
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT THE GRANGE WIND FARM,
TYDD ST MARY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(TMWF 12)**

Work Undertaken For
RES UK and Ireland

April 2013

Compiled by
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A.P.S. Report No. **42/13**

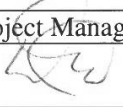
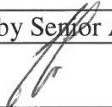
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Watching Brief
at The Grange Wind Farm,
Tydd St Mary,
Lincolnshire
TMWF 12

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of The Grange Wind Farm, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was undertaken during all phases of groundworks associated with construction of the wind farm.

The site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, in an area of former saltmarsh which may have revealed evidence for earlier human activity such as saltmaking.

The watching brief revealed several palaeochannels cutting the marine alluvial silts. There were also former field boundaries and other ditches indicative of the site having been in agricultural use since its reclamation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A brick-lined well was also revealed.

Finds comprised late post-medieval pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone, glass and clay pipe.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definitions of an Archaeological 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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by RES UK and Ireland, to

undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of The Grange Wind Farm, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire. The development was granted permission following a Public Inquiry (Ref APP/A2525/A10/2125075).

The watching brief on was carried out between 24th April 2012 and 14th February 2013 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Entec and submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority (Entec 2011).

2.3 Topography and Geology

The site (centred on NGR 464 193) is located approximately 1.5km east of Tydd St Mary and a similar distance to the southwest of Sutton Bridge (Fig 1). It comprises a series of large arable fields and is bordered to the north by the South Holland Main Drain, to the east by the River Nene and to the south by the North Level Main Drain (Fig 2). The total area is 295 hectares and is generally level, at a height of around 4m OD. Local soils are of the Wallasea 2 association, pelo-alluvial gley soils, which are extensive on reclaimed marine alluvium in the marshlands of Lincolnshire (Hodge et al. 1984, 338).

2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Environmental Impact Assessment for the wind farm scheme included a full desk-based assessment. It was noted that the site comprises former salt marsh which was reclaimed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Seventeenth century mapping, such as Jansson’s 1645 *Map of the Fennes*, shows that the site was within an area of saltmarsh to either side of the former meandering course of the River Nene, with the villages of Tydd St Mary and Tydd Gote located at the western edge

of this marsh. The earliest detailed map of the site is the enclosure map, 'A Map of the Commons and Waste Lands in the Parish of Tydd St Mary in the County of Lincolnshire 1796'. It shows the site as a series of small enclosed fields, reflecting the enclosure of the land which was undertaken following the drainage schemes.

Given the nature of the pre-improvement environment the potential for the presence of medieval or earlier settlement remains is low. However, this type of saltmarsh environment underwent human usage and associated remains, particularly salterns (salt production sites) may have survived. However, any such features are more likely to have been located closer to the edge of the marsh such as those recorded on the eastern edge of Tydd St Mary (ES MLI 81196). However, the potential for such remains to be well preserved is reduced by over 300 years of agricultural use including ploughing.

A number of later features are present within the site: part of the access track for Turbine 5 runs along a section of the disused Sutton Bridge to Wisbech railway (ES MLI 20486) and the turbine will be located alongside it. The site compound is close to two former agricultural buildings. Turbines 4 and 7 are located within an area of linear cropmarks which are believed to be infilled former drainage channels (Entec 2011).

There was a small airfield on the site during the First World War. It opened in the summer of 1916 and continued in use until reverting to farmland in May 1919 (Blake, Hodgson and Taylor 1984). The hangar and office building, which were located immediately east of the site compound (Fig 3), survived until recently.

3. AIMS

Archaeological mitigation was required during development. Based on this, the aim of the work was to avoid disturbance to or loss of archaeological remains where appropriate and possible, and where not possible, to record archaeological remains to an appropriate level in advance of their removal.

4. METHODS

This scheme required an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the excavation of access tracks, hedgerow openings, turbine foundations and other operational areas of the development site during the construction phase. A record of stratigraphy across the site was compiled through the production of representative section drawings and accompanying context descriptions. The photographic record includes views of the drawn sections as well as views showing general site conditions and the progress of development groundwork.

Contexts are listed together with summary descriptions and interpretations in Appendix 1. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and all sections at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was compiled using a digital camera.

Trench locations were recorded by Thales Global Positioning System (GPS).

5. RESULTS

Access Road (Figs 4, 5)

The first work to be monitored was the stripping of the access road. At the west end of this, where it joined the main track to The Grange, a service trench revealed an at least 1m thick light brown sandy silt (007) overlain by up to 0.45m thick brown

clayey silt layer (006) containing small brick and tile fragments (Fig 14, Section 2). Immediately south of the trench, this was cut by a circular brick-built chamber [004] (Fig 4). Approximately 3m in diameter and 3.5m deep, this was probably a well and was overlain by 0.3m thick topsoil (005).

A further nearby service trench (Fig 14, Section 5) revealed a light brown sandy silt (017) to be overlain by 0.4m thick dark brown silt (016) similar to (006) and possibly being an old track surface. Above this was a 0.1m thick rubbly layer (015) forming the base of the existing 0.15m thick degraded tarmac track (014).

Cutting the light brown laminated silt (022) just east of this was an approximately 2.6m wide northwest-southeast aligned steep-sided palaeochannel [021] (Figs 5, 14, Section 6). This contained greyish brown clayey silt lower fill (020), light brown sandy silt (019) and mid greyish brown clayey silt upper fill (018). A further palaeochannel [026] (Fig 14, Section 7, Plate 2) was recorded 100m to the east, cutting yellowish brown sandy silt (030). This was north to south aligned and steep-sided and measured 4m wide and at least 0.7m deep. It contained grey clayey silt lower fill (029), light brown sandy silt (028) and a top fill of dark brown silt (027).

Further east on the access road, close to the compound, the deposits comprised light brown sandy laminated silt (003) overlain by 0.1m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt (002), above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (001) (Fig 14, Section 1).

Compound Area (Fig 6)

In the compound area a light brown silt with darker brown laminations (011) was overlain by 0.18m thick dark brown clayey silt (010). This was cut by roughly north-south aligned ditch [013]/[037] (Fig 14,

Section 9) which was steep-sided, flat bottomed and measured at least 50m long, up to 2.7m wide and 0.78m deep. It was filled with mid brown silt (012)/(036) and overlain by topsoil (009). On the nearby access road brown silts (035) and (034) were overlain by the old topsoil (033) which was overlain by farm track base (032) and metalling (031).

A short distance to the east the deposits exposed in the base of the access road cable trench, adjacent to the site of aerodrome hangar (045), comprised at least 0.6m thick light brown laminated silt (050) (Fig 14, Section 8). This was overlain by 0.39m thick dark brown silt (049) above which was a 0.3m thickness of former topsoil (048). This was topped by the base rubble (047) and surface (046) for the current track.

In the cable trench at the side of the road leading south to Turbine 1 the light yellowish brown laminated sandy silt (151) was overlain by up to 0.4m thick dark greyish brown silt (152) above which was mid greyish brown silt (150) (Fig 16, Sections 48, 49).

Turbine 1 (Fig 7)

At the mouth of the track leading to Turbine 1, light brown sandy silt (054) was overlain by 0.3m thick buried topsoil (053) above which was turf (052) overlain with modern dumped deposit (051). Further east the deposits were light brown sandy silts (056) (Fig 14, Section 14). These silts were cut, in a spur stripped to access the topsoil stockpile, by 5m wide east-west aligned probable palaeochannel [085] which was filled by dark brown silt (084) and overlain by 0.3m thick topsoil (055).

The silt deposits in the nearby drainage basin were yellowish brown sandy silt (093) overlain by 0.25m thick brown laminated silt (092) above which was light brown silt (089) (Fig 15, Section 23) while

in the turbine base was an at least 1m thick uniform yellow brown silt (133) (Fig 16, Section 40).

On the track just south of the mouth of the turbine, yellowish brown sandy silt (071) was overlain by mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (070). Above this was modern track material (066)-(069) (Fig 15, Section 18).

Turbine 2 (Figs 7, 8)

On the strip for the track leading to Turbine 2 the deposits were recorded as yellowish brown sandy silt (058) overlain by 0.4m thick dark brown silt (057) (Fig 14, Section 15). East of this light brown silt (061) was interrupted by a 35m wide spread of mid to dark greyish brown silt (062) (Plate 3), possibly a palaeochannel. This was overlain by 0.1m thick mid brown silt subsoil (060) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (059) (Fig 14, Section 16).

Closer to the turbine strip, the deposits were recorded as light brown sandy silt (065) overlain by 0.13m thick greyish brown silt subsoil (064) above which was 0.35m thick topsoil (063) (Fig 14, Section 17).

In the cable trench by the crane base greyish brown laminated silt (149) was overlain by 0.7m thick grey brown silt (148) (Fig 16, Section 47) while the turbine base itself contained an at least 1m thickness of yellow brown/greyish brown silt (131) (Fig 15, Section 39).

Turbine 3 (Fig 9)

Adjacent to the new control building, at the start of the approach road to Turbine 3, the light brown sandy silt (041) was overlain by 0.35m thick topsoil (040) (Fig 14, Section 10). Just to the north, the silt (044) was overlain by a 0.1m thick dark brown silt subsoil (043) which was sealed by 0.35m thick topsoil (042) (Fig 14,

Section 11).

Just south of the crane base for Turbine 3 light grey silt (074) was cut by an irregular natural creek [072] (Fig 15, Section 19) which was 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with mid greyish brown silty clay (073).

Within the excavation of the base for the turbine (Plate 4) light brownish grey silt (137) was overlain by a 0.07m thick laminated band of yellow grey silt (136) above which was up to 0.9m thick yellowish brown silt (135) (Fig 16, Section 41). In the adjacent drainage basin, the light brown silt (098) was overlain by 0.05m thick light brown silt subsoil (097) above which was 0.33m thick topsoil (096) (Fig 15, Section 25).

In the strip for the access road immediately to the north, light brown silt (100) was overlain by 0.35m thick topsoil (099) (Fig 15, Section 26).

Turbine 4 (Fig 10)

The excavation of the turbine base revealed a sequence of silt deposits (Fig 16, Section 42, Plate 6). At least 0.51m thick light brownish grey silt (143) was overlain by 0.22m thick mid greyish brown silt (142) above which was up to 0.22m thick grey silt (141). This was topped by 0.14m thick yellow and light grey silt (140) above which was up to 0.4m thick mid yellowish brown silt (139).

In the adjacent drainage basin yellowish brown sandy silt (095) was overlain by up to 0.4m thick light brown silt (094) (Fig 15, Section 24, Plate 5). In the side of the general strip north of this, the top silt was recorded as (087) above which was 0.32m thick topsoil (086) (Fig 15, Section 21).

Recorded in the crane base strip on a north-south alignment was 3m wide ditch [091] which was filled by dark brown silt

(090) containing a fragment of late post-medieval tile.

The deposits revealed in the cable trench immediately to the north of the turbine base comprised at least 1.15m thick yellowish grey silt (147) overlain by 0.6m thick mid greyish brown silt (146) (Fig 16, Section 46).

In the strip for the approach road to Turbine 4 two shallow ditches were recorded (Fig 15, Section 20). Ditch [075] was aligned northwest-southeast and was 0.22m wide and 0.04m deep, being filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (076) which contained a sherd of Late 18th/early 19th century pottery. Parallel to this, ditch [077] was 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep and was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (080), dark brown silt (079) which contained late 18th/early 19th century pottery, CBM, fired clay and clay pipe, and mid greyish brown clayey silt (078) containing occasional coal fragments.

The access road just north of the turbine was machined into light brown silt (116) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (115) (Fig 15, Sections 31, 32).

Turbine 5 (Fig 11)

In the turbine base for this trench brownish yellow silt (145) was overlain by 0.2m thick brownish yellow silt (144) (Fig 16, Section 43).

The light brown silt (123) (Fig 15, Section 38) in the crane base strip was cut by west to northeast aligned curvilinear ditch [127]. This was at least 70m long and 4.4m wide. It was filled with dark brown silt (126) which was cut by NE-SW aligned ditch [129] (Fig 11, Plate 7). This was filled with mid brown silt (128) and ran parallel to the adjacent railway embankment, probably having functioned as a boundary ditch when the line was in use.

