
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND WEST OF FULLETTY BETWEEN
SOUTH GLEBE FARM AND FULLETTY GRANGE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FUES 08)**

**Work Undertaken For
E.ON Central Networks**

November 2008

Report Compiled by
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APS Report No: 116/08

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control
 Land West of Fulletby, Lincolnshire (FUES08)

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Site Supervisor	Fiona Walker
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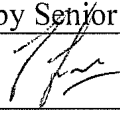
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 10-11-08	Date: 10-11-08

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was required during investigations in advance of works by Central Networks on Land west of FulleTTY, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to where six Roman urns containing calcined bone were discovered in 1846. The grid reference for this site contained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) places these urns in the vicinity of Brook Farm, within 250m of the western starting point of the proposed works.

The watching brief revealed natural chalk deposits, typical of the Lincolnshire Wolds, a possible colluvial deposit on a west facing hill-slope as well as recent deposits of subsoil and topsoil.

No archaeological remains or artefacts were found.

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 E.ON Central Networks to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a series of geotechnical pits in advance of electricity

works on land west of FulleTTY, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was requested by Lincolnshire County Council due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site and was undertaken between the 20th and the 21st of October 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

FulleTTY is located approximately 6km northeast of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The proposed development comprised the excavation of a series of geotechnical pits in advance of works by Central Networks. The route of the proposed works extends for approximately 1.2km from South Glebe Farm to east of FulleTTY Grange between TF281148 and TF294733.

FulleTTY lies in the Lincolnshire Wolds, an area of chalkland defined by low hills dissected by steep valleys. Local soils are predominantly of the Carstens Association, well drained fine silty over clayey and fine soils, often very flinty (SSEW 1983).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

References to FulleTTY in the Domesday Survey of 1086, recording land held by Earl Hugh and the Bishop of Durham, attest to the early origins of the village. Although a church is not listed in the survey, a priest holding land directly from the king is mentioned (Morris 1986).

The *by* element in the placename originates from from Old Danish and refers to a farmstead or village, whereas the derivation of the first element is obscure (Cameron 1998).

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to where six Romano-British cremation urns containing calcined bone were discovered in 1946 (HER 40883). The grid reference for this site contained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

places this site in the vicinity of Brook Farm, within 250m of the western starting point of the proposed works. The HER also comments that these finds may be associated with Fulletby brick and tile yard which may be the pits identifiable from some maps lying within the southeast corner of Brook Farm farmyard.

Further west worked flints of earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered in the area of Gorse Farm, approximately 500m west of the west end of the proposed route (HER 43331).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the geo-technical test pits should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

The watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of geotechnical test pits and included the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. The trench sections were observed regularly to identify and record changes in the geological conditions.

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 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 excavation the records were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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 two phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Recent deposits

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

5.1 Natural Deposits

At the western end of the site within Trench 1 natural deposits comprised a medium grey clay, containing organic material (1003), sealed by a light to medium yellowish grey clay (1002) (Fig. 2, Fig. 3 and Plate 2).

Within Trenches 2 to 7 natural comprised a variety of chalks (2002), (3003), (4002), (5003), (6003) and (7003) (Fig. 2, Fig. 3 and Plates 3-5).

5.1 Recent Deposits

Recent sandy silt subsoils (3002), (5002), (6002) and (7002) were found to seal natural deposits within Trenches 3, 5, 6 and 7, whilst deposits of topsoil (1001), (2001), (3001), (4001), (5001), (6001) and (7001) formed the latest material across all seven trenches.

6. DISCUSSION

No archaeological remains or artefacts were identified during this watching brief, which, with the exception of Trench 1, exposed only natural chalkland deposits characteristic of this area of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Trench 1 was excavated on a gradual west facing hill-slope and it is possible that the grey clay natural containing organic material encountered here, may represent colluvial deposition.

The location of the trenches within the wide grass verges of country roads, which presumably relate to post-medieval land re-organisation (Plate 1), means that deposits are unlikely to have been disturbed by recent agriculture.

Deposits of recent subsoil and topsoil were also encountered.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was required during investigations in advance of works by E.ON Central Networks on Land west of Fulletby, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to where six Roman urns containing calcined bone were discovered in 1846, within 250m of the western starting point of the proposed works.

The watching brief revealed natural chalk deposits, typical of the Lincolnshire Wolds, a possible colluvial deposit on a west facing hill-slope as well as recent deposits of subsoil and topsoil.

