

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 27A CHAPEL STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CRCS06)**



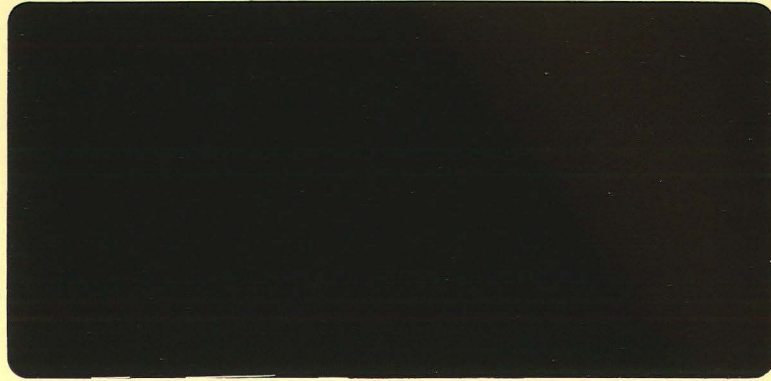
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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Conservation  
Services

22 SEP 2006

Highways & Planning  
Directorate



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EVENT ELI 7262

SOURCES SLI 11053  
SLI 11054

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT 27A CHAPEL STREET,  
CROWLAND,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(CRCS06)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Castle Street Developments Ltd**

June 2006

Report Compiled by  
Mary Nugent HND BA Hons

Planning Application No: H02/0853/05  
National Grid Reference: TF 239 098  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.102

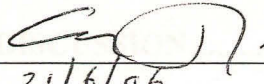
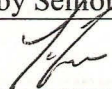
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 85/06

**Quality Control**  
**Archaeological Watching Brief**  
**27A Chapel Street,**  
**Crowland,**  
**Lincolnshire**  
**CRCS06**

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Illustration	Mary Nugent
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
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Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 21/6/06	Date: 23-06-06

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 27A Chapel Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for three new detached dwellings.*

*The earliest archaeological remains in the area date to the Neolithic period (4200 - 2250 BC) and are represented by stone axes and flint tools. In the Early Bronze Age (2250 - 1600 BC), Crowland became a focus for a barrow cemetery, part of a sequence of such monuments along the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Crowland is also noted for its Abbey, which had its origins as a cell founded by St. Guthlac in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The monastery grew in prosperity and by the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD) controlled much of this part of south Lincolnshire, until its dissolution in 1539.*

*The watching brief revealed a sequence of natural and subsoil deposits. A lower subsoil is early, perhaps in development since the prehistoric period, though no dating evidence was retrieved. There was also evidence that the eastern part of the site had been lowered previously, probably in the relatively recent past.*

*No artefacts were recovered from the site.*

## 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 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 was commissioned by Castle Street Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with new residential development at 27A Chapel Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H02/0853/05. The watching brief was carried out between the 24<sup>th</sup> May and the 1<sup>st</sup> June 2006 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Crowland is situated 12km south of Spalding and 22km east of Stamford near the southern boundary of Lincolnshire, in the administrative district of South Holland (Fig. 1).

The site is located 650m southwest of the town centre as defined by the parish church of Our Lady, St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac. The site lies on generally level ground at c. 4m OD, at the southern end of Chapel Street, and centred on National Grid Reference TF 239 098 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are of the Swanwick Series, typically coarse loamy argillic gley soils (Robson 1990, 29). Beneath the soils is a drift geology of marine or estuarine sand and gravel (also known as the Abbey Gravels) which are formed along a southwest to northeast line creating a peninsula of higher ground extending from the fen-edge to the west. These gravels in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford clays (BGS 1984).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The proposed development site lies in an area of known archaeological remains

dating from the prehistoric period onwards. The earliest evidence of occupation is during the Neolithic period and stone axes have been found to the west and collections of flint have been retrieved to the south and north of the site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197).

During the Early Bronze Age, the gravel ridge that Crowland sits on was the focus for a sizeable barrow cemetery. This was part of a system of such cemeteries extending from Borough Fen to the south, to Deeping St. Nicholas west of Crowland and continuing to the north (Lane 1994, 6). Most of the barrows are only known from their destruction in the last two centuries and the nearest to the site is located less than 400m to the west (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). Little contemporary settlement associated with the barrows has yet been identified in Crowland. However, pottery sherds of the period are known from the vicinity of the church (*ibid.*).

Later Bronze Age remains are unknown from the Crowland peninsula though an Iron Age site, possibly a saltern (salt-producing site), has been identified to the north of the town (*ibid.*, 198). Evidence for Romano-British remains is also scarce and comprises a few scattered sherds of pottery, found to the south of the development and adjacent to the church (*ibid.*).