The features were sealed by 0.3m thick topsoil (122).

Turbine 6 (Fig 12)

On the approach road to Turbine 6, light brown silt (103) was overlain by 0.1m thick mid brown silt (102) (Fig 15, Section 27). This was cut by three parallel north-south ditches (Plate 8) at least 25m long. Ditch [105] (Fig 15, Section 28) was 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep and filled with dark brown silt (104).

Parallel ditch [108] was 1.1m wide and filled with dark brown silt (107) containing occasional brick or tile fragments. Immediately east of this, further parallel ditch [110] was 0.9m wide and filled with dark brown silt (107) also containing occasional brick or tile fragments. The ditches were sealed by 0.35m thick topsoil (101).

In the area of the turbine, laminated light brown silt (113) was overlain by 0.1m thick mid brown silt (112) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (111) (Fig 15, Sections 29, 30).

Turbine 7 (Fig 13)

At this turbine the light brown silt was cut by a curvilinear palaeochannel [120] (Fig 15, Sections 33-37, 44, Plate 9). It was filled by at least 0.1m thick dark olive silt (119). This was overlain by at least 0.5m thick dark brown silt (118) above which was 0.3m thick topsoil (117).

6. DISCUSSION

During the groundworks, for the roads, compound and turbines, laminated marine alluvial silts were revealed across the site.

These were cut by several probable saltwater creeks or palaeochannels which were sealed by agricultural soils.

There were also a number of post-medieval agricultural ditches. A brick-lined well was revealed on the access road.

Most of the artefacts retrieved were late 18th/early 19th century material from the area of Turbine 4. These may have derived from subsequently demolished farm buildings shown in the immediate vicinity on the 1st edition OS map of 1887.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction of The Grange Wind Farm, Tydd St Mary, Lincolnshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area, a former saltmarsh which may have revealed evidence for earlier human activity such as saltmaking.

The watching brief revealed several palaeochannels cutting the marine alluvial silts. There were also former field boundaries and other ditches indicative of the site having been in agricultural use since its reclamation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A brick-lined well was also revealed.

Finds comprised late post-medieval pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone, glass, metal and clay pipe.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of RES UK and Ireland for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Supervisors: Chris Moulis, Alex Beeby, Liz Murray, Mark Peachey, John Percival
 Surveying: Chris Moulis
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic Reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Bryn Leadbetter, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation Analysis: Mark Peachey

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

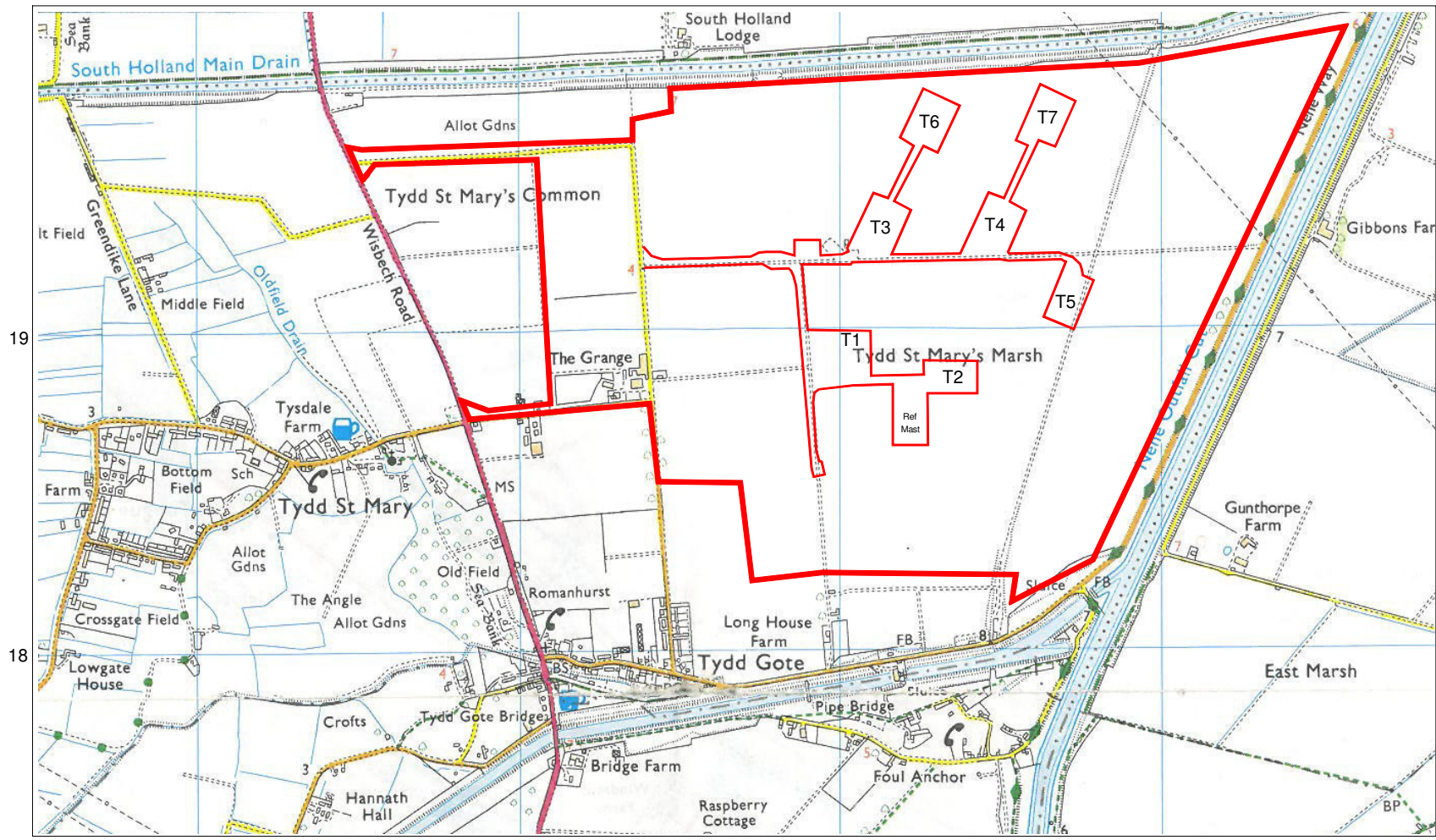
IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 CBM Ceramic Building Material
 EIA Environmental Impact Assessment
 IfA Institute for Archaeologists
 OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2. Site Location Plan

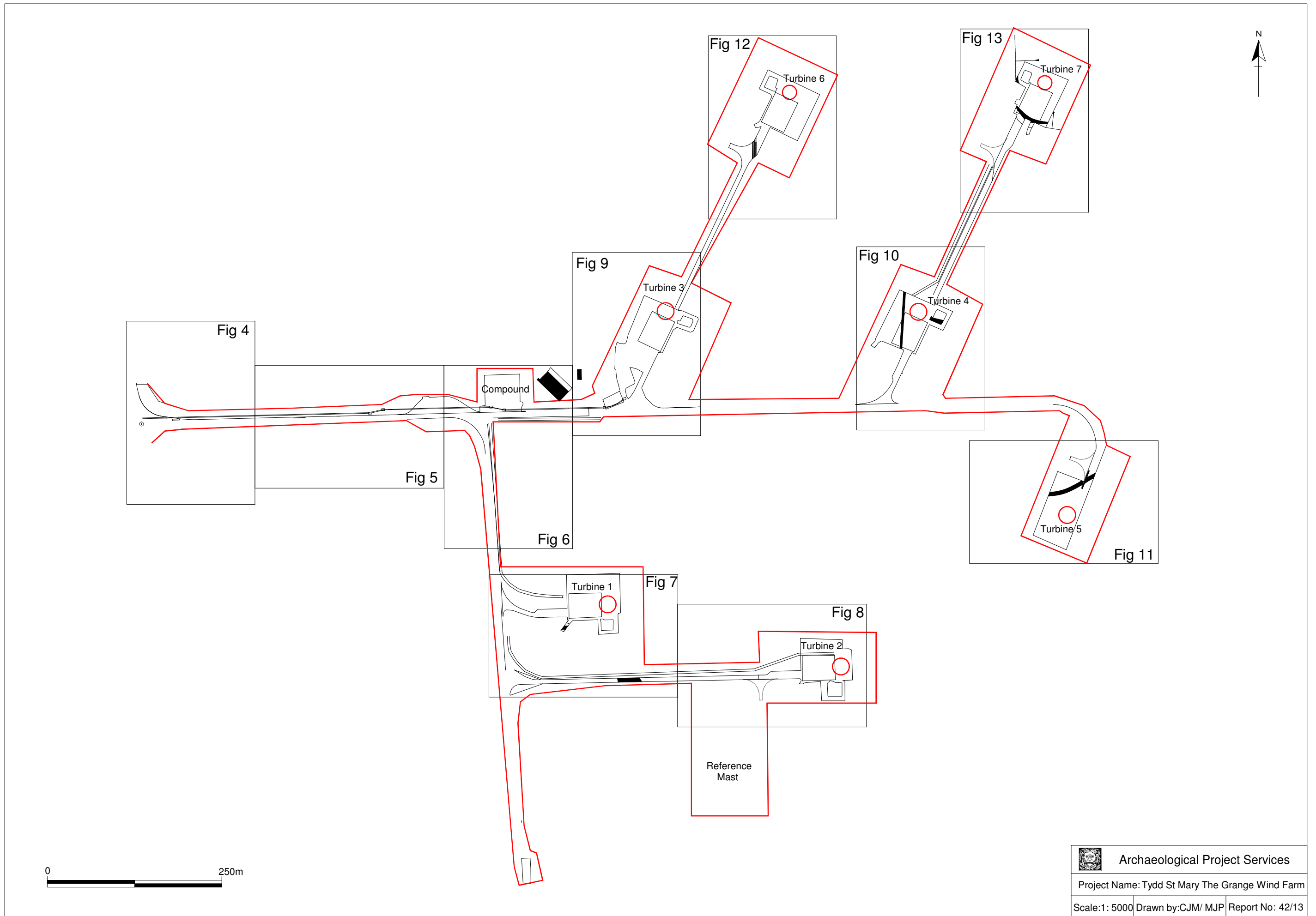

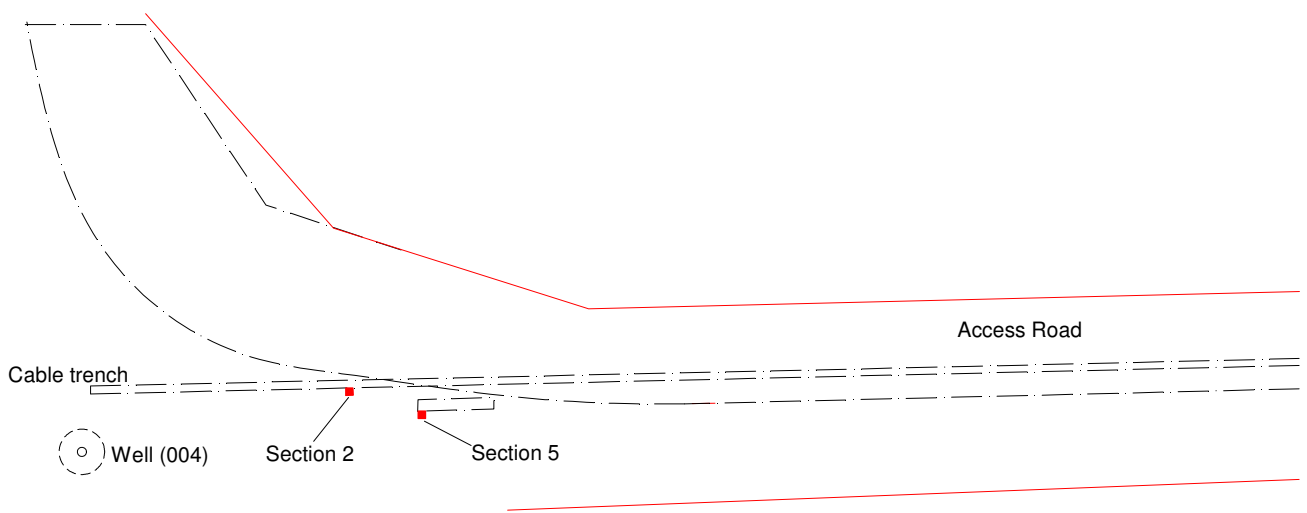


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

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Scale: 1: 5000	Drawn by: CJM/ MJP
Report No: 42/13	




