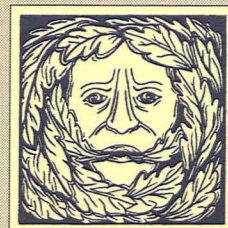
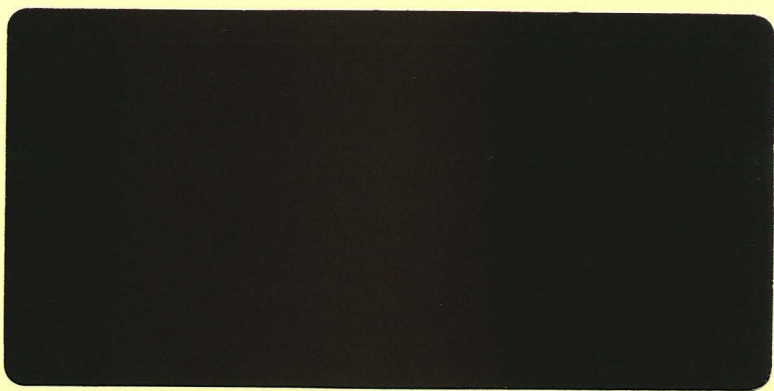


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT THE  
FORMER HADWICK MOTORS  
CHURCH ROAD  
OLD LEAKE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OLC03)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES



acknowledgment of receipt  
sent 8/5/06  
J. M. White



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF AT THE  
FORMER HADWICK MOTORS  
CHURCH ROAD  
OLD LEAKE  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(OLC03)**

Work Undertaken For  
Mr. Hadwick

May 2005

Report Compiled by  
Rachael V. Hall BA(Hons)

Planning Application No: B/03/0177/FUL  
National Grid Reference: TF 409 509

A.P.S. Report No. 07/05

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



**Conservation  
Services**


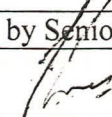
08 MAY 2006

**Highways & Planning  
Directorate**

## Quality Control

Former Hadwick Motors  
Church Road  
Old Leake  
(OLC03)

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisors	Rachael Hall
Site Assistant	Aaron Clements and Tom Bradley Lovekin
Illustration	Rachael Hall
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Rachael Hall

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Gary Taylor 	 Tom Lane
Date:31/05/05	Date:31/05/05



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at the former Hadwick Motors, Church Lane, Old Leake, Lincolnshire as earlier evaluation had highlighted the potential for further archaeological remains at the site with two undated ditches, an infilled dyke and a post-medieval pit having been identified.*

*The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological potential with Late Saxon remains having been identified immediately opposite the proposed development. Several salterns have also been identified within the vicinity.*

*The investigation revealed an undated ditch. Additionally, there was evidence that the site had been stripped and built on previously.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as:

*'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during 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

Planning application (B/03/0177/FULL) for residential development, comprising 8 semi-detached houses on land at the former Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire had been granted subject to a condition requiring

archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with Plot 1-4. The Watching Brief was carried out on the 9<sup>th</sup> January and 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> March 2004, in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Planning Officer.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Old Leake is situated in the Fens of South Lincolnshire, approximately 10km northeast of Boston (Fig. 1).

The proposed development lies in the southern half of the village, on the eastern side of Church Road (Fig. 2). The site was previously occupied by the buildings of Hadwick Motors and covers approximately 0.2ha. It lies at a height of c.3m OD centred on National Grid Reference TF 409 509.

Local soils are Wallsea Series, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils mixed with Wisbech soils on creek ridges (Robson 1985, 32:34). These soils are developed in marine alluvium, beneath which is glacial drift that in turn overlies Jurassic clays.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The development site lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British period to the present day. A spread of Romano-British pottery and briquetage is situated c. 1km to the southeast (Lane 1993, Gazetteer).

A number of salterns that date from the Saxon period to the 13<sup>th</sup> century have been identified in the area and follow a former creek that once marked the parish boundary between Wrangle and Old Leake (Lane 1993, 77).

Late Saxon artefacts and features were identified during archaeological investigations undertaken at Giles School,



immediately opposite the site (Tann 1995). Other archaeological work in the village has also identified the early origins of Old Leake with finds of Saxon pottery (Palmer-Brown 1995 a and b)

Leake is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Leche*, the name is derived from the Old English *lece* meaning 'the brook' and influenced or was replaced by the Old Norse *loekr* of similar meaning (Cameron 1998, 79). The Domesday Survey records that Leake was held by Count Alan and contained 26 salterns and 34 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The parish church of St. Mary, lies only 150m north of the site. The church which is surrounded by a ditch known as the 'moat' contains Norman elements, with 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century additions.