Crowland is first recorded in the mid 8<sup>th</sup> century, by Felix, the biographer of St. Guthlac. The place-name is derived from the Old English *crūw*, meaning 'a bend', probably referring to a meander in the River Welland at this point (Cameron 1998, 35). Felix was writing about the life of St. Guthlac who founded a cell here, with two followers, in c. 700 AD (Page 1988, 105).

A Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Guthlac was in existence in Crowland by 1051 and was subject to Peterborough Abbey. It is not known when the monastery was first built, although it is believed to be in the mid-late 10<sup>th</sup> century, as a

documentary reference noting an earlier foundation is now believed to be a forgery (Hayes and Lane 1992, 202). The present standing remains of the abbey date to 1156 AD (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 238).

Crowland is not specifically referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, although details of its holdings at Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Langtoft, Baston, Dowdyke, Drayton, Algarkirk and Burtoft are listed (Foster and Longley 1976, 60). Land was also held in the surrounding counties of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Cambridgeshire (Page 1988, 106).

Following the dissolution in 1539, the abbey buildings gradually fell into decay, a process that was accelerated during the English Civil War (1642-46) when a Royalist garrison constructed a fort surrounding the church (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 240).

### 3. AIMS

The aim of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil and overburden was removed from the site (Plate 1). Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.



The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Natural Deposits

At the base of the trenches for Plots 2 and 3 was a yellow-brown sand (004 and 008 respectively). In Plot 1, yellow-brown sand and gravel (011) was the lowest deposit encountered (Fig. 4, Sections 1 to 3; Plate 2-4).

Above the natural sand in Plots 2 and 3 was a 0.3m thick light yellowish grey sandy silt (003 and 007 respectively). Similarly, overlying the natural sand and gravel in Plot 1 was a light grey sandy silt (010), 0.2m thick. These deposits are perhaps former subsoils.

Sealing the former subsoil in Plot 2 and 3 was a dark brown silt (002 and 006 respectively), a more recent subsoil. A topsoil of mid grey-brown silty clay (001, 005, 009) provided the surface deposits in all three plots (Fig. 4, Sections 1 to 3).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural glacio-fluvial deposits of sand and gravel were observed across the area. These natural layers were sealed by a probable former subsoil of grey sandy silt. It is likely that this deposit signifies soil development across the area, perhaps from the prehistoric period, though no dating evidence was encountered. Further subsoil development was observed in the centre and western parts of the site, though not in the east. This subsoil was much darker and probably indicates agricultural activity in the area until the relatively recent past. This subsoil provided the base for the present topsoil that covered the site.

The section profiles of Plots 2 and 3 are the same, but these differ from that of Plot 1 in the eastern part of the site. Specifically, this difference is that in the eastern part of the site the early subsoil is thinner than to the west, and the later subsoil is absent. These differences imply that the eastern part of the site has been lowered previously, removing the later subsoil and reducing the thickness of the earlier subsoil.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 27A Chapel Street, Crowland, as the site lay within an archaeologically sensitive area at the heart of the medieval settlement and near to previous discoveries of prehistoric remains. However, no prehistoric or medieval remains were revealed. There were indications that the eastern part of the site had been lowered previously. No artefacts were recovered from the site.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Castle Street Developments Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Mary Nugent  
 Post-excavation analysis: Mary Nugent