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Tydd St Mary The Grange Wind Farm		
Scale 1: 1000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 42/13

Figure 4. Plan of Access Road

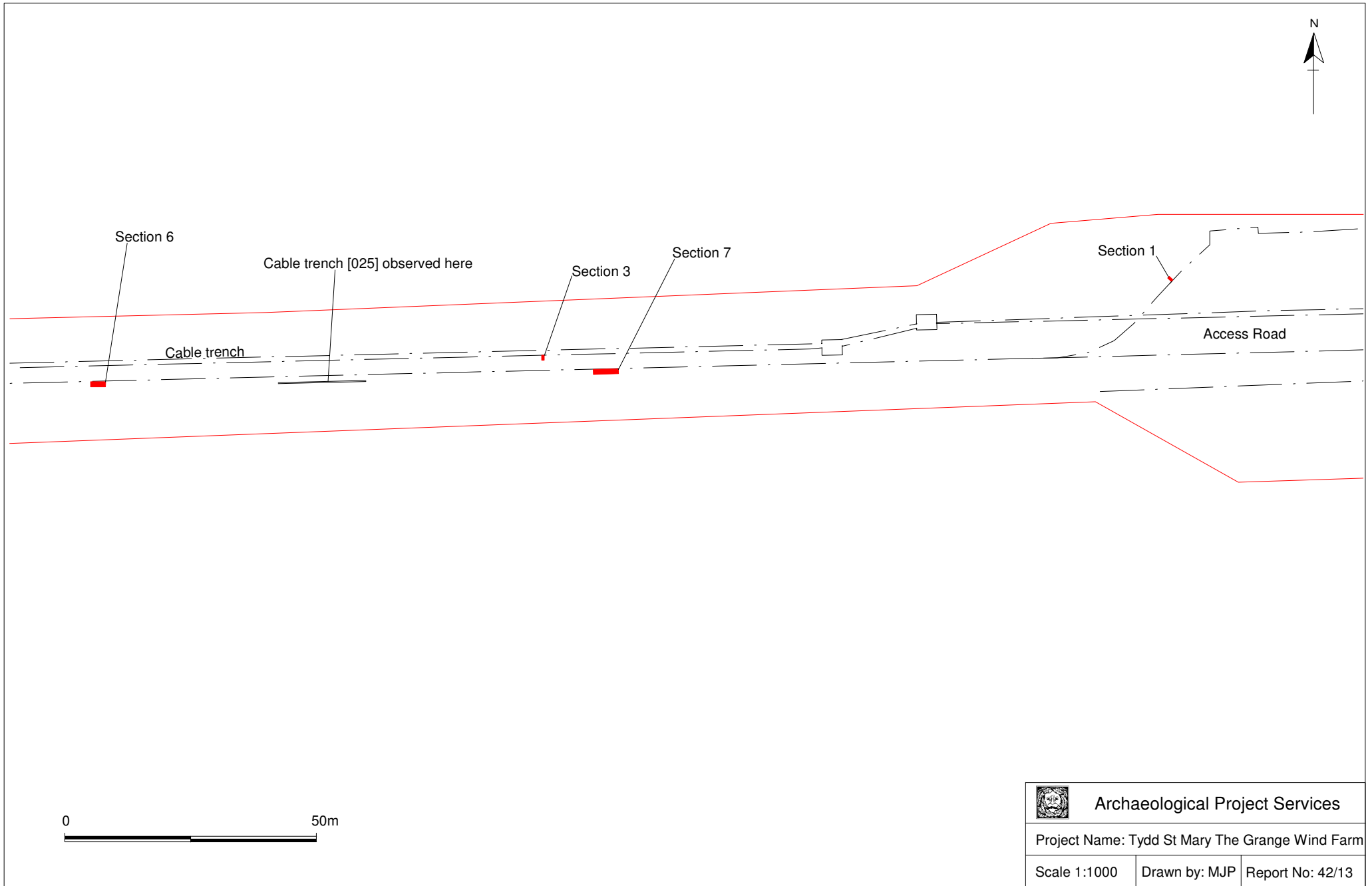


Figure 5. Plan of Access Road (continued)