Earthworks of Dylings, agricultural features of medieval date, survive approximately 300m north of the development area.

Earlier evaluation at Hadwick Motors, Church Lane, Old Leake identified two undated ditches and a post-medieval pit towards the rear of the site and an infilled dyke in a trench fronting the main road (Hall, 2003)

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the Watching Brief as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1) was to record and interpret archaeological features and deposits exposed during the excavation of foundation trenches at the development site, and if present to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

The proposed development required the excavation of foundation trenches by mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.80m wide toothless bucket.

All available section faces were examined for archaeological features. Each deposit exposed during the Watching Brief was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services 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 list of contexts appears as Appendix 2.

### 5. RESULTS

Only nine contexts were revealed during the Watching Brief. These are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered in Plot 1/ 2 was natural orangey brown clayey silt (208), 0.38m beneath present ground surface. In Plot 3/ 4 natural greenish orange sand (203) was present at 0.95m beneath present ground surface.

An undated east-west aligned ditch was identified cutting centrally through Plot 1/ 2. This was filled by pale greyish brown clayey silt (205).

Sealing the ditch was subsoil layer (206)



comprising pale greyish brown silty clay. A further mid-grey sandy clayey silt (202) subsoil layer was identified in Plot 3/ 4. Sealing the subsoil was hardstanding layer (201), and demolition rubble/overburden (200) and (207).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits were encountered at the base of the foundation trenches representing the local geology.

The undated ditch identified in Plot 1/ 2 is likely to represent an earlier land division or drainage feature with the ditch aligned at right angles Church Lane. The ditch is not aligned with any of the features identified in the earlier excavated trial trenches at the site. Sealing the ditch was a subsoil layer, this was seen to thicken from 0.22m in depth in Plot 1/ 2 to 0.45m in Plot 3/ 4. Overlying the former was a hardstanding and rubble layer associated with the demolition of the former garage at the site.

The direct stratigraphic relationship between the hardstanding and subsoil indicates that the original ground surface at the site has been lower, with the removal of the topsoil, when the garage was built.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological Investigations on land at the former Hadwicks Motors, Church Lane, Old Leake, Lincolnshire was undertaken as the site lies within a known area of archaeological remains with earlier evaluation of the site having identified several undated and post-medieval features.

An undated ditch was identified in Plot 1/ 2 probably functioning as a boundary or

drainage feature. This was sealed by a subsoil layer, which was seen to thicken to the northwest of the site in Plot 3/ 4. A layer of demolition debris was identified across the site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Hadwick who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Gary Taylor; the report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements and Tom Lovekin  
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

