

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT ROCK HOUSE SERVICE STATION,  
SCOTGATE,  
STAMFORD,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(SRH 05)**

**Work Undertaken For  
BP OIL (UK) Ltd**

October 2006

Report Compiled by  
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Planning Application No:S05/0718/69  
National Grid Reference: TF 0253 0726  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2005.189

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. **167/05**

**Quality Control**  
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 SRH 05

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Rock House Service Station, Scotgate, Stamford, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the removal of former storage tanks and the excavation of a larger storage area.*

*The site lay immediately outside the walled medieval (AD 1066-1540) town adjacent to Scotgate, a former gateway. A church, St. Clement, was in existence in close proximity to the site, although its location has yet to be determined. The site also lay adjacent to the Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) Danish burh.*

*The watching brief revealed an undated dumped deposit and topsoil formation upon which lay a further dumped layer for the concrete floor of the former service station. In addition, a floor surface, limestone wall and two cisterns were also encountered and indicate that a building formerly stood at the site. A single animal bone was retrieved during the investigation.*

## 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 BP Oil (UK) Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with

redevelopment of Rock House Service Station, Scotgate, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S05/0718/69. The watching brief was carried out between the 30<sup>th</sup> August and 19<sup>th</sup> September 2005 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Stamford is situated 30km southeast of Grantham and 23km southwest of Spalding, in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 380m northwest of Red Lion Square at National Grid Reference TF 0253 0726 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the north side of Scotgate at a height of c. 35m OD on land that slopes down to the east.

Local soils have not been mapped as the area is urban, although on the basis of surrounding areas are probably Elmton 3 Association calcareous fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181). Stamford lies in a narrow valley of which the northern side cuts through the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, Upper Lincolnshire Limestone and the overlying Great Oolite Series. The site itself is situated over the Lower Lincolnshire Limestone (BGS 1978).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day.

Stamford is mentioned as early as AD 658 as the site of a new monastic foundation, although the reference is considered unreliable. However, by the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century, Stamford was described as one of the five boroughs of the Danelaw. A reference to the visit of Edward the Elder in 918 indicates that the Danish *burh* lay

north of the Welland and also records that the King commanded a new borough be built on the south side of the river (Mahaney 1982, 3).

In the Domesday Survey of c. 1086, Stamford is referred to as a royal borough comprising six wards, five of these north of the river. A bridge spanned the river and in the wards to the north were over four hundred messuages, three and a half mills and a castle. In addition, four churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, were located in the northern part of the town (Foster and Longley 1976).

Previously *Steanford* and *Stanford*, the place-name is derived from the Old English *stan* and *ford*, meaning a 'stony ford' (Cameron 1998, 116).

The investigation area lies immediately outside the medieval core of the town, close to a gateway (Scotgate) and it is probable that an extra-mural development occurred at the site.

In 1816, eight skeletons were found at Rock House, to the immediate northwest of the site. It is possible that they were associated with St. Clement's church which is believed to have existed in the vicinity (Hartley and Rogers 1974, 22).

### 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological features and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Former storage tanks at the site were removed largely by machine and the trench enlarged to accommodate further tanks. The new storage pit was deeper than the safe recommended depth and had

unstable sides and all observations were undertaken from the side of the trench. In addition, former garage buildings were removed and the preparation of the area for a new service station was also monitored. 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.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). 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 and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 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.

#### Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered at the base of the trench for the new tank storage area was a layer of greyish brown limestone fragments (017) that was in excess of 0.75m thick. This was sealed beneath a layer of light yellow limestone (016) that measured 1m thick.

Overlying the natural limestone was a possible subsoil deposit comprising

greyish brown silty sand with limestone fragments (015). This was 0.75m thick.

## Phase 2 Undated deposits

Overlying the possible subsoil were a number of structural remains, although the relationship between them could not be ascertained due to the depth of the trench. These included a mortar surface (014) that was between 0.1m and 0.2m thick.

Perhaps defining the northern limit of this floor was an east-west aligned limestone wall (011). This measured over 4m long by 0.75m wide and 3m high (Fig. 3).

At the southern end of the trench for the new storage tanks were two limestone built cisterns. The first (012) was 1m square and 0.8m deep and the second (013) was sub-circular, measuring 3m long by 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 3) with a narrow channel heading to the southeast.

The earliest deposit encountered towards the eastern part of the site was a layer of brownish yellow silty sand and limestone fragments (004). This was over 0.92m thick and was identified as a dumped deposit (Fig. 4).

Above this was a former topsoil of brown clayey silt (003) that was 0.22m thick.

