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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CAMPAINS LANE,
DEEPING ST NICHOLAS
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DNCL 06)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

*acknowledged receipt of rept 22/9/06
J. White*

Conservation
Services

22 SEP 2006

Highways & Planning
Directorate



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SLI 11056

NEGATIVE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT
CAMPAINS LANE,
DEEPING ST NICHOLAS
LINCOLNSHIRE
(DNCL 06)**

Work Undertaken For

B and E Plumbing and Building Services Ltd

July 2006

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 216 166
City and County Museum Accession No: 2006.103

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 087/06

Quality Control

Land at Campains Lane, Deeping St Nicholas, Lincolnshire
DNCL06

Project Coordinator	Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor	Mary Nugent
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Post-excavation Analyst	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

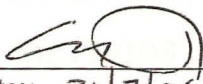
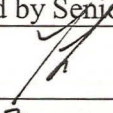
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 31/7/06	Date: 31-07-06

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF.....	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	2
5.1	PHASE 1:NATURAL DEPOSITS	2
5.2	PHASE 2: UNDATED DEPOSITS	2
5.3	PHASE 3: RECENT DEPOSITS	2
6.	DISCUSSION	3
7.	CONCLUSION	3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
9.	PERSONNEL	3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	3

Appendices

1. Specification
2. Context descriptions
3. Glossary
4. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Plan of groundworks monitored
- Figure 4 Section 1

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view showing excavation of foundation trenches
- Plate 2 North facing view showing Section 1

1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Plot 2, Campains Lane, Deeping St Nicholas, Lincolnshire, associated with the extension of the existing property on the site.

South Holland District Council required the watching brief to be undertaken as a condition planning, due to the proximity of the development to a probable Iron Age salt-making site to the south. Other settlements and salting sites of Iron Age and Roman date are located within the general area.

No archaeological remains or artefacts were identified during the watching brief.

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 maybe disturbed or destroyed."* (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by B and E Plumbing and Building Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the extension of an existing dwelling at Plot 2 Campains Lane, Deeping St. Nicholas, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was obtained, from South Holland District Council, through the granting of planning application No. H03/0190/06. The watching brief was carried out on the 5th of June 2006.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Deeping St Nicholas lies approximately 7km southwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The development site is located in the northern part of the village, south of Campains Lane on the northwest side of Littleworth Drove (The A16) at National Grid Reference TF 216 166 (Fig. 2).

The site lies on fairly level ground at approximately 3m OD, 3km southwest of the River Welland in the fens of south Lincolnshire. The soils on the site are of the Downholland 1 Association, clayey humic alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166). Immediately to the west is a strip of Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils (*ibid.*, 361). Both soil types are developed on marine alluvium, though the extent of the Wisbech soils suggest that they occur on a former watercourse.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

An Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery is located at the west end of Deeping St Nicholas village, approximately 5km southwest of the site. Probably during the Middle Bronze Age the area became subject to marine flooding and a major creek was located immediately west of the site, with a minor one just to the east. By the Iron Age and Roman periods these creeks were largely silted over or semi-active and settlements and salting activities were established in the area.

Later prehistoric activity is indicated by a salting site of apparent Iron Age date, c.175m southwest of the present site (Hayes and Lane 1992, 171; fig.102). Other Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial sites are located in the general area, within 1-2km of the development. These include cropmarks indicating the presence of enclosures, a northeast-southwest aligned trackway and several

meandering natural water courses. The area probably became freshwater fen in the late Roman period and remained so into medieval times.

The development stands upon Deeping Fen, the bounds of which were recorded during a perambulation of 1381, when the area was a vast unenclosed wetland, representing an important resource for fish, wildfowl and rushes. The fen was enclosed following drainage during the post-medieval period after a less successful scheme devised by Thomas Lovell in 1603 (Hayes and Lane, 1992, 164).

A relatively new village, Deeping St. Nicholas most probably developed as a result of this fen drainage, although the road upon which it stands, the modern A16, was originally a causeway linking Market Deeping to Spalding (*ibid.*, 164). The village gained a church in 1846 and was granted parish status in 1856 (Wheeler 1896, 331).

An earlier watching brief undertaken during 1992 by APS, 220m northwest of the present development, revealed natural deposits of clay and silt sealed by topsoil (Herbert 1999, 1)

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation 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

Foundation trenches for the extension were excavated, under archaeological monitoring, using a 360 degree excavator fitted with a 0.60m toothed bucket (Plate 1). Each deposit revealed in the trenches

was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following the fieldwork the records were checked, interpreted and assigned a phase based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Recent deposits

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

5.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

A single deposit of firm light grey clay (003), at least 0.55m thick, underlay all deposits at the base of the trench (Fig. 4 Section 1, Plate 1).