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record



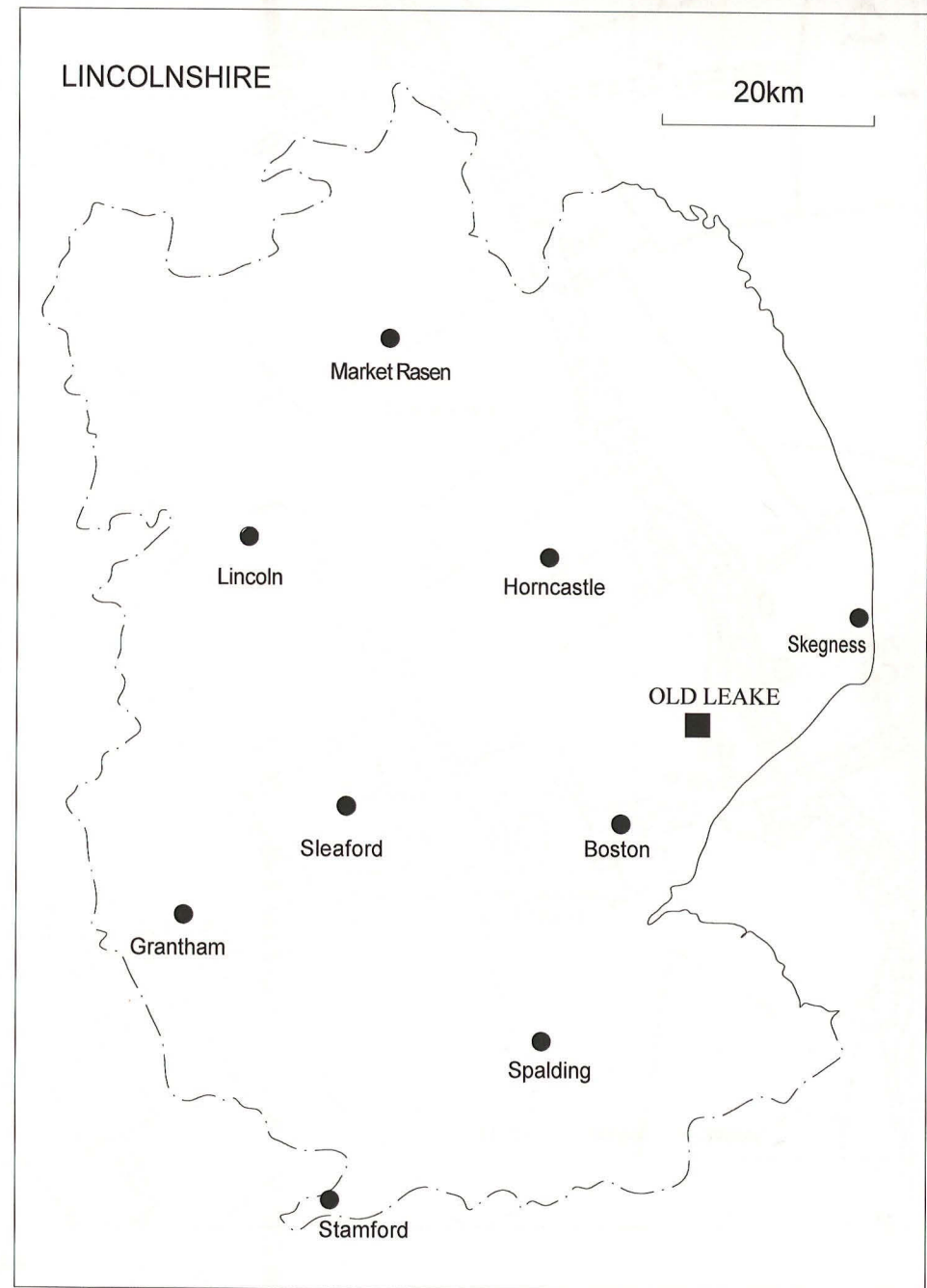


Figure 1 General Location Plan

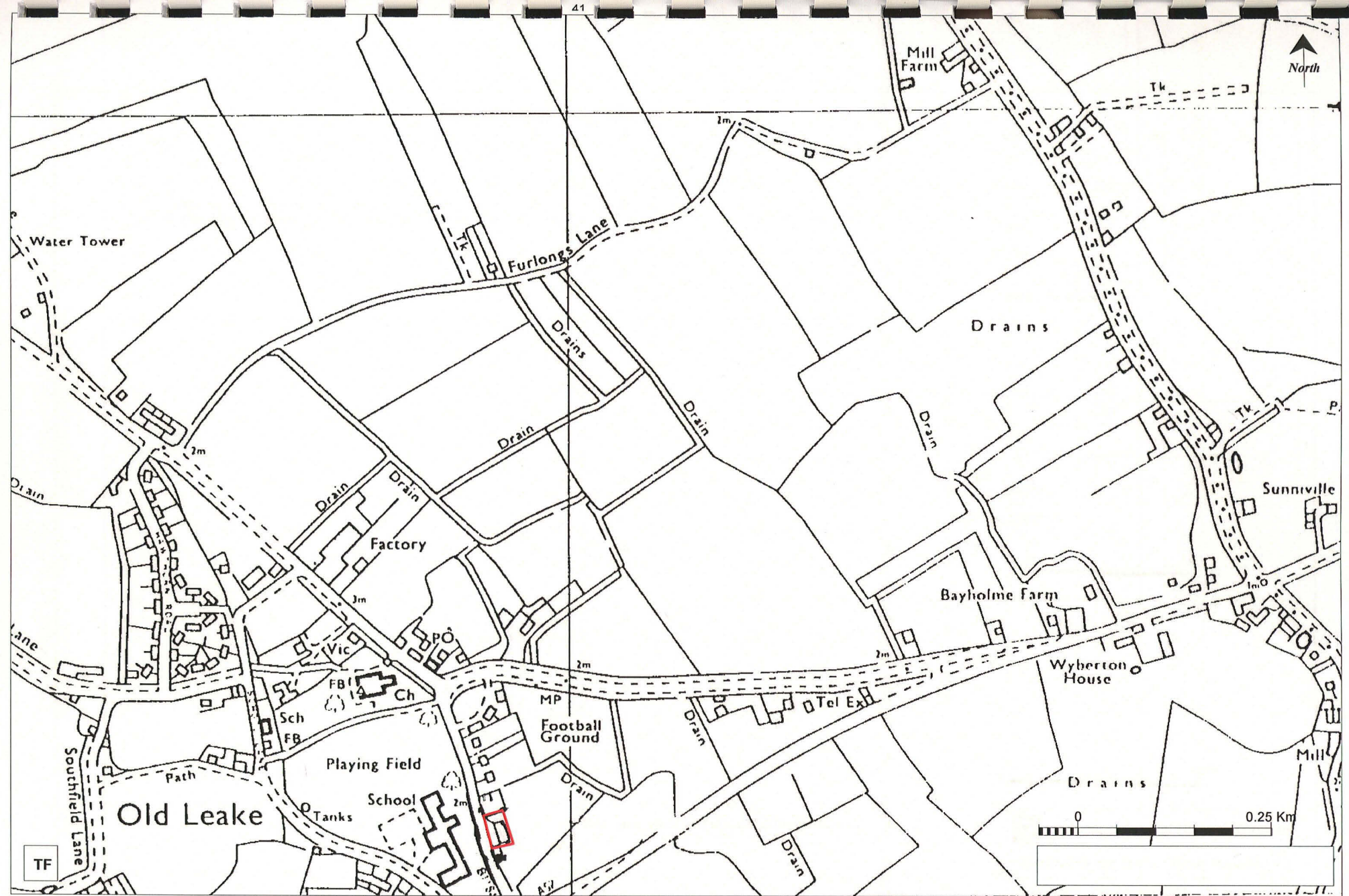


Figure 2 Site location plan



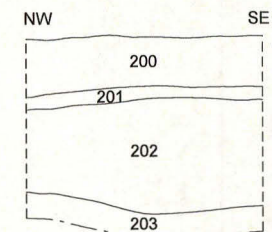