## Phase 3 Recent deposits

Overlying natural deposits towards the northern part of the new storage trench were two layers of made ground, a lower of brown sandy silt with gravel and limestone fragments (010) and an upper of brown sandy silt with limestone fragments (009).

Cut through this was the former tank storage trench (008) that was at least 4m by 3m in extent and 4m deep containing a single fill of brownish grey sandy silt (007) with brick/tile fragments (not retrieved). This was sealed beneath recent

demolition of yellow sandy silt and gravel (006) that measured 0.75m thick.

Recent deposits towards the east part of the site comprised a greyish brown silt with concrete rubble (002) that provided hardstanding for a concrete floor (001) of the former service station.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise limestones of the underlying solid geology.

Structural remains, dumped deposits and a former topsoil remain undated (Phase 2) due to a lack of artefactual material. The structural remains include a floor, a wall and two limestone cisterns, one with a channel almost certainly used for water management. Assuming these features are contemporary they may be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date as no building is depicted in this position on James Knipe's plan of Stamford dating to 1833, though the possibility exists they may have been demolished prior to this date. Dumped deposits and a former topsoil were encountered to the east of the site. Modern deposits are associated with the sites use as a service station.

Apart from a single unstratified sheep sized tibia, no other finds were retrieved.

## 7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Scotgate, Stamford, as the site lay on the periphery of the medieval town close to the site of a documented gateway and church.

However, only undated structural remains, probably of post-medieval date, dumped deposit and topsoil formation were identified during the investigations. No other archaeological features were

identified and finds were restricted to a single animal bone.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Tanya Sargent, Preconstruction Project Manager, Global Alliance for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of BP Oil (UK) Ltd. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist, kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams  
 Site Supervisors: Aaron Clements, Rachael Hall  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 BGS British Geological Survey  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