5.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Sealing natural (003), was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay (002), which was up to 0.30m thick and formed a subsoil deposit extending across the groundworks.

5.3 Phase 3: Recent deposits

Subsoil (002) was overlain by a soft dark brown silt topsoil (001), which contained occasional sub-rounded inclusions and was up to 0.25m thick. Clearly recent, (001) was a garden soil associated with the

present dwelling.

6. DISCUSSION

The three deposits which extended across the groundworks each represent individual phases of activity, (003) was the result of marine silting of the fen basin, which occurred during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods; Subsoil formation (002) which in this instance is undated as no artefacts were recovered from this deposit was overlain by topsoil (001), which extended to the ground surface and was clearly recent.

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Plot 2, Campains Lane, Deeping St Nicholas, Lincolnshire associated with the extension of the existing property on the site.

The watching brief was required due to the proximity of the development to a probable Iron Age salting site to the south. Other settlements and salting sites of Iron Age and Roman date are also located within the general area.

In the event however no archaeological remains or artefacts were present during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Steadman of B and E Plumbing and Building Services Ltd, who commissioned both the fieldwork and this report. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor, who together with Tom Lane, edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Site Supervisor: Mary Nugent
Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hayes, P.P. and Lane, T.W., 1992, *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The South-West Fens*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 55,

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
DoE Department of the Environment
IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Location of groundworks monitored




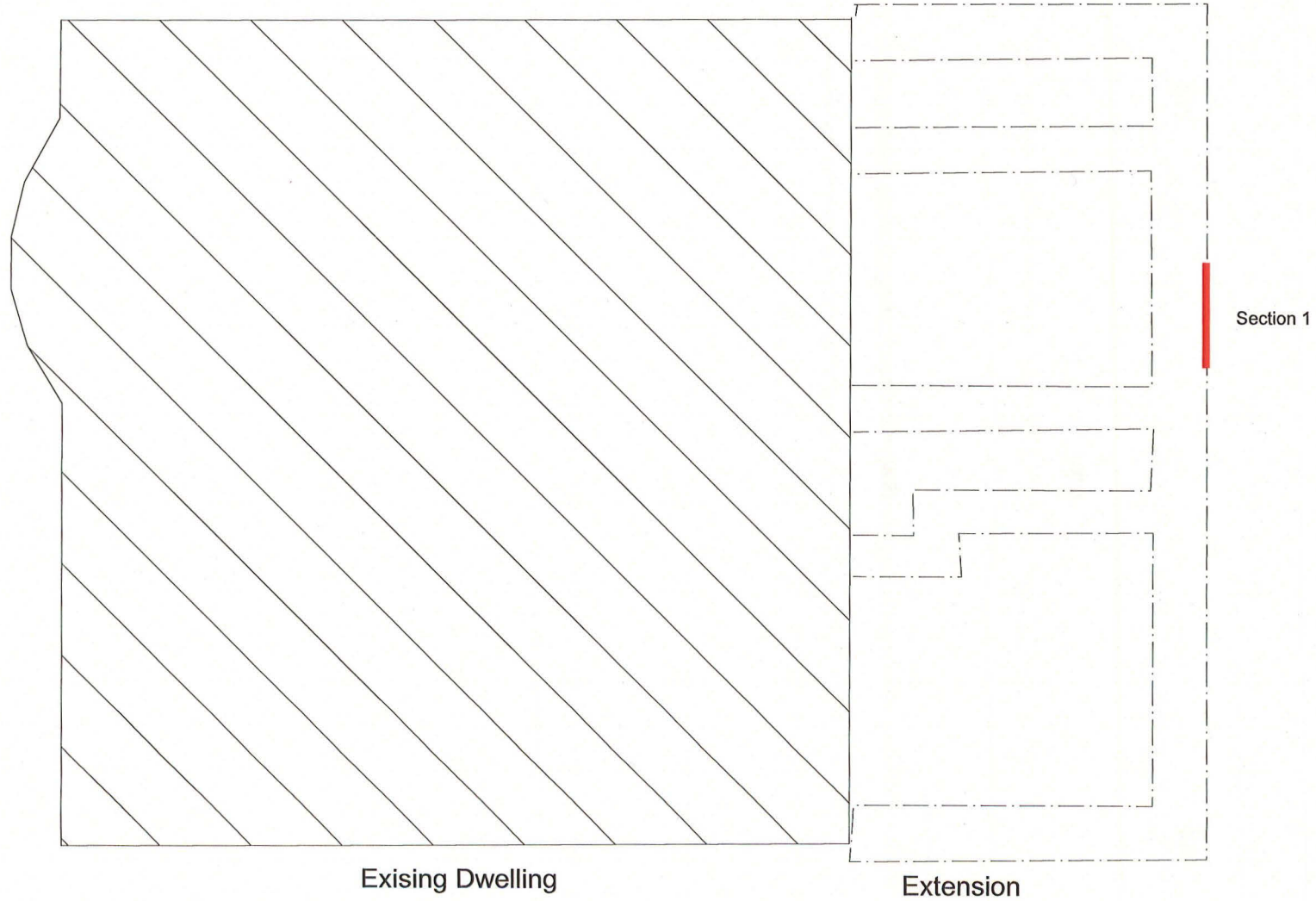
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Deeping St Nicholas Campains Lane		
Scale 1:1250	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 087/06