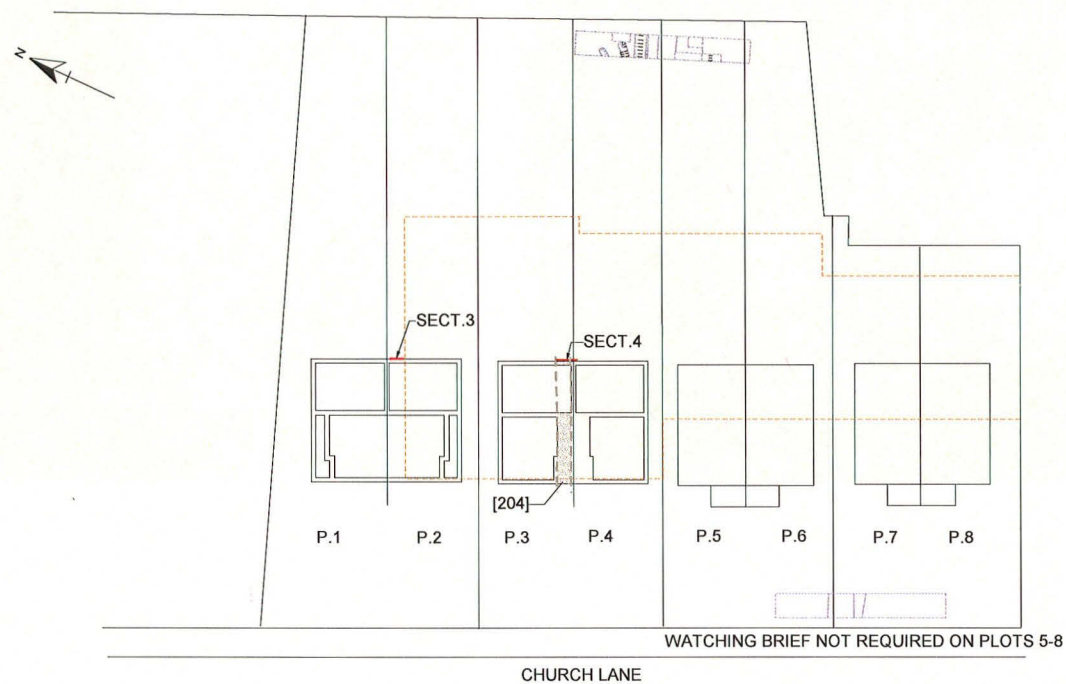
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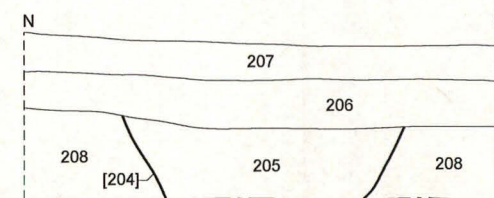
OUTLINE OF DEMOLISHED GARAGE



FORMER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHES  
(REFER TO OLC03-EVALUATION REPORT)