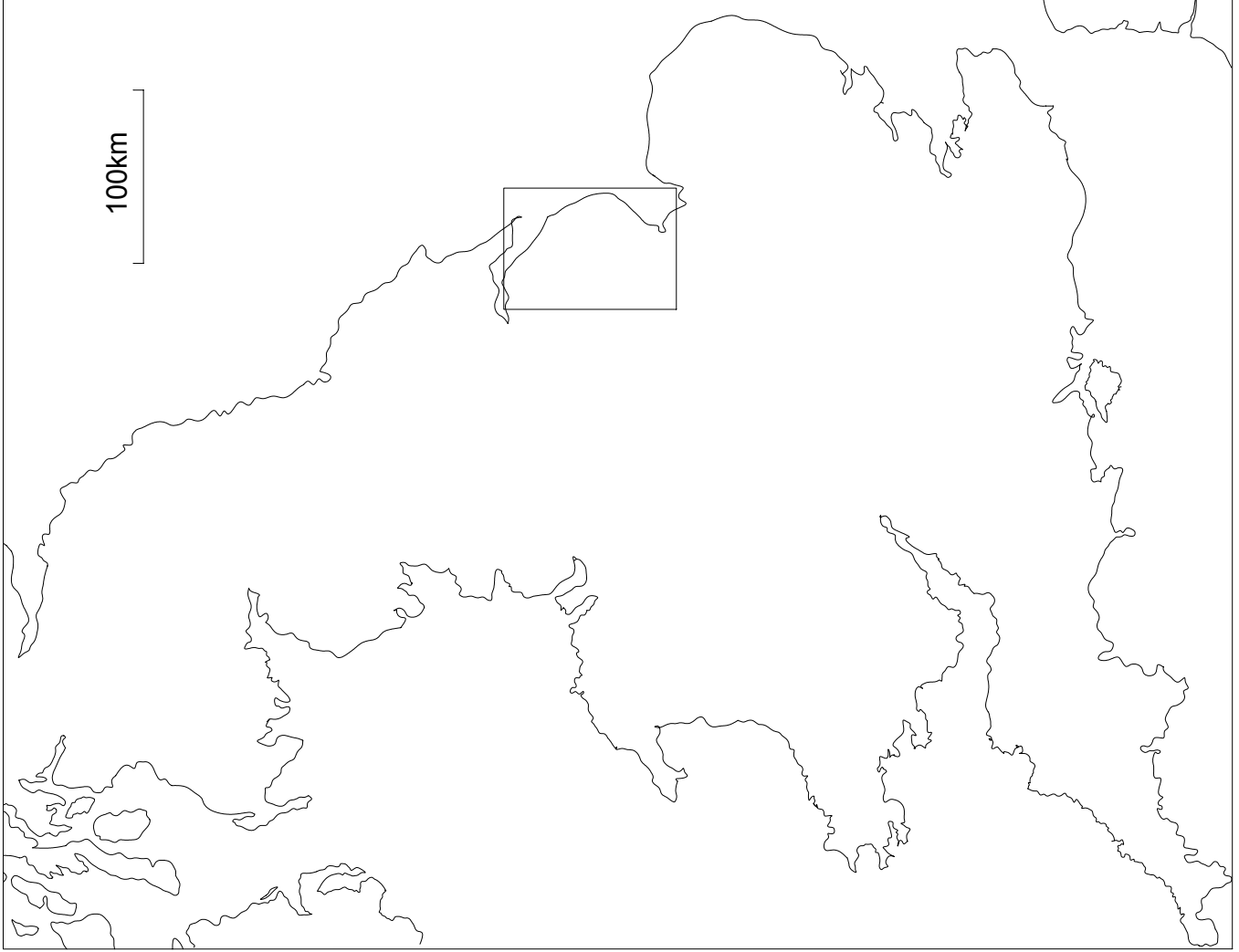
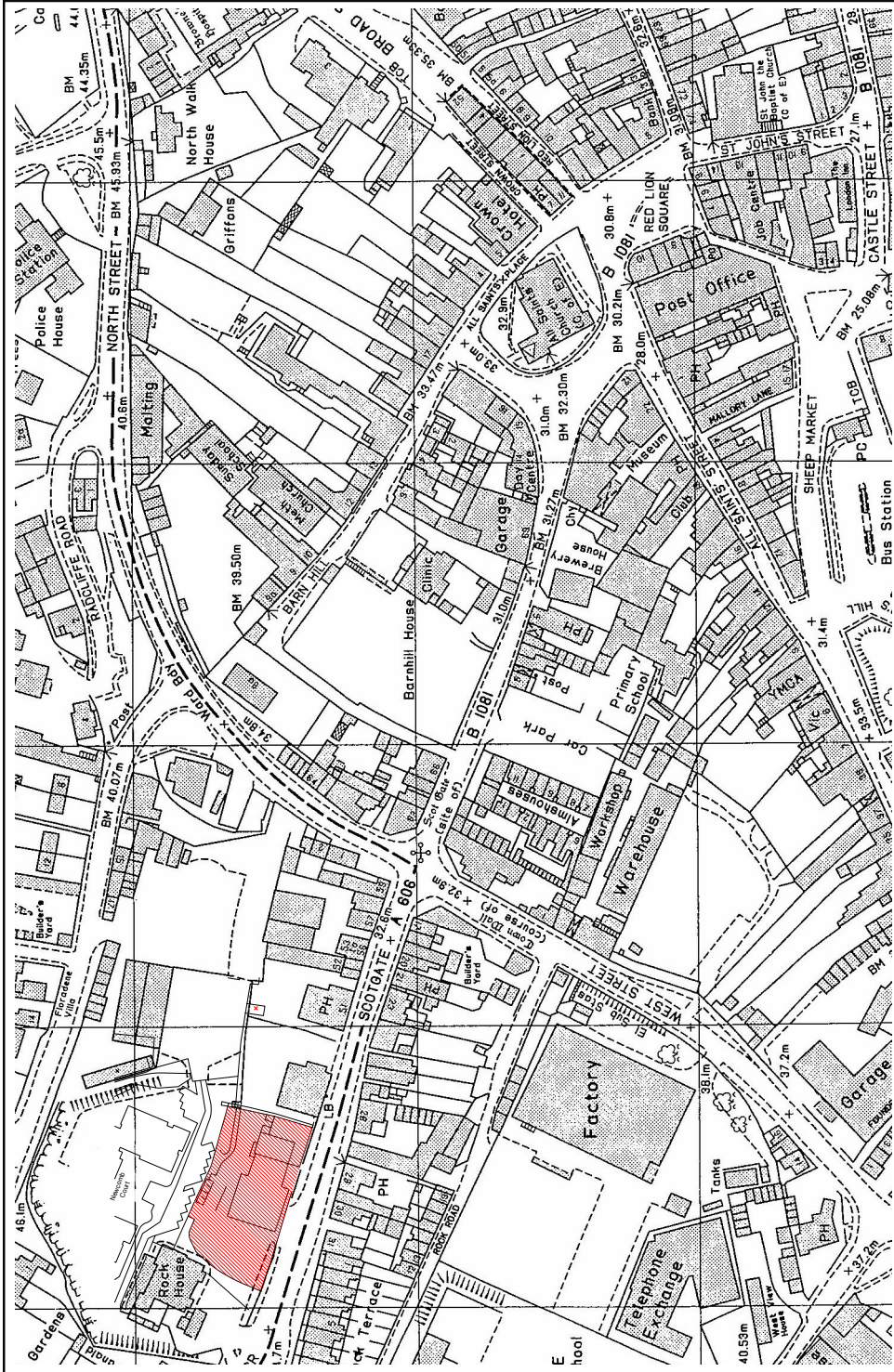