No archaeological features or artefacts were found.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Keith Lancaster who commissioned the work on behalf of E.ON Central Networks Ltd. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble who, along with Tom Lane, edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Fiona Walker
 Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

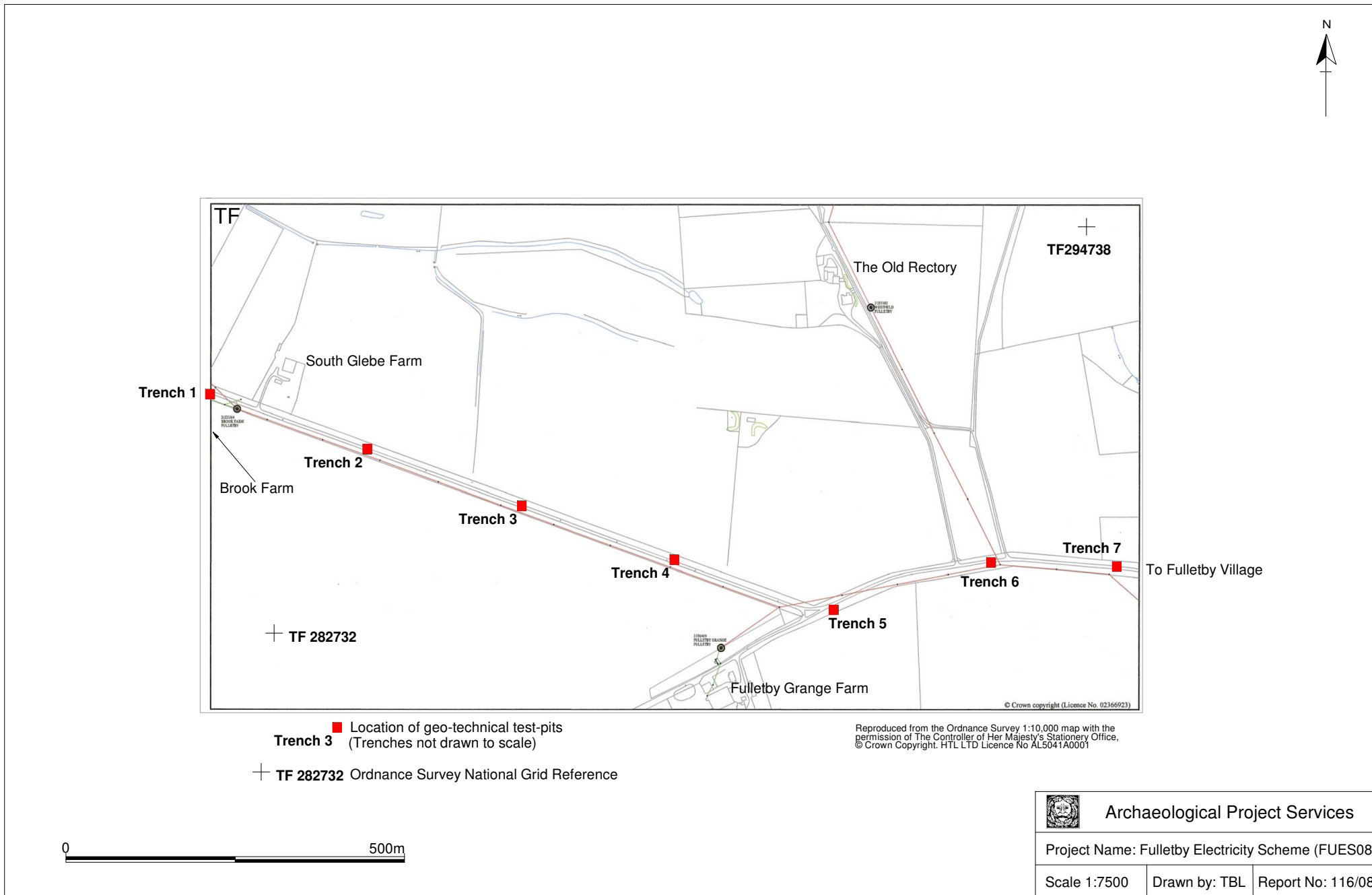
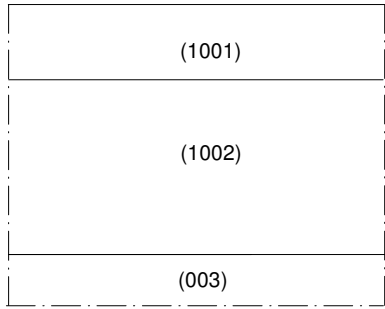
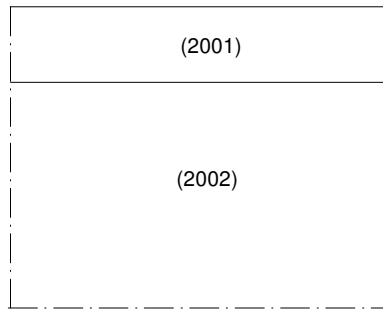