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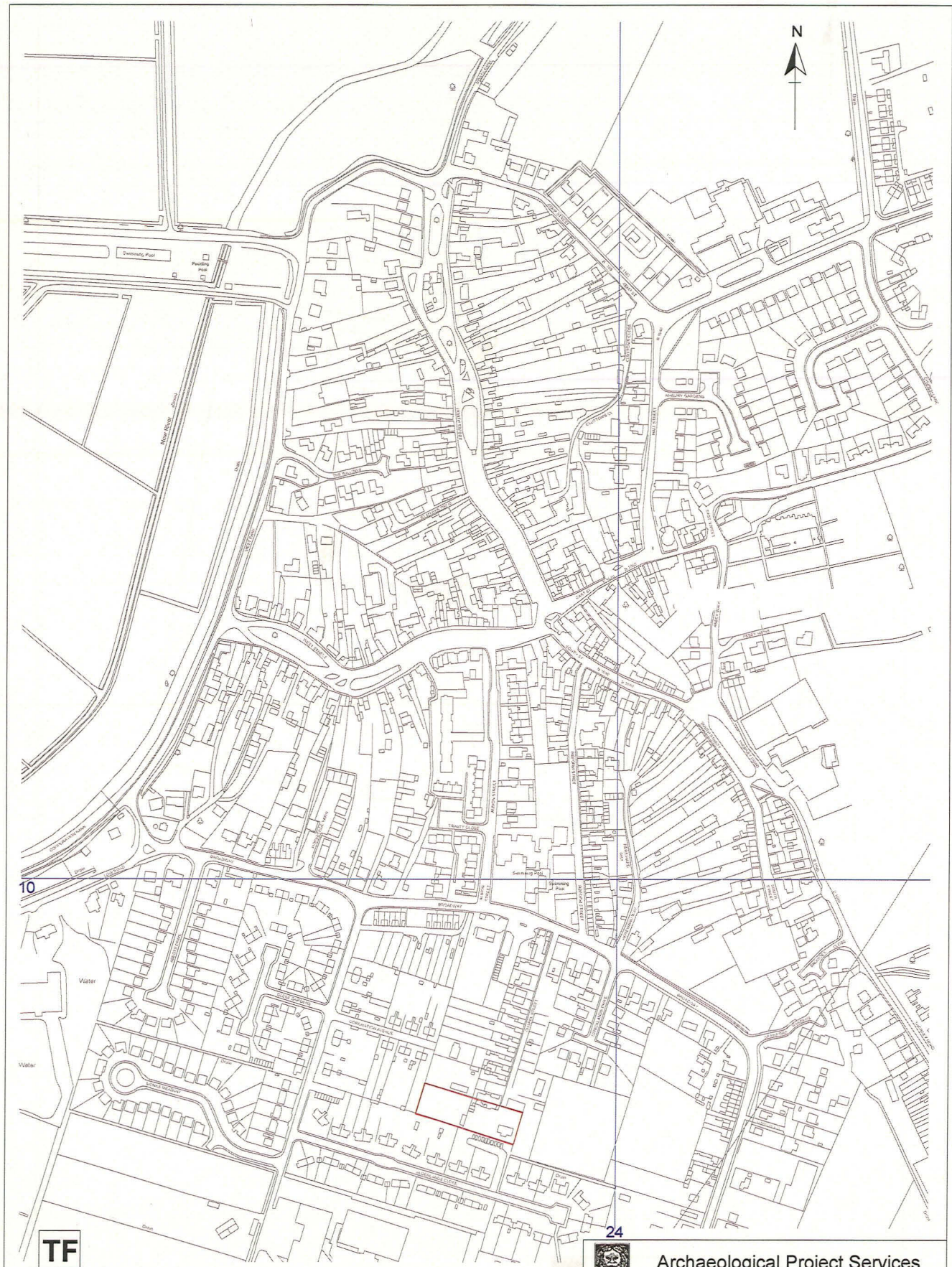
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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

- APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



Figure 1: General Location Plan



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 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Chapel Street Crowland, CRCS06		
Scale 1:5000	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 85/06