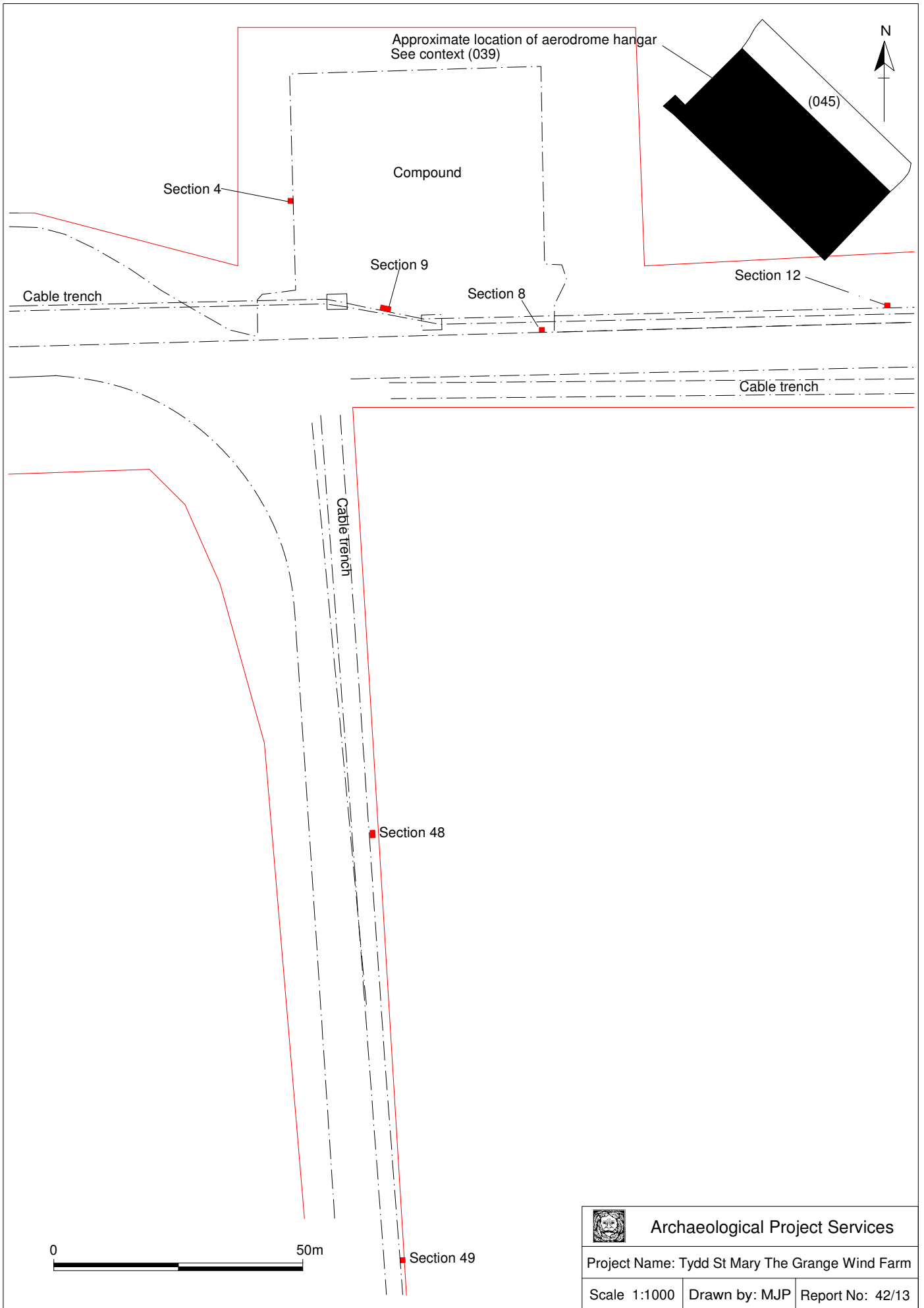


Figure 6. Plan of Compound Area

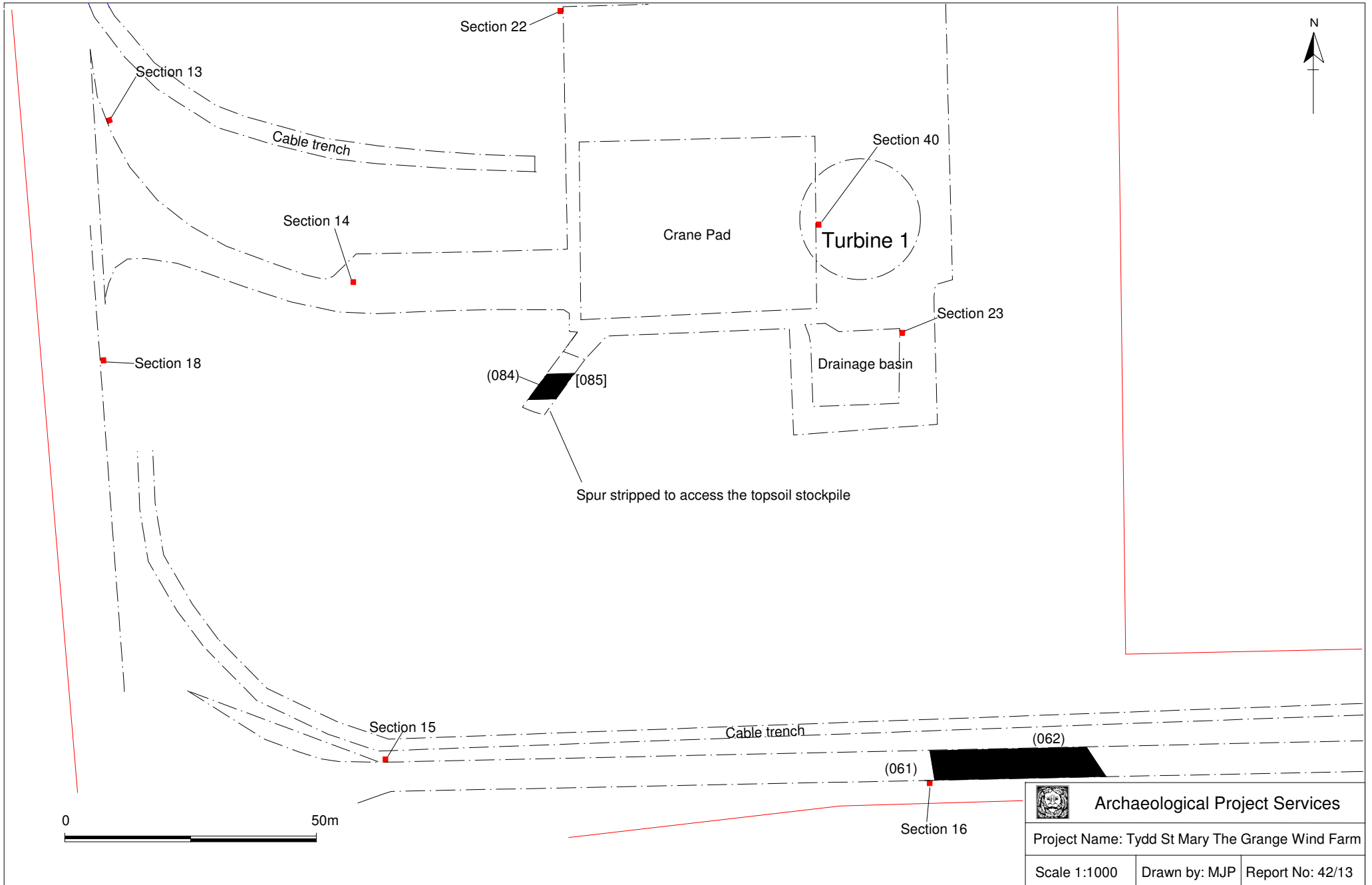



Figure 7. Plan of Turbine 1 area

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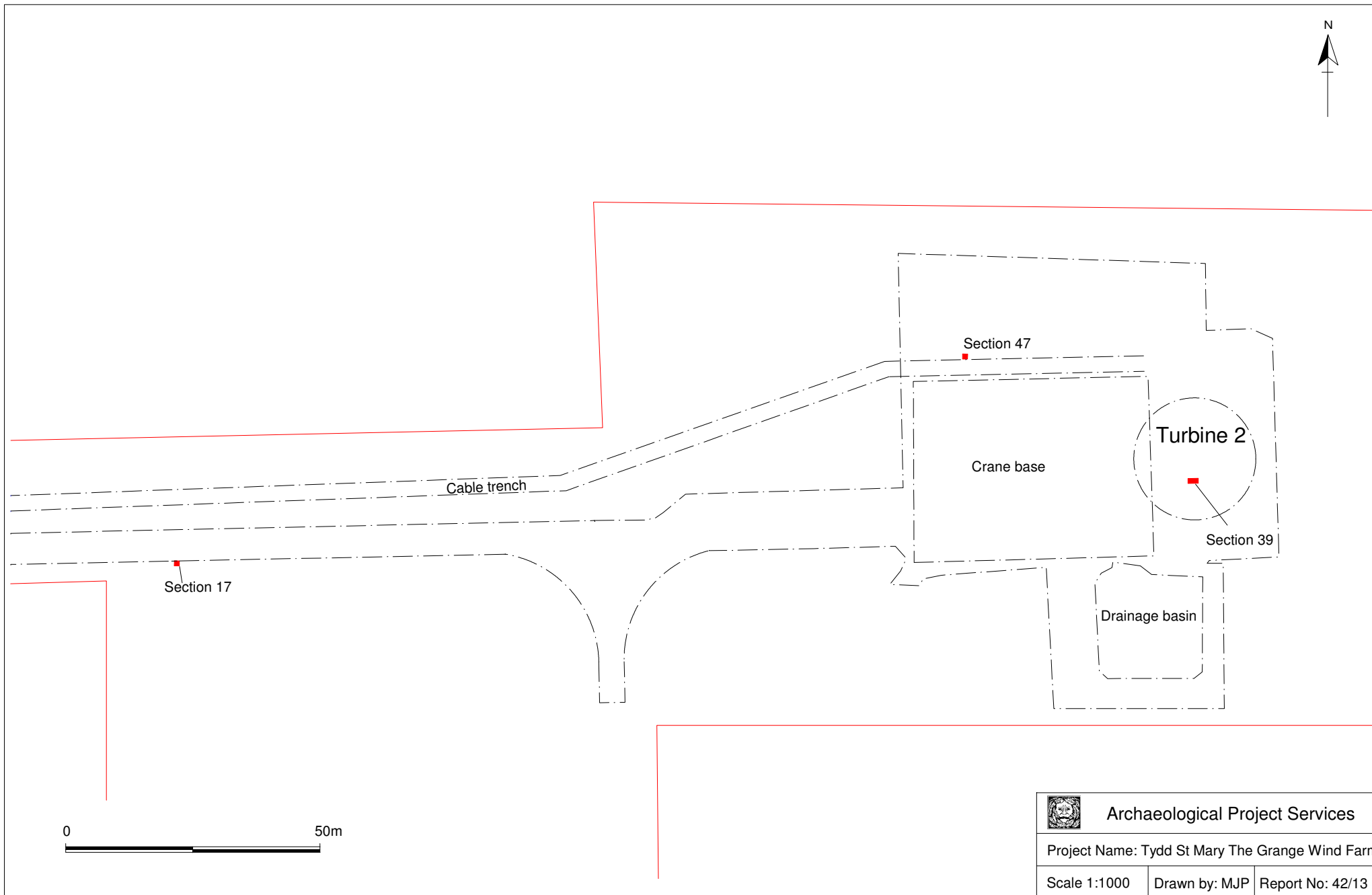



Figure 8. Plan of Turbine 2 area

	Archaeological Project Services	
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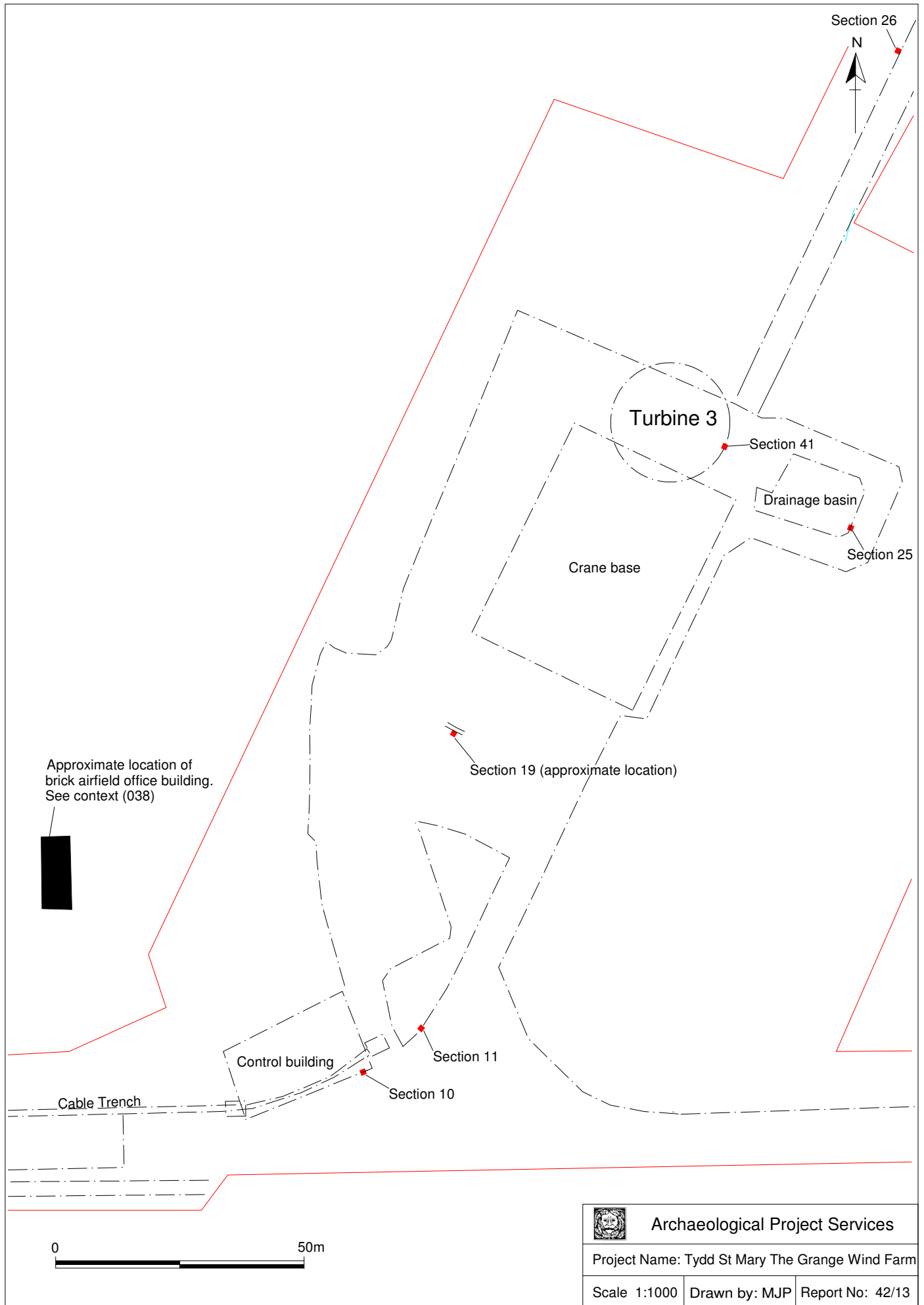