Plots 3 and 4/Section 3



Plots 1 and 2/Section 4



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Old Leake, Church Road (OLC03)

Scale: 1:500 Drawn by: RVH Report No:07/05

Figure 3 Location of Monitored Plots and their Recorded Sections





Plate 1 General View  
of Site and Work in  
Progress, looking  
South



Plate 2 Plots 3/ 4,  
Section 3, looking  
Northeast



Plate 3 Plots 1/ 2,  
Section 4-Ditch  
[204], looking  
Southeast



## **Appendix 1**

### **Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Evidence of Late Saxon occupation, possibly manorial, has been identified close by. Previous investigations at the development site revealed remains of probable medieval and post-medieval date. Other medieval and post-medieval remains have been found nearby.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site. This only applies to Plots 1-4 of the 8 plot development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

#### **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during residential development on land at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 409 509.
- 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 Old Leake is located approximately 10km northeast of Boston in the Fenland of south Lincolnshire. The site lies in the south of the village, on the east side of Church Road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 409 509. It comprises an area of c. 0.2ha, currently largely occupied by the buildings of Hadwick Motors.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Planning permission (No: B/03/0177/FULL) has been granted by Boston Borough Council for residential development, comprising 8 semi-detached houses, at the site. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching brief during groundworks associated with the Plots 1-4 of the development inclusive.

#### **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Old Leake is situated in the Fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area is on fairly flat and level land and lies at approximately 3m OD. Local soils at the site are Wallasea Series, typical pelo-alluvial gley soils mixed with Wisbech soils on creek ridges. To the northeast soils are of the



Stockwith Series, calcareous alluvial gleys (Robson 1985, 32; 34). These soils are developed in marine alluvium, beneath which is glacial drift that in turn overlies Jurassic clays.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Although no prehistoric or Roman remains are known from Old Leake, sites of these periods have been identified in the neighbouring parish of Wrangle which has been subject to extensive survey. Within Wrangle, numerous saltmaking sites of the periods have been identified.
- 6.2 Old Leake is first referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 at which time it contained over 40 salt-pans. Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman artefacts have previously been recovered from Old Leake, including at the Giles School immediately opposite the site. Archaeological remains of the period have also been encountered elsewhere on Church Lane.
- 6.3 The parish church of St. Mary, which contains Norman elements, with 13th-15th century additions, lies only 150m north of the site and is surrounded by a ditch known as 'the moat'. Earthworks of dyings, agricultural features of medieval date, survive approximately 300m north of the development area.
- 6.4 Previous investigations at the site revealed a number of ditches that, although undated, are thought to be medieval or earlier. A post-medieval pit was also exposed, together with an infilled dyke (Archaeological Project Services 2003).

## 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.
  - 7.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
    - Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
    - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
    - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
    - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 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 the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the 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 Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough 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 as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist. 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 - G Taylor, APS in consultation with 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**

Archaeological Project Services, 2003 Archaeological Evaluation on land at Hadwick Motors, Church Road, Old Leake, Lincolnshire (OLC03), APS unpublished report 55/03

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BGS, 1995 Boston, Solid and drift edition, 1:50,000 sheet 128

## Appendix 2 Context Summary

Context No	Type	Area	Description	Thck (m)	Interpretation
200	Deposit	P.3/4	Loose, dark grey clayey silt and demolition rubble	0.20	Demolition Debris
201	Deposit	P.3/4	Moderate, mid-yellow sandy silt	0.30	Hardstand
202	Deposit	P.3/4	Moderate, mid-grey sandy clayey silt	0.45	Subsoil
203	Deposit	P.3/4	Moderate, mottled greenish orange sandy silt	-	Natural
204	Cut	P.1/2	E/W, linear, steep sided, though not fully exposed within foundations; dimensions 1.15m wide x 8.50m+ long	0.33+	Ditch
205	Fill	P.1/2	Soft, pale greyish brown clayey silt, incl mod charcoal	0.33+	Fill of [204]
206	Deposit	P.1/2	Soft, pale greyish brown clayey silt, occ charcoal and shell	0.22	Subsoil
207	Deposit	P.1/2	Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay, incl freq charcoal, occ cbm	0.16	Topsoil
208	Deposit	P.1/2	Soft, orangey brown clayey silt	-	Natural

### Abbreviations:

P.        Housing Plot number  
 occ      occasionally occurring  
 mod     moderately occurring  
 freq     frequently occurring  
 cbm      ceramic building material



### Appendix 3

#### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	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 interpretation 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].
<b>Cut</b>	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.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Fill</b>	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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

9	Context records
2	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
4	Daily Record Sheets

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Museum Accession Number: 2003.45

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: OLC 03

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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