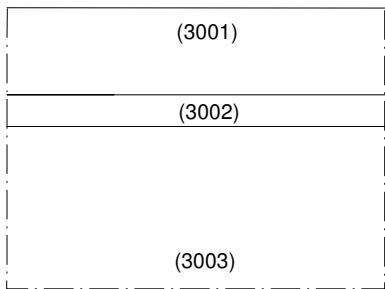
Figure 2 Site location map showing position of geo-technical test-pits monitored.



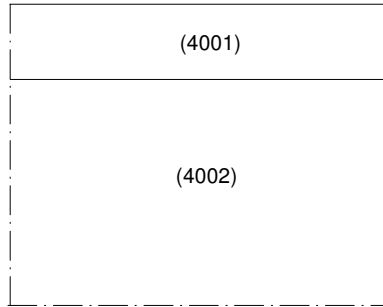
Section 1: Trench 1



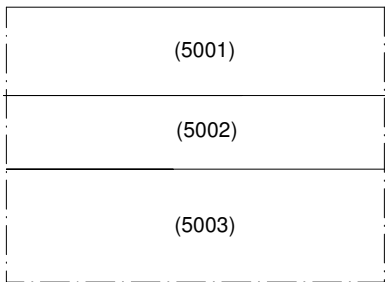
Section 2: Trench 2



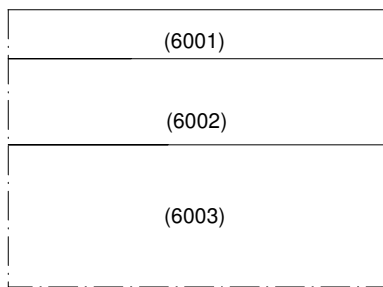
Section 3: Trench 3



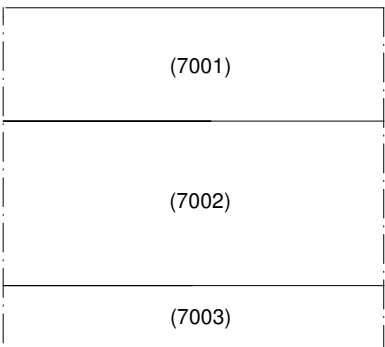
Section 4: Trench 4



Section 5: Trench 5



Section 6: Trench 6



Section 7: Trench 7



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Fulletby Electricity Scheme (FUES08)

Scale 1:20

Drawn by:TBL

Report No: 116/08

Figure 3 Sections 1-7



Plate 1 West facing view from Trench 7 (Fig. 2) looking towards Grange Farm



Plate 2 North west facing view Section 1: Trench 1



Plate 3 Southeast facing view Section 3: Trench 3



Plate 4 Southeast facing view Section 4: Trench 4



Plate 5 Northeast facing view Section 6: Trench 6

Appendix 1

LAND WEST OF FULLETTY, BETWEEN SOUTH GLEBE FARM AND FULLETTY GRANGE, LINCOLNSHIRE

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PREPARED FOR CENTRAL NETWORKS

OCTOBER 2008

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *An archaeological watching brief is required during geotechnical investigations in advance of works by Central Networks on land west of FulleTTY, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to where six Roman urns containing calcined bone were discovered in 1846. The grid reference for this site contained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) places this site in the vicinity of Brook Farm, within 250m of the western starting point of the proposed works.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief undertaken during all groundworks associated with the development.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical pits by Central Networks to the west of FulleTTY, near Horncastle, 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 Fulletby is located approximately 6km northeast of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The proposed development comprised the excavation of a series of geotechnical pits in advance of works by Central Networks. The route of the proposed works extends for approximately 1.2km from South Glebe Farm to east of Fulletby Grange between TF281148 and TF294733.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site a watching brief during groundworks has been requested by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Fulletby lies in the Lincolnshire Wolds, an area of chalkland defined by low hills dissected by steep valleys. Local soils are predominantly of the Carstens Association, well drained fine silty over clayey and fine silty soils, often very flinty.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 References to Fulletby in the Domesday survey of 1068 attest to the early origins of the village when land in village was held by Early Hugh and the Bishop of Durham. Although a church is not listed, a priest holding land directly from the king is mentioned (Morris, *et al* 1986).