Figure 9. Plan of Turbine 3 area

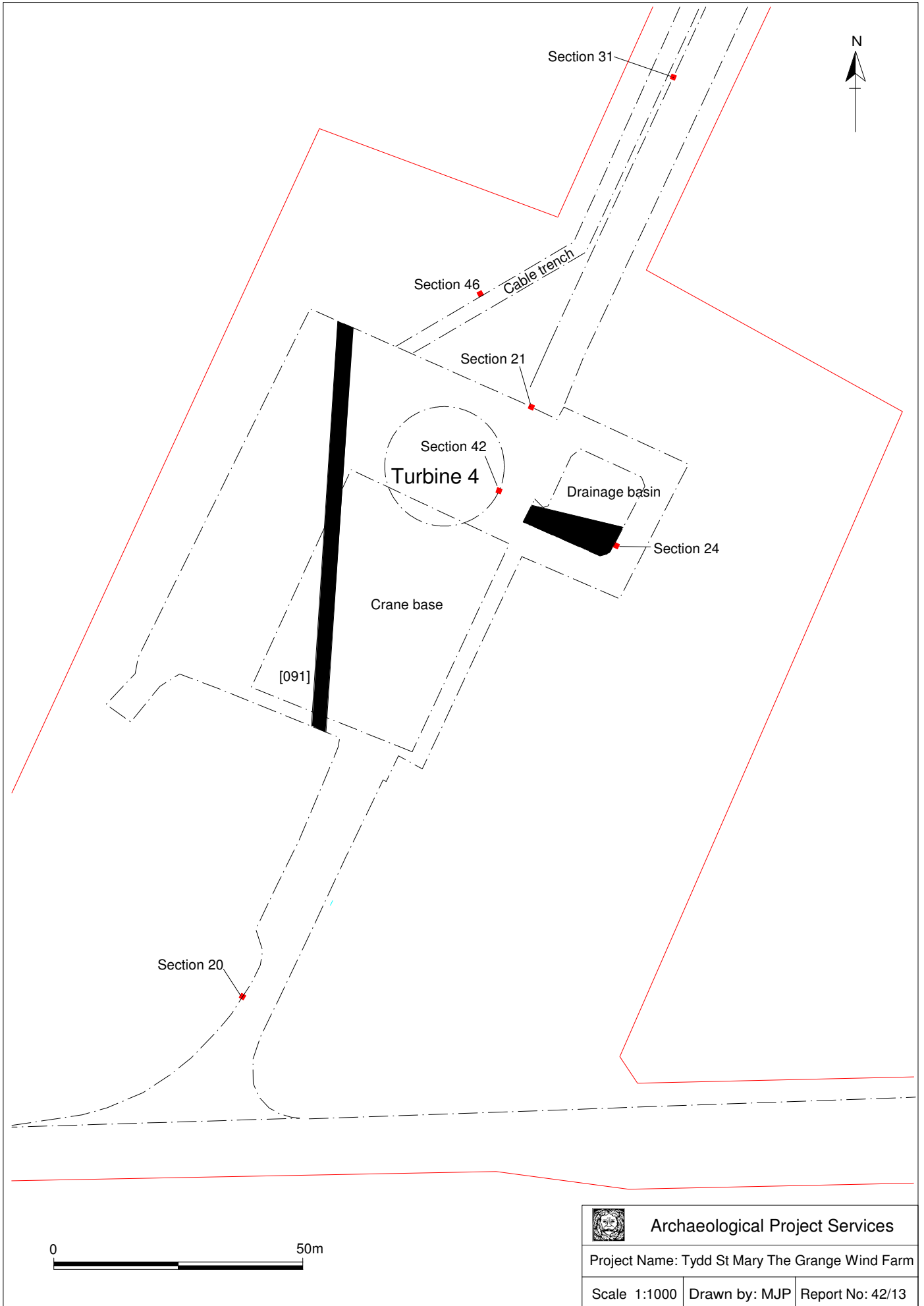
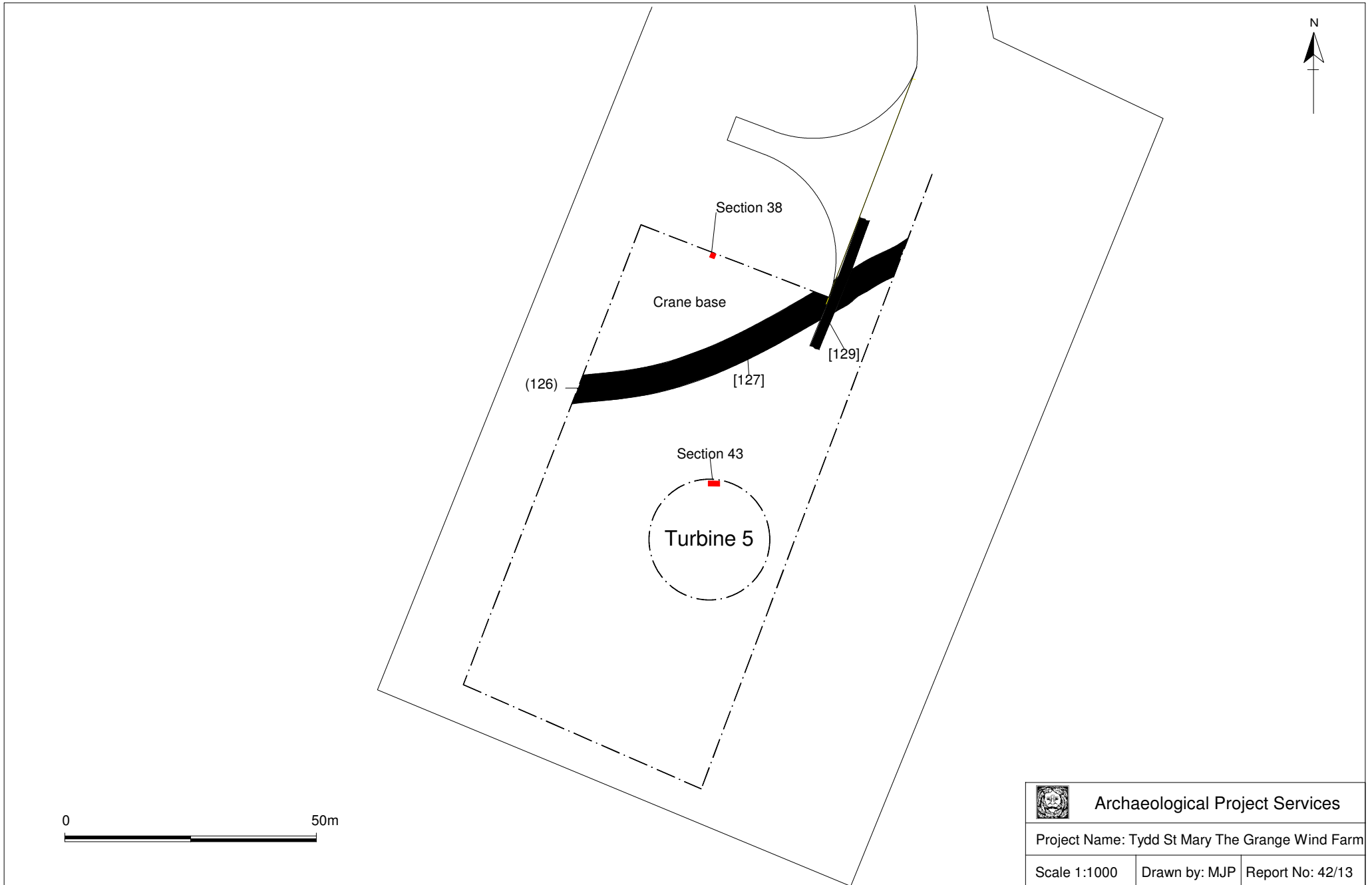


Figure 10. Plan of Turbine 4 area




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Figure 11. Plan of Turbine 5 area

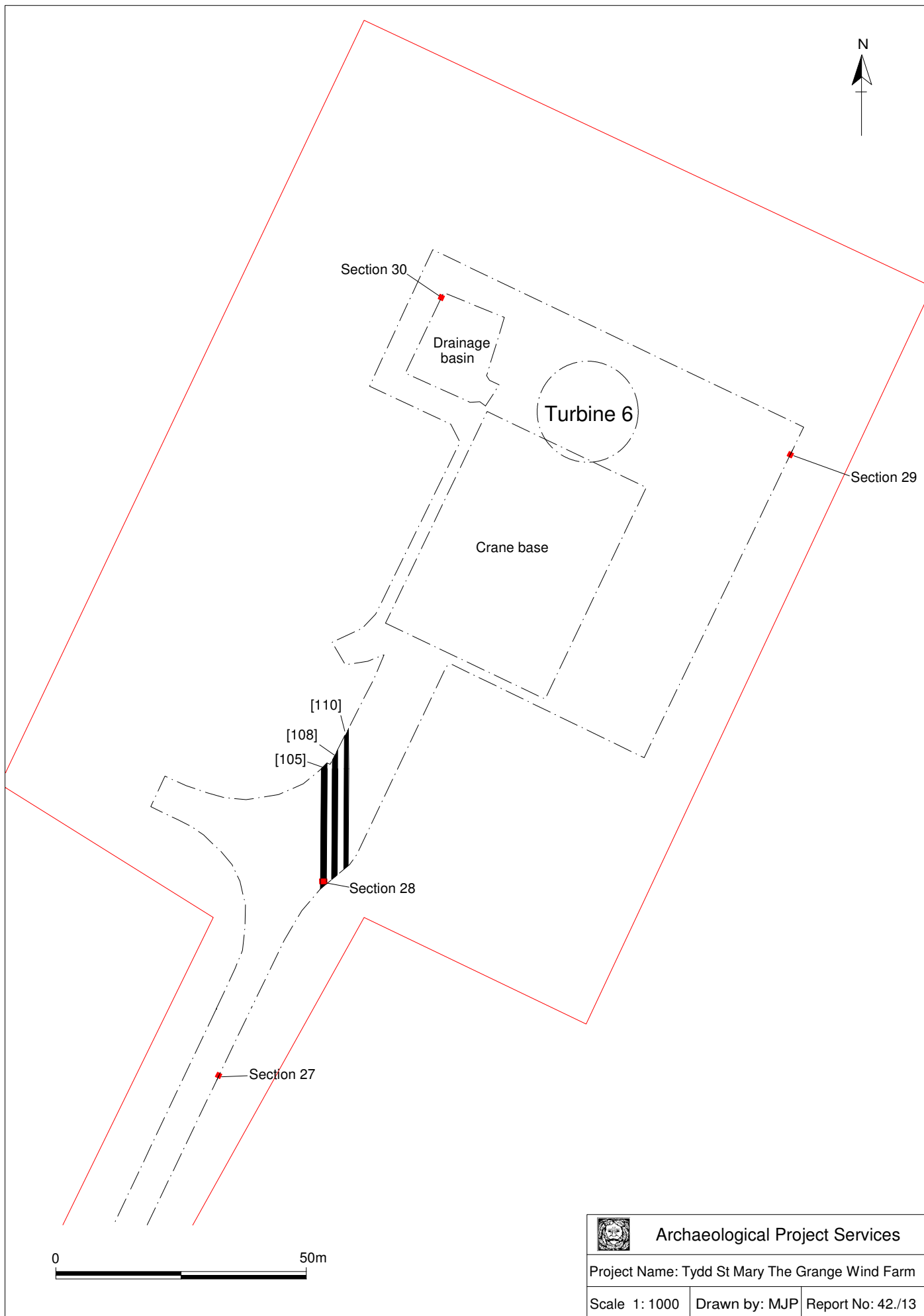


Figure 12. Plan of Turbine 6 area

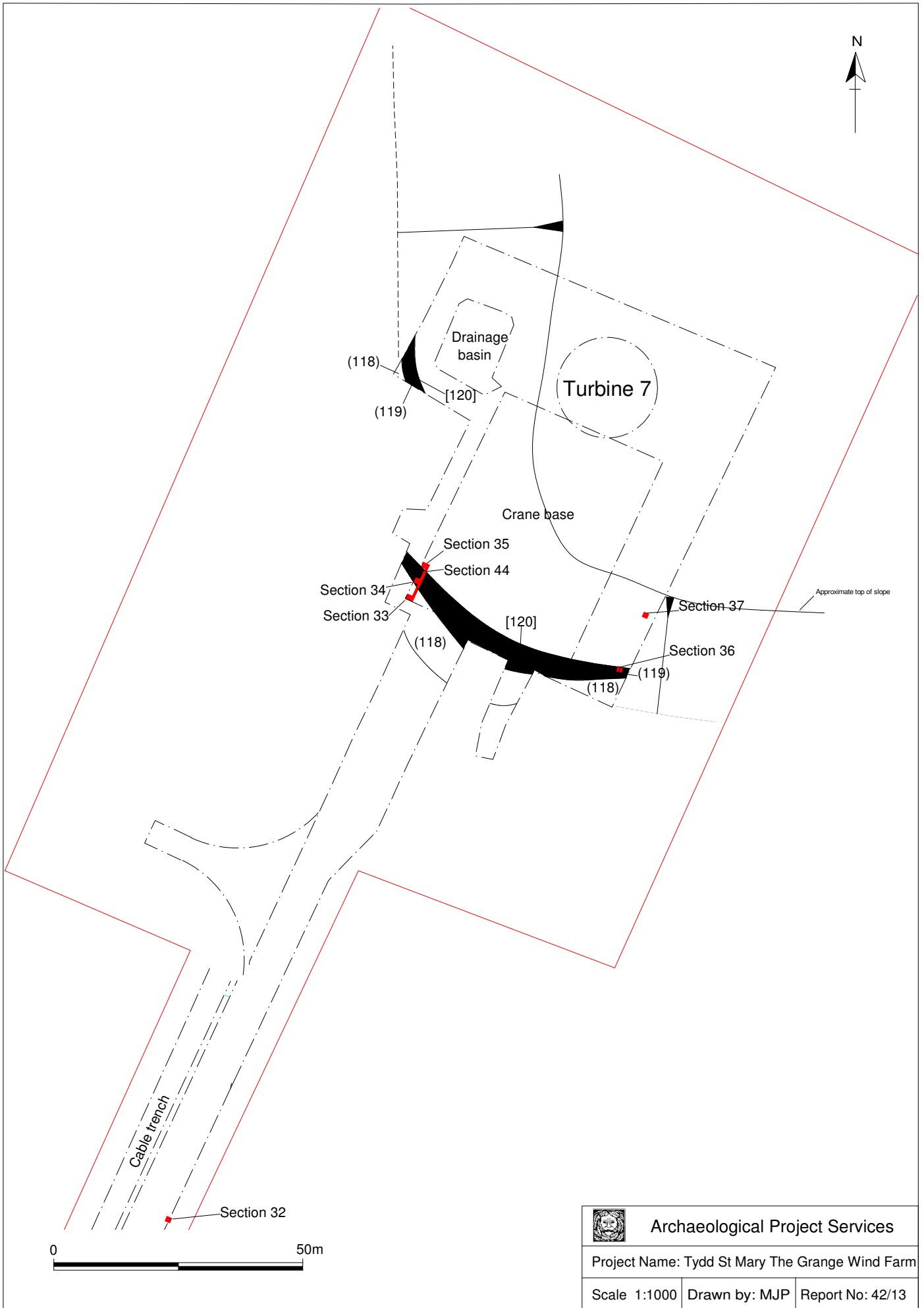
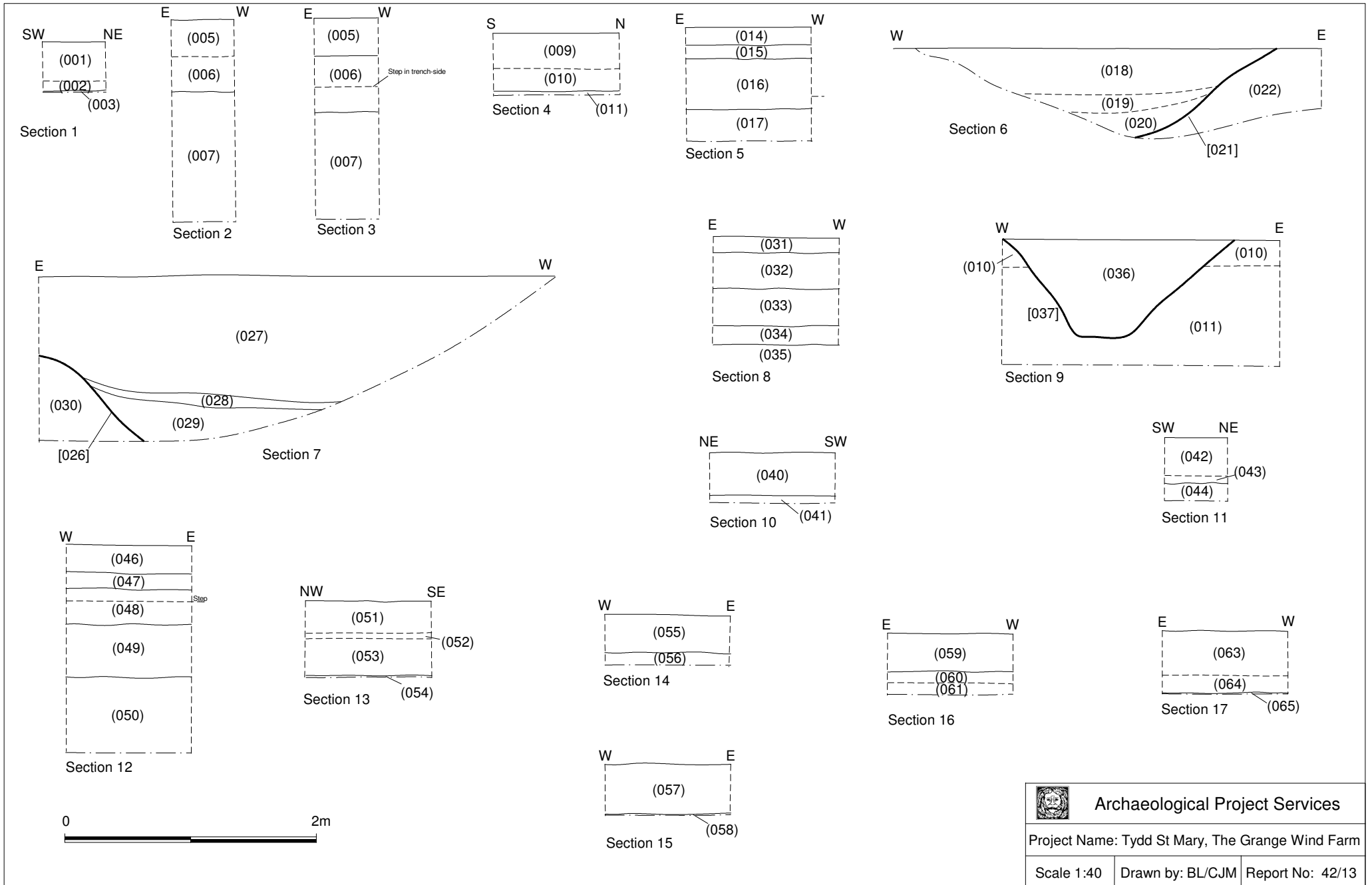


