4

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.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
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).
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.
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 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Drawing sheets
1	Bag of finds
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: 2001.119

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SCS 01

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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