Figure 2 Site Location Map



Existing Dwelling

Extension

Section 1




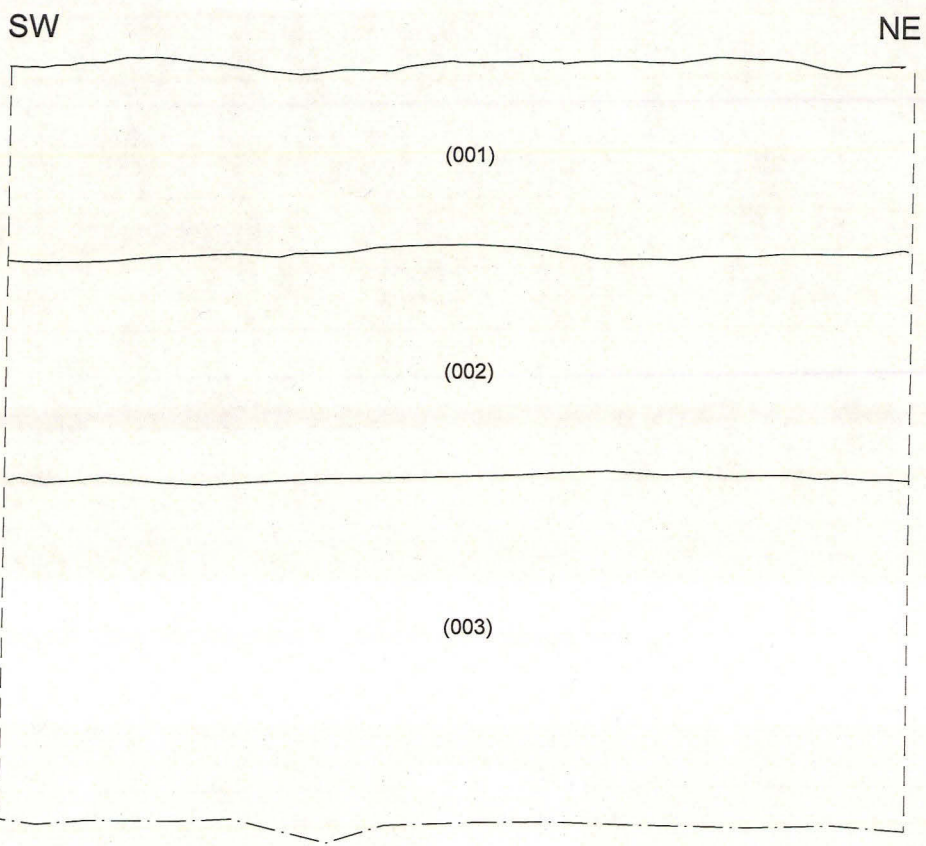
 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Deeping St Nicholas Campains Lane		
Scale 1:75	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 087/06

Figure 3 Plan of groundworks monitored




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Deeping St. Nicholas Campains Lane		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 087/06