Figure 13. Plan of Turbine 7 area




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Tydd St Mary, The Grange Wind Farm		
Scale 1:40	Drawn by: BL/CJM	Report No: 42/13

Figure 14. Sections 1-17

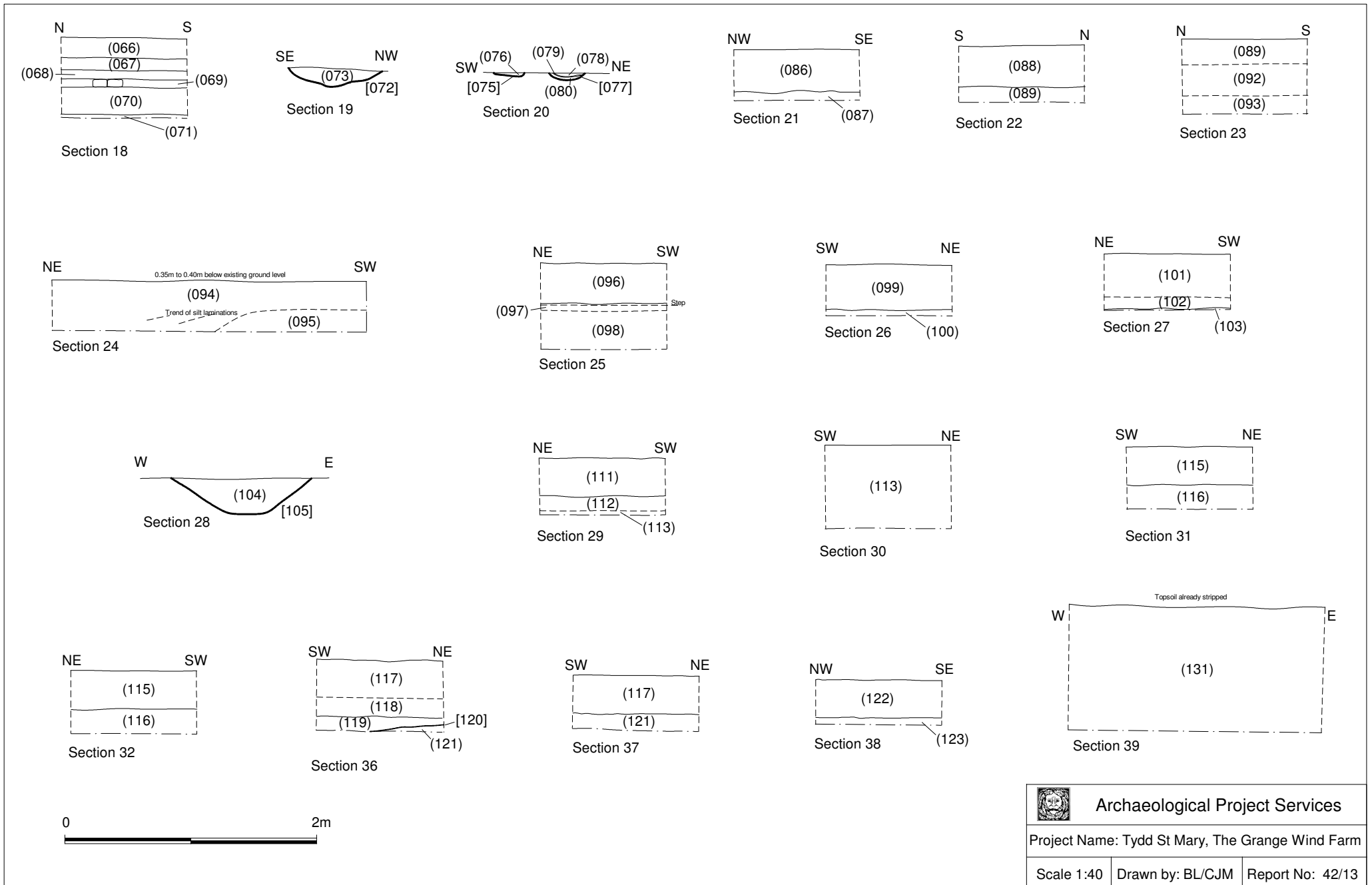


Figure 15. Sections 18-32, 36-39

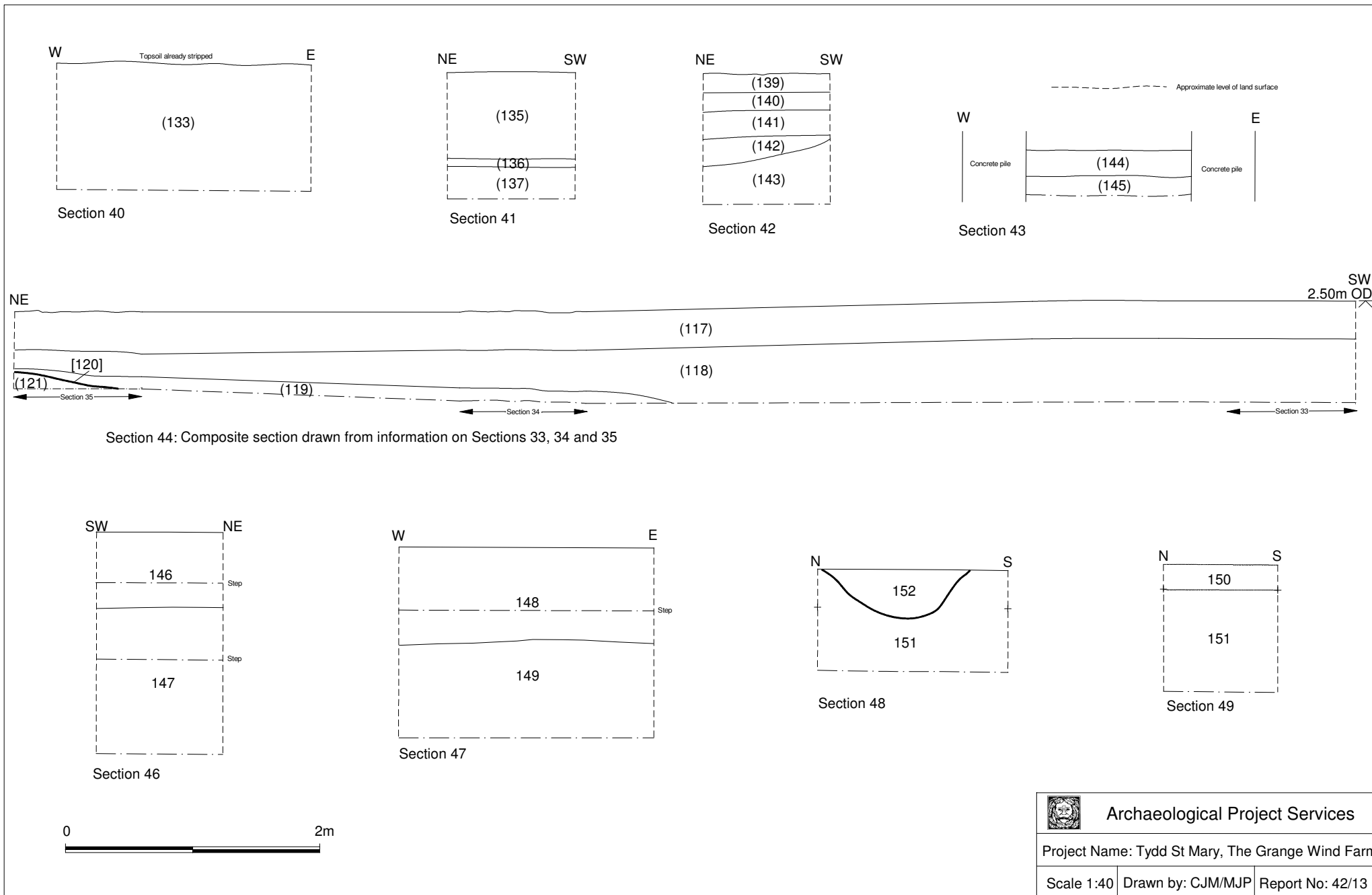


Figure 16. Sections 40-49



Plate 1. Machining the compound area looking northeast



Plate 2. Access road, palaeochannel [026], Section 7, looking south



Plate 3. Road west of Turbine 2, silt (062) looking northwest



Plate 4. Turbine 3 with concrete piles exposed looking northwest



Plate 5. Turbine 4 drainage basin, channel silts (094), (095), Section 24, looking east



Plate 6. Turbine 4, Section 42, showing laminated silts, looking southeast



Plate 7. Turbine 5, Ditch [129], parallel to former railway embankment (right), cutting palaeochannel [127], looking north