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



**TF**

073 072 071 025 026 027 028 029

 Area of development



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office  
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	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>
Project Name: Scotgate, Stamford SRH05	
Scale 1:2500	Drawn by: PCF Report No: 167/05

Figure 2 - Site location plan

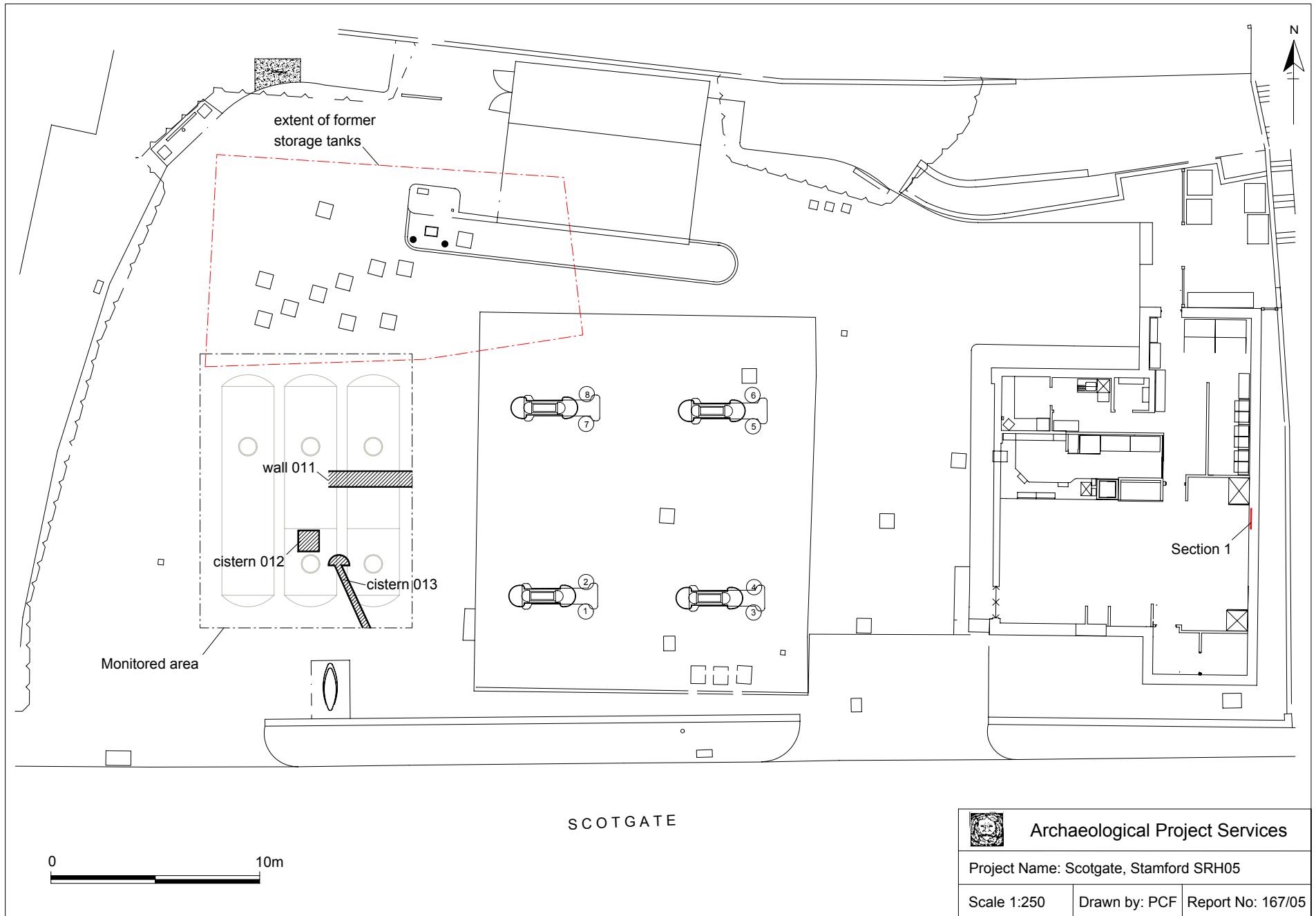
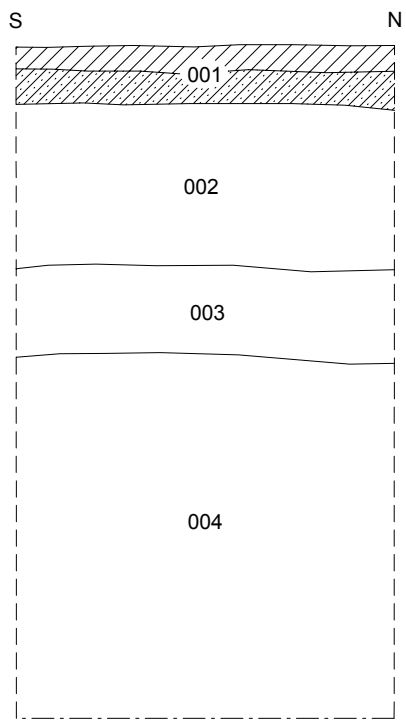