6.2 The *by* element in the placename originates from Old Danish and refers to a farmstead or village, whereas the derivation of the first element is obscure (Cameron, K., 1998).

6.3 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, close to where six Roman cremation urns containing calcined bone were discovered in 1846 (HER 40883). The grid reference for this site contained in the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) places this site in the vicinity of Brook Farm, within 250m of the western starting point of the proposed works. The HER also

comments that these finds may be associated with Fulletby brick and tile yard which may be the pit identifiable from some maps lying within the southeast corner of Brook Farm farmyard.

- 6.4 Further west worked flints of Earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered in the area of Gorse Farm, approximately 500m west of the west end of the proposed route (HER 43331).

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 a series of geotechnical test pits at 250m along the length of the proposed route. It is thought that these pits will be in the region of 0.3m wide, 2m long and around 1m deep.

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, coroner and 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 investigations will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigations.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigations.
- A text describing the findings of the investigations.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation results.
- Location plans of the site and recorded building.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced. The building plan will be correlated to the photographic plates.

- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the development and use of the building, and 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 building elevations, general interior views and specific features, and the watching brief site and archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; East Lindsey District Council 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. It is anticipated that preparation and deposition of the archive will be complete within the six month period commencing from the start of fieldwork.

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 Council 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 that aspect of 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 Rackham, Independent Specialist, or P Cope-Faulkner, 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.

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Specification: Version 1, 16th October 2008

APPENDIX 2
Context Summary

Trench 1

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
1001	Trench 1	Dark blackish brown organic silt, some clay with very moderate silt.	0.20m	Topsoil
1002	Trench 1	Light to medium yellowish grey clay	0.46m	Natural
1003	Trench 1	Light to medium grey clay with black organic patches	0.14m	Natural

Trench 2

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
2001	Trench 2	Dark brown silty sand with occasional patches of clay	0.20m	Topsoil
2002	Trench 2	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk, occasional flint and occasional small stones	0.60m	Natural

Trench 3

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
3001	Trench 3	Dark to mid brown sandy silt some organic content and occasional small flinty pebbles.	0.22m	Topsoil

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
3002	Trench 3	Medium yellowish brown stoney sandy silt	0.10m	Subsoil
3003	Trench 3	Light yellowish white stoney clayey silt (soft chalk)	0.42m	Natural

Trench 4

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
4001	Trench 4	Mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint nodules, moderate small stones.	0.20m	Topsoil
4002	Trench 4	Moderate to firm light yellowish white. Degraded chalk and chalky stones pebbles with some clay, occasional to moderate flint	0.60m	Natural

Trench 5

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
5001	Trench 5	Friable mid-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk pebbles	0.23m	Topsoil
5002	Trench 5	Light to mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk pebbles	0.20m	Subsoil
5003	Trench 5	Moderate to firm light yellowish white and brown mixture of clayey silt , chalk and occasional flint	0.30m	Natural

Trench 6

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
6001	Trench 6	Friable mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium stones, occasional medium stones, occasional patches of clay and occasional fragments of concrete.	0.14m	Topsoil
6002	Trench 6	Mid greyish brown sandy silt containing slight clay and moderate stone	0.22m	Subsoil
6003	Trench 6	Light to medium greyish yellow and yellowish white clayey silt and chalk	0.38m	Natural

Trench 7

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
7001	Trench 7	Friable medium brown sandy silt and occasional small pebbles	0.30m	Topsoil
7002	Trench 7	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with moderate flint pebbles	0.44m	Subsoil
7003	Trench 7	Moderate to firm brown and yellowish white clayey silt and chalk	0.16m	Natural

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].
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.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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 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
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.

Appendix 4

The archive consists of:

- 7 Context records
- 1 Photographic record sheets
- 2 Daily 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

Accession Number: LCNCC. 2008.162

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FUES 08

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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