Figure 4 Section 1



Plate 1 General view showing excavation of foundation trenches

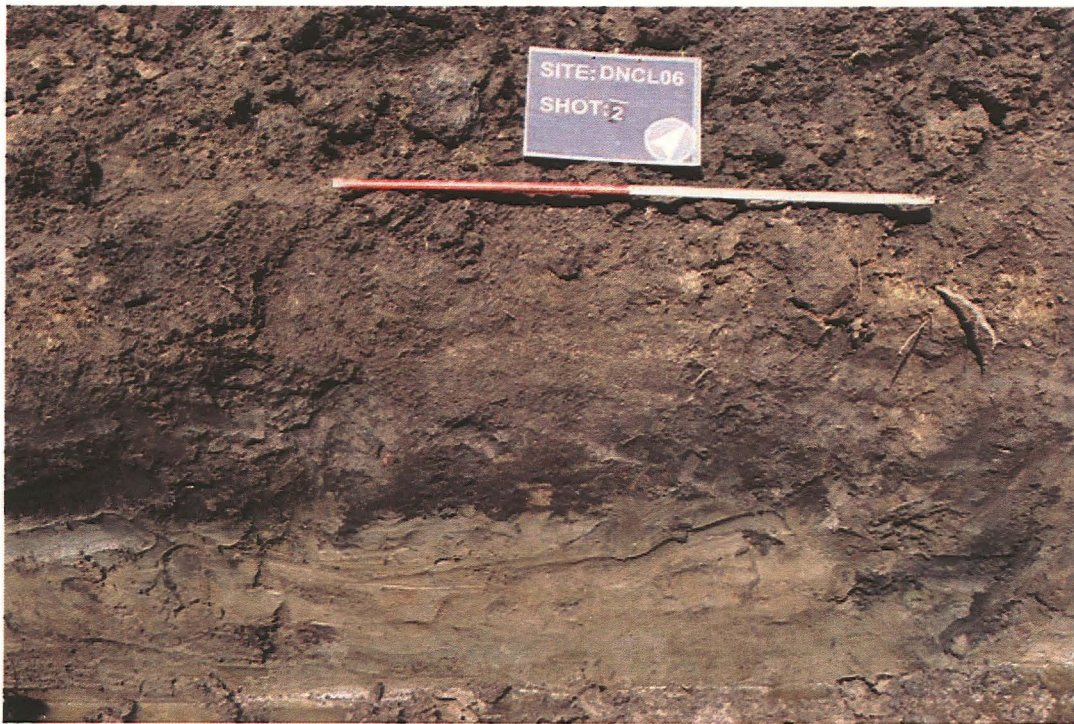


Plate 2 North facing view showing Section 1

Appendix 1

**LAND AT WINDRUSH, CAMPAINS LANE, DEEPING ST NICHOLAS,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
B & E PLUMBING AND BUILDING SERVICES**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

Institute of Field Archaeologists'

Registered Organisation No. 21

MAY 2006

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of extensions and alterations to a house at Plot 2, Campains Lane, Deeping St Nicholas, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *A probable Iron Age salt-making site is located just south of the development. Other settlements and salt-making sites of Iron Age and Roman date are located in the general area.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 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 construction of extensions and alterations to an existing bungalow at Windrush, Plot 2, Campains Lane, Deeping St Nicholas, 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 Deeping St. Nicholas lies approximately 7km southwest of Spalding in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire. The site is in the northern part of the village, between Littleworth Drove and the rail track, on the north side of Campains Lane at national grid reference TF 216 166.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application (H03/0190/06) was submitted to South Holland District Council for alterations and extensions to an existing bungalow. Permission was granted subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies on fairly flat and level land at approximately 3m OD, 3.5km west of the River Welland in the fens of south Lincolnshire. At the site soils are the Downholland 1 Association, clayey humic alluvial gley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 166). Immediately to the west is a strip of Wisbech Association, coarse silty calcareous soils (*ibid.*, 361). Both soil types are developed on marine alluvium, though the extent of the Wisbech soils suggest that they occur on a former watercourse.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 An Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery is located at the west end of Deeping St. Nicholas village, approximately 5km southwest of the site. Probably during the Middle Bronze Age the area became subject to marine flooding and a major creek was located immediately west of the site, with a minor one just to the east. By the Iron Age-Roman period these creeks were largely extinct or semi-active and settlements and salt-making activities were established in the area.

6.2 Just to the south of the development area is a salt-making site of apparent Iron Age date (Hayes and Lane 1992, 171; fig. 102). Other Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial sites are located in the general area, within 1-2km of the development. The area probably became freshwater fen in the late Roman period and remained so in to medieval times.

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 South Holland 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 Collection, 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 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 Lincolnshire County Archaeology Section. They will be given notice in writing of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is

dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.

- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<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

- Hayes, PP, and Lane, TW, 1992 *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey*,
-

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Specification: Version 1, 08-05-06

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Depth	Interpretation
001	Soft dark brown silt	0.25m	Topsoil
002	Firm dark greyish brown	0.30m	Subsoil
003	Firm light grey clay	0.55m	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

Glossary

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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].
Crop mark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3	Context records
1	Sheets containing scale drawings (plans and sections)
1	Daily record sheets
1	Photographic record sheets

All primary records are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
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: 2006.103

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: DNCL06

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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