Figure 3 - Plan of the development site showing location of recorded section



Section 1




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Scotgate, Stamford SRH05		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 167/05

Figure 4 - Section 1



Plate 1 - View showing the excavated trench for the new storage tanks



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west



Plate 3 - View showing the undated wall (011), looking north



Plate 4 - Undated cistern (012), looking west



Plate 5 - Undated cistern (013), looking northwest

## **Appendix 1**

### **ROCK HOUSE, SCOTGATE, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

#### **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the BP Rock Service Station, Stamford.*
- 1.2 *The site lies to the west of the medieval centre beyond the town walls. Burials have been found on an adjacent site.*
- 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 the excavation of groundworks for the proposed redevelopment of the BP Rock Service Station in Stamford (NGR: 502535 307260).
- 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 Stamford is located 63km south-east of Lincoln and 17km north-west of Peterborough in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site lies to the west of the centre of Stamford.

#### **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 A planning application (SO5/0718/69) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the redevelopment of Rock Services Station, Stamford. Permission was granted subject to an archaeological watching brief being undertaken during the groundworks associated with the development.

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

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 36mOD on the south facing slope of the Welland valley. Soils at the site have not been mapped, as the area is urban, but on the basis of surrounding areas are probably Elmton 3 calcareous fine loamy soils over Upper Lincolnshire limestones (Hodge et al. 1984, 181)..

#### **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 Stamford has a long history, being mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, and was an important town in the Middle Ages. It was on an important north-south transport route and contained 14 churches and a number of religious houses.

- 6.2 The site of the proposed development lies on the western outskirts of the medieval town just outside the city walls. A gatehouse (Scotgate) existed very close to the proposed development. It is common for overspill from walled towns and cities to be found close to gateways.
- 6.3 At Rock House, in 1816 eight skeletons were found but thier were undated. Archaeological deposits dating to this or other periods may be present.

## 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 Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; South Kesteven District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

## **11 ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives for long-term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented as a condensed article to the editor of the journal *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the South Kesteven District Council Planning. They will be given written notice 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
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, Independent Specialist

## 17 INSURANCES

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

## 18 COPYRIGHT

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

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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**

Specification: Version 1, 18-07-05

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Hard grey concrete, 0.18m thick	Surface
002	Firm dark greyish brown silt with concrete rubble, 0.43m thick	Dumped deposit
003	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick	Buried topsoil
004	Loose mid brownish yellow silty sand and sandstone, >0.92m thick	Dumped deposit
005	Unstratified finds retrieval	
006	Loose light greyish yellow sandy silt and gravel, 0.75m thick	Demolition deposit
007	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt and brick/tile fragments	Fill of (008)
008	Rectangular feature, 4m long by 3m wide by 4m deep, near vertical sides and flat base	Former tank storage pit
009	Loose mid brown sandy silt with limestone fragments	Made ground
010	Loose dark brown sandy silt with gravel and limestone fragments	Made ground
011	Limestone structure, aligned east-west, >4m long by 0.75m wide and 3m high, roughly dressed in random coursing	Cellar wall
012	Square limestone structure, 1m by 1m and 0.8m deep, rough dressed in random coursing	Cistern
013	Rectangular limestone structure, c. 3m long by 1.5m wide by 0.6m high, roughly squared in near regular coursing	Cistern
014	Firm to friable light yellow mortar, 0.1m to 0.2m thick	Floor surface
015	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand with limestone fragments, 0.75m thick	?Subsoil
016	Indurated light yellow limestone, 1m thick	Natural deposit
017	Loose mid greyish brown limestone fragments, >0.75m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Messuage</b>	A dwelling and the land surrounding it.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Saxon</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
2	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

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

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number: 2005.189

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SRH 05

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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