Plate 8. Road south of Turbine 6, Ditches [105], [108], [110] looking north



Plate 9. Palaeochannel [120], looking northeast along west side of Turbine 7 area, Section 44 to right



Plate 10. Cable trench at Turbine 1, looking east

Appendix 1

CONTEXT SUMMARY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
001	R 1	Soft dark greyish brown fine sandy silt. A general deposit approximately 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	R 1	Moderately firm dark greyish brown sandy silt. A general deposit approximately 0.1m thick.	Layer. Possibly an estuarine deposit in origin
003	R 1	Soft light brown sandy silt overall, with fine darker greyish brown laminations. At least 1.0m thick	Natural silt deposit
004	R 2	Brick built circular chamber, approximately 3.0m in diameter and 3.5m deep. The vaulted top narrows to an access hole approximately 0.6m in diameter	Brick lined well chamber
005	R 2	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt. A general deposit approximately 0.3m thick	Topsoil
006	R2	Firm or stiff dark brown clayey silt. Occasional small stones and occasional small brick/tile fragments. Up to 0.45m thick	Layer. Probably a dumped or re-deposited estuarine deposit.
007	R2	Soft light brown fine sandy silt, with fine laminations. Deposit at least 1.0m thick	Natural silt deposit
008	R2	Unstratified surface finds	
009	Compound	Moderately firm dark greyish brown silt. Occasional small stones and brick or tile fragments. 0.3m thick	Topsoil
010	Compound	Firm dark brown clayey silt. 0.18m thick, and a general deposit over the compound area	Probably a naturally deposited silt
011	Compound	Soft light brown silt, or sandy silt, with darker mid brown laminations. At least 20mm thick, and a general deposit over the compound area	Natural silt deposit
012	Compound	Moderately firm mid-dark brown silt. 2.65m wide and at least 50m long	Fill of ditch 013
013	Compound	Rectilinear ditch, 2.7m wide and at least 50m long	Field boundary or drainage ditch. Same as 037
014	R2	Compact dark grey deposit of tarmac and stone, 0.15m thick. Tarmac degraded, but may originally have formed a hard surface to the track.	Existing track surface, removed by current works
015	R2	Compact deposit of crushed limestone fragments, fragments of tarmac and occasional substantial rock fragments (granite?), approximately 100mm thick	Foundation of existing track, removed by current works

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
016	R2	Firm dark brown silt. Moderate stones and brick or tile fragments. 0.4m thick	Probably and old topsoil deposit. The inclusions may suggest a rough trackway pre-dating the solid track 014 / 015
017	R2	Soft light brown sandy silt, at least 0.25m thick. A laminated deposit	Natural silt deposit
018	R2	Moderately firm mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional shellfish shell fragments. 0.36m thick	Fill of channel 021
019	R2	Quite soft light brown sandy silt. 0.14m thick	Fill of channel 021
020	R2	Moderately firm mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional shellfish shell fragments. 0.2m thick	Fill of channel 021
021	R2	Linear 'cut', approximately 2.6m wide, at least 3.8m long and up to 0.7m deep. A gradual break of slope at the top, to steeply sloping sides, which then break gradually to a concave base. Orientated approximately NW-SE	Natural channel or creek
022	R2	Soft light brown sandy silt, at least 0.7m thick. A laminated deposit	Natural silt deposit
023	R2	Moderately firm dark brown silt. Occasional small brick or tile fragments and stones. 0.2m wide and up to 0.8m deep	Backfill over cable 024 in trench 025
024	R2	Corroded armoured copper cable	Electricity or communications cable in trench 025
025	R2	Linear cut, 0.2m wide by at least 200m long, and approximately 0.8m deep. Vertical sides with a flat base	Cable trench
026	R2	Linear 'cut', approximately 4.0m wide by at least 7.0m long and 0.7m deep. A gradual break of slope at the top to steeply sloping sides, followed by a gradual break of slope to a flattish base. Orientated approximately N-S	Natural channel or creek
027	R2	Firm dark brown silt or clayey silt. Occasional brick or tile fragments and occasional small stones. Up to 0.9m thick	Deposit. Possibly dumped to level the ground over the fills of 025
028	R2	Quite soft light brown sandy silt, 0.1m thick	Fill of 026
029	R2	Quite soft mid olive-grey silt or clayey silt, with occasional cockle shell fragments. At least 0.3m thick	Fill of 026
030	R2	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt. At	Natural silt deposit

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
		least 0.7m thick. Laminated deposit	
031	Compound	Compact very dark grey deposit of tarmac and tarmac planings. 0.12m thick	Existing track metalling
032	Compound	Compact light yellow deposit of limestone and other rock fragments, generally 0.15m by 0.1m in size. Includes some more substantial rock fragments. Deposit approximately 0.28m thick	Foundation layer below 031
033	Compound	Moderately firm dark brown silt. Contains moderate small pebbles and occasional small brick or tile fragments. Approximately 0.3m thick	Either an old topsoil deposit, or a dump of material below track 031 / 032
034	Compound	Quite soft pale brown sandy silt. 0.15m thick. The deposit only seems to be present below the course of track 031 / 032	Dumped silt deposit
035	Compound	Moderately firm mid brown silt. 0.3m thick, and possibly part of a general deposit	Probably a natural silt deposit
036	Compound	Moderately firm mid brown silt. 0.78m thick, and 1.8m wide	Fill of 037
037	Compound	Linear cut, 1.8m wide and 0.78m deep. Steep sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Orientated roughly N-S	Ditch cut. Same as 013
038	Hangar	Ruinous brick building in the area of the existing agricultural hardstanding area. (Structure subsequently demolished, on or before 20 th June 2012)	Structure possibly associated with First World War military airfield
039	Hangar	Area of light grey stone (railway ballast?).	An area used by the farmer as a hardstanding storage area. The stone was removed in the course of the works, and used to form the site compound
040	Control Building	Moderately firm dark greyish brown silt, 0.35 to 0.4m thick	Topsoil
041	Control Building	Quite soft light brown silt or sandy silt. A general deposit	Natural silt deposit
042	T3	Quite soft dark brown silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
043	T3	Moderately firm dark brown silt, with occasional small brick or tile fragments. Approximately 0.1m thick	Layer, possibly just old topsoil buried under later accumulations
044	T3	Soft light brown sandy silt. A general deposit	Natural silt deposit
045	Hangar	Brick hardstanding area. Bricks neatly laid flat in a band about 7.0m wide (SW-NE) along the NE side of the old hangar building. (The Hangar building itself has	Structural remains possibly associated with First World War military airfield

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
		been entirely demolished, except for two lines of concrete blocks exposed by secondary works in the farmer's yard area	
046	Hangar	Compact mid-dark grey deposit of small sub-angular granite stones and tarmac planings, approximately 0.2m thick	Modern hardstanding
047	Hangar	Compact mid red deposit of brick rubble, approximately 0.1m thick	Rubble dump / foundation below 046
048	Hangar	Moderately firm dark greyish brown silt. Occasional brick or tile fragments and pebbles. Approximately 0.3m thick	Old topsoil, buried under modern hardstanding
049	Hangar	Firm dark brown silt, 0.39m thick. Seems to be a general deposit	Natural silt deposit
050	Hangar	Soft light brown silt and sandy silt deposit, at least 0.6m thick and general in extent. A laminated deposit	Natural silt deposit
051	T1	Soft mid-dark brown (with occasional light brown flecking) silt. Occasional stones. Up to 0.25m thick, in a band approximately 5m wide along the east side of the existing track	Dumped deposit, modern
052	T1	Soft dark grey silt, with a high organic content. 50mm thick	Organic horizon, marking the modern ground surface before the deposition of 051
053	T1	Firm dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil (buried and compacted)
054	T1	Soft light brown sandy silt. A general deposit	Natural silt deposit
055	T1	Quite soft dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
056	T1	Quite soft light brown sandy silt. A laminated deposit.	Natural silt deposit
057	T1	Moderately firm dark brown silt, approximately 0.4m thick	Topsoil
058	T1	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt. Intermittently exposed	Natural silt deposit
059	T2	Moderately firm dark brown silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
060	T2	Soft mid brown silt, 0.1m thick	Upper horizon of the natural silt, disturbed by cultivation
061	T2	Soft light brown silt, at least 0.1m thick. A laminated deposit	Natural silt deposit
062	T2	Moderately firm mid-dark greyish brown silt. In extent, 35.0m E-W and at least 7.0m N-S.	Variation in the natural silts, possibly indicating the course of a former channel
063	T2	Moderately firm dark greyish brown silt,	Topsoil

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
		0.35m thick	
064	T2	Moderately firm mid-dark greyish brown silt, 0.13m thick	Deposit. Similar to topsoil 063, but possibly natural in origin
065	T2	Quite soft light brown sandy silt. A laminated deposit	Natural silt
066	R3	Pinkish crushed stone, laid as part of the current works	Modern road material
067	R3	Compact light yellowish stone and sand	Material forming the pre-existing track
068	R3	Compact dark black ash and clinker	Material forming the pre-existing track
069	R3	Modern (20 th century) red brick rubble (some of bricks have mortar attached)	Material forming the pre-existing track
070	R3	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
071	R3	Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural silt
072	T3	Irregular / sinuous 'cut', 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base	Natural channel / creek
073	T3	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent tiny snail shells. 0.15m thick	Fill of channel 072
074	T3	Friable mid-light grey silt (with orange-brown mottles). Very occasional brick or tile fragments and charcoal.	Natural silt
075	T4	Linear cut, 0.22m wide, 2.8m long and 40mm deep. East side steeper than the west, and breaking to a flat base. Orientated NW-SE	Cut of ditch. Modern
076	T4	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional stone, coal and brick / tile fragments. 40mm thick	Fill of 075
077	T4	Linear cut, 0.3m wide, 3m long, and 70mm deep. U-shaped profile with a steep sides and a concave base. Orientated NW-SE	Cut of ditch, parallel to 075
078	T4	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional stone, coal and brick / tile fragments. 70mm thick	Fill of 077
079	T4	Firm dark blackish brown (with occasional red) silt. Contains charcoal, occasional stones and fired earth. 10mm to 20mm thick	Fill of 077
080	T4	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional stone. Up to 50mm thick. Possibly heat-affected	Fill of 077
081	T4	Dark blackish brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal, brick / tile fragments, and frequent small stones. 0.48m thick	Topsoil
082	T4	Soft mid yellowish brown silt, with	Natural silt

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
		occasional shellfish shell fragments	
083	T4	Mixed deposit of silts with mid greyish brown clayey silt. Contains modern material, including pottery, glass, brick or tile, and mortar	Modern dump
084	T1	Moderately firm dark brown silt. Approximately 5m wide and at least 5m long	Fill of 085
085	T1	Linear feature, approximately 5.0m wide and at least 5.0m long. Roughly E-W orientated.	Linear anomaly. Possible ditch, or channel
086	T4	Soft dark brown silt. Occasional small stones and brick or tile fragments. 0.32m thick	Topsoil
087	T4	Soft light brown silt. A general deposit, with some cultivation disturbance of the upper horizon	Natural silt
088	T1	Soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.33m thick	Topsoil
089	T1	Soft light brown silt. A general deposit, with some cultivation disturbance of the upper horizon. Where undisturbed, a laminated deposit	Natural silt
090	T4	Quite soft dark brown silt. Occasional fragments of burnt silt and charcoal	Fill of ditch 091
091	T4	Linear cut, approximately 3.0m wide. Orientated N-S.	Ditch
092	T1	Soft mid-dark brown (with light brown laminations) silt. 0.25m thick.	Natural silt
093	T1	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt. At least 0.15m thick. A laminated deposit	Natural silt
094	T4	Soft light brown (with mid brown laminations) silt. Up to 0.4m thick	Natural silt
095	T4	Soft light yellowish brown sandy silt. At least 0.18m thick	Natural silt
096	T4	Quite soft dark greyish brown silt. Occasional small stones and brick or tile fragments. Approximately 0.33m thick	Topsoil
097	T4	Soft light brown silt. 50mm thick	Disturbance by cultivation of the upper horizon of the natural silt
098	T3	Soft light brown silt, at least 0.3m thick. A laminated deposit	Natural silt
099	T6	Soft dark brown silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
100	T6	Soft light brown silt, a general deposit	Natural silt
101	T6	Quite soft dark greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
102	T6	Moderately firm dark-mid brown silt, 0.1m thick	Probably a natural deposit
103	T6	Soft light brown silt	Natural silt