Figure 2 - Site location plan

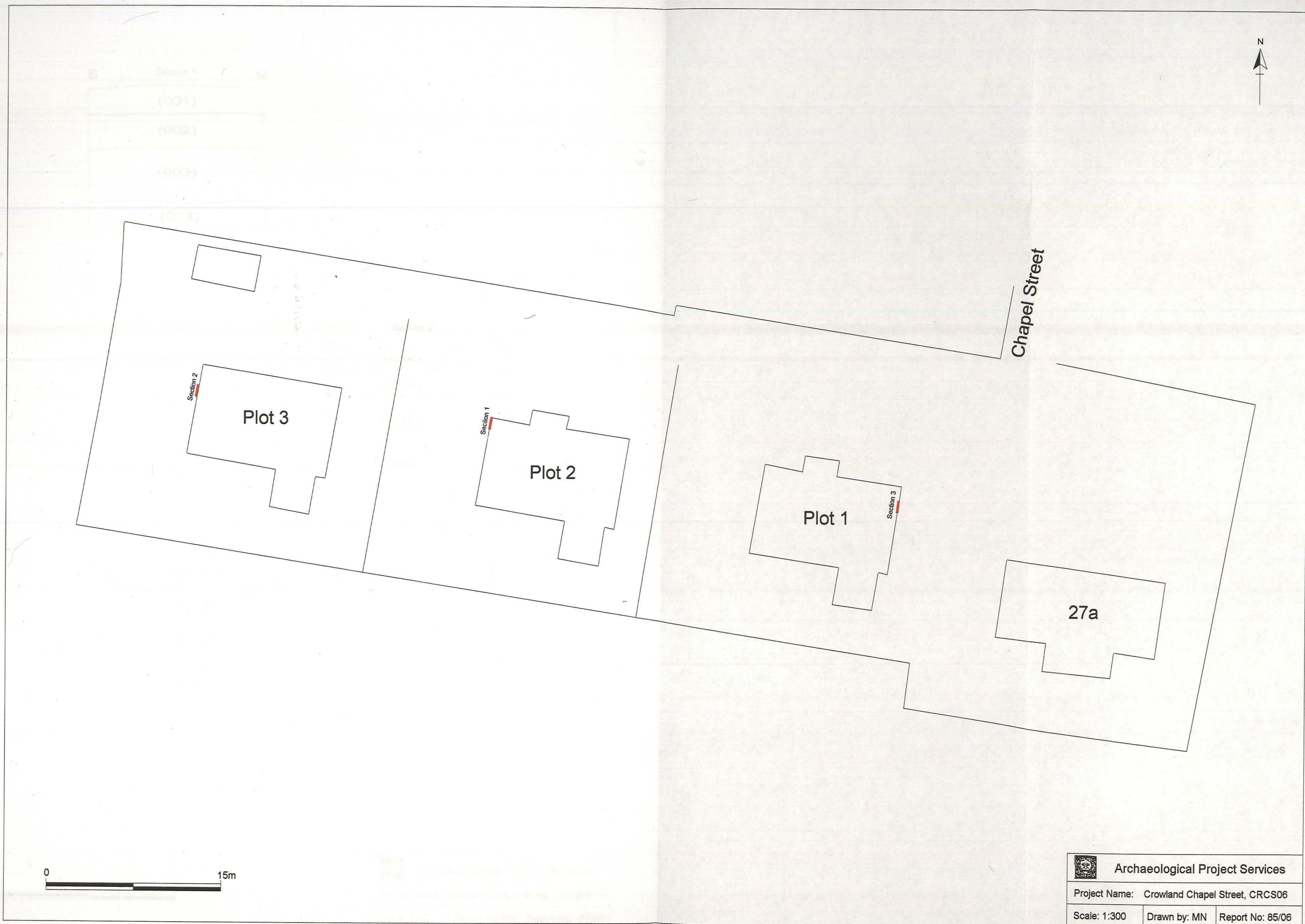

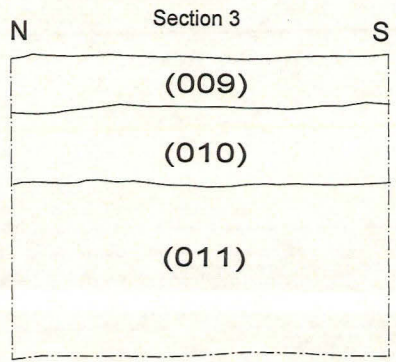
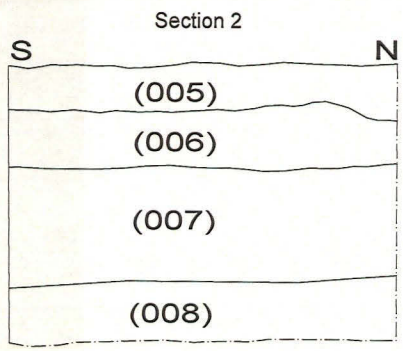
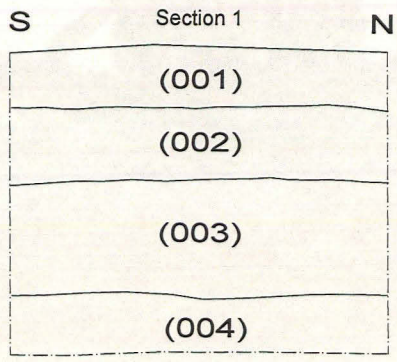


Figure 4 - Sections 1-3

Figure 3 - Plan of development showing section locations

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Crowland Chapel Street, CRCS06		
Scale: 1:300	Drawn by: MN	Report No: 85/06




	Archaeological Project Services
Project Name: Crowland Chapel Street, CRCS06	
Scale 1:10	Drawn by:MN Report No: 85/06