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
104	T6	Quite firm dark brown silt, 0.27m thick	Fill of ditch 105
105	T6	Linear cut, 1.1m wide, at least 25m long, and 0.27m deep	Ditch
106	T6	Unstratified finds	
107	T6	Moderately firm dark brown silt. Occasional brick or tile fragments. 1.10m wide and at least 25m long (not excavated)	Fill of ditch 108
108	T6	Linear cut, 1.1m wide and at least 25m long. Orientated N-S	Ditch
109	T6	Moderately firm dark brown silt. Occasional brick or tile fragments. 0.9m wide and at least 25m long (not excavated)	Fill of ditch 110
110	T6	Linear cut, 0.9m wide and at least 25m long. Orientated N-S	Ditch
111	T6	Moderately firm dark greyish brown silt. Occasional brick or tile fragments. 0.3m thick	Topsoil
112	T6	Soft mid brown silt, 0.1m thick	Natural silt. Upper horizon disturbed by modern cultivation
113	T6	Soft light brown silt. A laminated deposit	Natural silt
114	Hangar	Tarmac road planings, and other stony material, dumped over the site of the old hangar to create a new hard standing area for the farmer	Modern yard surface
115	T7	Soft dark brown silt, with occasional brick and tile fragments. 0.3m thick	Topsoil
116	T7	Soft light brown silt, at least 0.2m thick. A laminated deposit	Natural silt
117	T7	Quite soft dark brown silt. Occasional modern (20 th century) brick fragments. 0.3m thick	Cultivated topsoil. Brick fragments suggest a dumped element.
118	T7	Quite soft dark brown silt with occasional brick and tile fragments. At least 0.5m thick	Subsoil, or possibly old topsoil, buried under later accumulations
119	T7	Soft dark olive silt, with frequent cockle shells. At least 0.1m thick	Fill of channel 120
120	T7	Curvilinear anomaly, approximately 40m wide. Very gently sloping sides	Natural channel
121	T7	Soft light brown silt, at least 0.1m thick	Natural silt
122	T5	Moderately-firm, dark greyish-brown silt with occasional CBM fragments. 0.3m thick	Top-soil
123	T5	Soft, light-brown silt	Natural silt
124	T5	Moderately-firm, dark-brown silt with occasional CBM fragments. 2.4m wide and at least 10m long.	Fill of ditch [125]

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
125	T5	Linear cut. 2.4m wide and at least 10m long. Aligned roughly E-W	Ditch cut
126	T5	Firm, dark-brown silt. 4.4m wide and at least 70m long. Layered deposit with uneven laminations. Depth unknown	Natural deposit. Fill of [127]
127	T5	Curvilinear cut. 4.4m wide and at least 70m long. Depth not established	Natural channel
128	T5	Moderately firm silt. Mainly dark brown, but some light brown mottling. 1.8m wide	Fill of ditch [129]
129	T5	Linear cut of ditch. 1.8m wide. Small section visible only. Roughly NE-SW alignment.	Ditch cut. Possible association with adjacent railway embankment, with which it runs parallel.
130	T2	Loose mid greyish brown silt. 0.2m thick	Topsoil
131	T2	Loose. Pale yellow brown with areas of mid greyish brown and pale greyish brown. Silt with occasional patches of silty clay.	Natural silt deposit
132	T1	Loose mid greyish brown silt. 0.2m thick.	Topsoil
133	T1	Loose pale yellow brown silt	Natural silt deposit
134	T3	Loose mid greyish brown silt. 0.25m thick.	Topsoil
135	T3	Soft mid yellowish brown silt. Up to 0.9m thick	Natural silt deposit
136	T3	Soft deposit with laminations of light yellow and light grey. Silt. 0.07m thick	Natural silt deposit
137	T3	Soft light brownish grey silt, at least 0.24m thick	Natural silt deposit
138	T4	Loose mid greyish brown silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
139	T4	Soft mid yellowish brown silt up to 0.4m thick	Natural silt deposit
140	T4	Soft deposit with laminations of light yellow and light grey. Silt. 0.14m thick	Natural silt deposit
141	T4	Soft light grey with mid grey bands. Silt. Up to 0.22m thick	Natural silt deposit
142	T4	Soft mid greyish brown silt. 0.04m to 0.22m thick	Natural silt deposit
143	T4	Soft light brownish grey silt. At least 0.51m thick	Natural silt deposit
144	T5	Moderately compact dark brownish yellow silt. 0.2m thick. A laminated deposit.	Natural silt deposit
145	T5	Moderately compact mid-light brownish yellow silt. 0.15m thick	Natural silt deposit
146	Cable Trench N of T4	Fine mid greyish brown silt 0.6m thick	Natural silt deposit
147	Cable	Fine light yellowish grey silt, at least	Natural silt deposit

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
	Trench N of T4	1.15m thick	
148	Cable Trench T1-T2	Soft mid grey brown silt 0.7m thick	Natural silt deposit
149	Cable Trench T1-T2	Soft mottled mid to dark greyish brown heavily laminated silt	Natural silt deposit
150	Cable Trench to T1	Soft mid greyish brown silt up to 0.26m thick	Natural silt deposit
151	Cable Trench to T1	Soft light yellowish brown laminated sandy silts	Natural silt deposit
152	Cable Trench to T1	Friable mid to dark greyish brown silt up to 0.4m thick	Natural silt deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of seven sherds from six vessels, weighing 60 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the late post-medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

Most of the pottery is extremely fragmentary, with all but one sherd weighing under 4 grams. Two pieces are spalled, one is abraded and surfaceless and a two more are just small flakes.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Sub Fabric	Form	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
T4	076	CREA	Creamware		Bowl?	Rim; BS	Spalled	L18th- E19th	2	1	3
T4	079	CREA	Creamware		?	BS	Spalled	L18th- E19th	1	1	1
T4	079	SLIP	Slipware	Buff	?	BS	Flake	17th- 19th	1	1	2
T4	079	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Buff	?	BS	Flake	17th- 18th	1	1	1
T4	079	MISC	Miscellaneous		?	BS	Surfaceless; abraded; PM- EMOD		1	1	1
T6	106	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Pale orange	Jar or Bowl	Base	Fresh; streaky clay with light firing content	17th- 18th	1	1	52
Total									7	6	60

Provenance

All but one sherd came from the area of Turbine 4 (T4), with ditch fills (076) within [075] and (079) in [077] producing material. A single unstratified fragment was also collected from the area of Turbine 6 (T6).

Range

Ditch [077] produced four small pieces in a range of late post medieval pottery types including Creamware (CREA), Slipware (SLIP) and Brown Earthenware (BERTH). There are no sherds of obvious Early Modern date, but the Creamware must post date 1750 and is most likely to be late 18th or early 19th century. A small fragment of Creamware was also recovered from Ditch [075].

The very fragmentary condition of the pottery from both these features is really quite notable. These sherds are so small, that they could easily have been washed a considerable distance from their source of deposition and so tell us little about activities in the immediate vicinity of the ditch where they were recovered. However they are broadly contemporary in date.

A single sherd of 17th to 18th century date in Brown Earthenware (BERTH) was also recovered in the area of Turbine 6; this piece is unstratified (106)

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two ditches in the area of Turbine 4 produced pottery of 17th to early 19th century date, with a later 18th century date possible for the entire assemblage. A single unstratified sherd was also collected.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 690 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The condition of the material is mixed, including a small abraded flake and a large fresh section of brick. One fragment of tile is sooted, perhaps as a result of a building fire during the use-life of the item or from rubbish burning disposal activities afterwards.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Area	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
T4	079	CBM	Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; fine; mica; Ca	Abraded; surfaceless	Roman or Post Roman	1	2
T4	090	PANT	Pantile	Oxidised; fine sandy; mica	Sooted; white deposit; thin - 13mm	17th-19th	1	54
T6	106	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine; mica	Very abraded; soft highly micaceous fabric.	16th-19th	1	84
T6	106	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; calcareous	Fresh; clinkered stretcher; struck upper; stacking scar on base; slop moulded	18th-19th	1	550
Total							4	690

Provenance

Turbine 4 (T4)

Ceramic Building Material was recovered from ditch fills (079) within cut [077] and (090) in [091] in Area T4.

Turbine 6 (T6)

Two unstratified pieces were collected from Area T6, these were labelled with context number (106).

Range

Turbine 4 (T4)

From the Area of Turbine 4, there is a single fragment of Post Medieval or Early Modern Pantile (PANT), which came from Ditch [091] and an undiagnostic fragment of ceramic building Material (CBM), which was recovered from Ditch [077].

Turbine 6 (T6)

Two pieces of post-medieval or early modern brick (BRK) were recovered from this area. Both are unstratified.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The Ceramic Building Material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Four pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the Watching Brief. Only one of the fragments retrieved from a stratified context is diagnostic; this section of Pantile dated to the 17th to 19th century came from ditch [091] in Area T4.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed before being counted and weighed. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 3 below.

Condition

The fired clay is sooted but otherwise fairly fresh and unabraded.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Area	Cxt	Classification	Fabric	Frag	W(g)	Comment	Date
T4	079	DAUB?	Partially reduced; fine sandy; Mica	2	22	Sooted; not abraded; deep wattle impressions; from oven structure?	Undated

Provenance

The fired clay came from fill (079) within ditch [075].

Range

There are two fragments of fired clay, possibly daub (DAUB). The pieces have deep narrow wattle or twig impressions on both sides. The fragments are burnt and sooted and were recovered from a context which also included charcoal and fired earth. This material could comprise the partial remains and waste related to a temporary oven structure.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Two fragments of fired clay, perhaps daub, were recovered during the watching brief. These came from ditch [077] in the area of Turbine 4 (T4).

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 2 (15g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was retrieved from the fill (079) of a linear feature (077).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 4, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
079	sheep/goat	molar	-	1	9	
	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	6	

Summary

As a small assemblage, the animal bone is of limited potential. It can be retained as part of the site archive and is stable for that purpose.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

One fragment of glass weighing 7g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition, but exhibits iridescent decay.

Results

Table 5, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
079	Fragment of green vessel glass. Heavy iridescence.	1	7	late post-medieval, probably late 18 th -19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the fill of a linear feature.

Range

A single piece of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential. It could be discarded.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 6, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
079					1	1	1	stem only	19 th century

Provenance

The clay pipe was recovered from the fill of a linear feature. It was probably manufactured in the general vicinity of Tydd St Mary, perhaps in nearby Wisbech, King's Lynn or Spalding.

Range

A single pipe stem of probable 19th century date was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipe is of limited potential and could be discarded.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Five items weighing a total of 231g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in moderate-good condition, although all are corroded.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
008	Copper alloy	Coin, Penny, Edward VII	1	8	1903
024	Iron	Wire / cable, twisted strands. Heavily corroded.	3	217	Late post-medieval
106	Iron	Nail	1	6	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered as unstratified material from Area R2 (008), from a cable trench (024), and as unstratified material from T6 – Turbine 6 (106).

Range

The other finds were all of metal and included an early 20th century coin, some cable and a nail.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential, other than providing some dating evidence, and all could be discarded.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
008	1903+	based on 1 coin; unstratified
024	late post-medieval	based on metal
076	late 18th-early 19th	based on a single sherd
079	late 18th-early 19th	
090	17th-19th	based on CBM
106	Unstratified	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

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Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. 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.
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.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

7	Context register sheets
152	Context record sheets
11	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
70	Daily record sheets
39	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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

Accession Number	LCNCC: 2012.66
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	TMWF 12
Oasis record no:	archaeo11-147721

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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