Figure 4 - Sections 1-3



Plate 1 General Site View



Plate 2 Section 1, Plot 2,  
looking west



Plate 3 Section 2, Plot 3,  
looking west

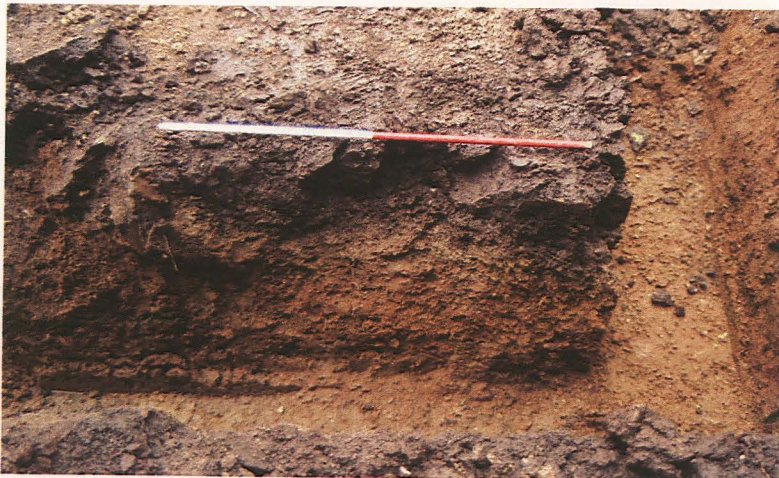


Plate 4 Section 3, Plot 1,  
looking east

**Appendix 1  
Specification**

**LAND AT  
27A CHAPEL STREET  
CROWLAND  
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
CASTLE STREET DEVELOPMENTS**

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

**MAY 2006**



## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development at 27A Chapel Street, Crowland.*
- 1.2 *The written scheme of investigation sets out in detail a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief, which will monitor all groundworks undertaken as part of development at the site.*
- 1.3 *Prehistoric burial mounds occur in the area and Roman pottery has been found in the vicinity. Additionally, an abbey, founded before the Norman conquest, brought the town to prominence and attracted settlement in the medieval period. The present town probably largely overlies the medieval village*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigations. 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 development at 27A Chapel Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire.
- 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 Crowland is located approximately 12km south of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is at the southern end of Chapel Street, on the south side of the village centre, at TF 239 098.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H02/0853/05) was submitted to South Holland District Council for construction of three dwellings and a garage at 27A Chapel Street, Crowland, Lincolnshire. On the advice of the Senior Built Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, South Holland District Council have requested the submission of a written scheme of archaeological investigation prior to construction. This document forms that scheme of investigation and comprises a specification of works for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks and all phases of soil movement carried out during the proposed development.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Crowland is situated in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The site and surrounding area lies at approximately 3m OD. Soils at the site are Ireton Association loamy over sandy soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 229).

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Crowland lies on a gravel ridge jutting west to east through the surrounding fen and has been the focus for human activity for at least the past four millennia. During extended periods of freshwater and marine flooding, the elevated position of the gravel ridge has provided a favourable location for habitation.
- 6.1 Crowland came to prominence during the early medieval period. An abbey was founded there by the late 10th century and became a focus of settlement during the later medieval period. The present village of Crowland probably largely superimposes the medieval settlement.
- 6.2 Neolithic flint axes and scatters of worked prehistoric flint have been recovered at several locations in Crowland. However, two burial mounds presumed to be of Bronze Age date are known to exist within 400m west of the development site (Cope-Faulkner, 1998).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the investigations 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 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.3 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
- 8.2.4 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner 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; South Holland 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. An accession number will be obtained from the City and County Museum, Lincoln for deposition of the archive.

## 12 PUBLICATION

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 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 LCC Archaeology Section. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project to enable them to make monitoring arrangements.

## 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, or G Taylor,APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
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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Specification: Version 1, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2006

## Appendix 2

### Context Descriptions

Context No.	Plot	Description	Interpretation
001	2	Mid grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	Topsoil remnant same as (005) and (009)
002	2	Dark brown silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil deposit same as (006)
003	2	Light yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil, same as (007) and (010)
004	2	Mid yellowish brown sand	Natural layer same as (008)
005	3	Mid grey brown silty clay 0.14m thick	Topsoil remnant same as (001) and (009)
006	3	Dark brown silt 0.15m thick	Subsoil deposit same as (002)
007	3	Light yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.3m thick	Subsoil, same as (003) and (010)
008	3	Mid yellowish brown sand	Natural layer same as (004)
009	1	Mid grey brown silty clay 0.15m thick	Topsoil remnant same as (001) and (005)
010	1	Light yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.2m thick	Subsoil, same as (003) and (007)
011	1	Mid yellowish brown sand and gravel	Natural layer

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<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, e.g. [004].
<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>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is 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>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1st century AD.



## Appendix 4 THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

11	Context records
2	Sheet of scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
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  
The Collection  
Danes Terrace  
Lincoln  
LN2 1LP

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: 2006.102

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CRCS06

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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