

M1/20

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO  
WEST END,  
WALCOTT,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WWE 01)**



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

Event L12601  
Source L17202  
L17203

CONTENTS  
*negative*

Conservation  
Services

09 NOV 2001

Highways & Planning  
Directorate

List of Figures

List of Plates

1. Summary ..... 1

2. **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF** ..... 1

**OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ADJACENT TO** ..... 1

2.1 **WEST END,** ..... 1

2.2 **WALCOTT,** ..... 1

2.3 **LINCOLNSHIRE** ..... 1

2.4 **(WWE 01)** ..... 1

3. Aims ..... 2

4. Methods ..... 2

5. Results ..... 2

Work Undertaken For  
Mr D.A. Gale

6. Discussion ..... 3

7. Conclusions ..... 3

8. Acknowledgements ..... 3

9. Personnel ..... 3

Report Compiled By  
Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

10. Bibliography ..... 3

11. Appendices ..... 4

November 2001

Appendices

1. Specification for archaeological recording

2. Context Data Planning Application No: N/70/092/98

3. Geology National Grid Reference: TF 1285 5638

4. The City and County Museum Accession No:2001.274

A.P.S. Report No: 142/01



## CONTENTS

### List of Figures

### List of Plates

1.	Summary .....	1
2.	Introduction .....	1
2.1	Definition of a Watching Brief .....	1
2.2	Planning Background .....	1
2.3	Topography and Geology .....	1
2.4	Archaeological Setting .....	1
3.	Aims .....	2
4.	Methods .....	2
5.	Results .....	2
6.	Discussion .....	3
7.	Conclusions .....	3
8.	Acknowledgements .....	3
9.	Personnel .....	3
10.	Bibliography .....	3
11.	Abbreviations .....	4

### Appendices

1	Specification for archaeological recording
2	Context Descriptions
3	Glossary
4	The Archive

## List of Figures

- Figure 1 General Location Plan  
Figure 2 Site Location Plan  
Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations  
Figure 4 Sections 1, 2, and 3

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of the development area, looking east  
Plate 2 Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east

## 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 within a specified area where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed' (JFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D.A. Gale to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to West End, Walcott, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/70/992/98. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 17 October 2001.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Walcott village is approximately 25km southeast of Lincoln and 11km southeast of Skeaford, North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 320m south-west of the village centre as defined by St. Oswald's parish church at National Grid Reference TF 1285 5638 (Fig. 2). The site is situated at a height of c. 10m OD on a slight slope down to the west and the partially canalised stream, New Cut.

Local soils are of the Boscles Association, generally fine loamy stagnogley soils containing quartz or flint (Hodge *et al.* 1984: 117). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacial chalk rich loessiferous clays which overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Anchoire Series clays, sands and limestone (GGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Walcott is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. Aerial photographs have recorded a possible long barrow southwest of the village and Greenstone axes of the period are also

## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to West End, Wacott, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the groundworks associated with the development.*

*A Neolithic (4200-2250 BC) long barrow and isolated stone tools are known from the vicinity, the long barrow becoming a focus for a Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) round barrow cemetery. Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains in the vicinity include a cemetery to the south of Wacott and the watercourse, the Car Dyke, located to the northeast. The earthworks of Catley Priory are the only medieval (1066-1500) remains in the vicinity.*

*The investigations revealed a sequence of natural sands, silts and gravel overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were retrieved.*

## 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 within a specified area, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.' (IFA 1997).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr D.A. Gale to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to West End, Wacott, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application N/70/092/98. Permission was granted subject to a standard condition for archaeological recording. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Heritage Officer for North Kesteven District Council (Appendix 1). The watching brief was undertaken on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2001.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Wacott village is approximately 20km southeast of Lincoln and 13km northeast of Sleaford, North Kesteven District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The development site is located 320m southwest of the village centre as defined by St. Oswald's parish church at National Grid Reference TF 1285 5638 (Fig. 2). The site is situated at a height of c. 10m OD on a slight slope down to the west and the partially canalised stream, New Cut.

Local soils are of the Beccles 1 Association, generally fine loamy stagnogley soils containing quartz or flint (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacial chalk rich boulder clays which overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Ancholme Series clays, shale and limestone (BGS 1995).

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Wacott is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period to the present day. Aerial photographs have recorded a possible long barrow southwest of the village and Greenstone axes of the period are also

known from the vicinity. Numerous Bronze Age round barrows, constituting a cemetery, are recorded in the same area as the Neolithic long barrow.

A Romano-British cemetery is known to lie within 700m of the development, midway between Walcott and Billingham. The cemetery was discovered early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when human bones and pottery urns were discovered. Further Romano-British remains are represented by the Car Dyke which passes Walcott to the northeast.

Walcott is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Walecote* the name is derived from the Old English and means the 'cottage (*cot*) of the Welshmen (*wala*)' (Cameron 1998, 134). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Archbishop of York and Walter de Aincurt and contained 20 acres of meadow and 46 acres of underwood (Foster and Longley 1976).

A group of earthworks located southwest of the development represent the site of a former Gilbertine Priory. This was established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and known as Catley Priory. The abbey was described in its foundation charter as 'the site of the grange between *Walcot* and the marsh, with its enclosures and ditches, and two cultures of arable land (Owen 1981, 57).

The parish church of St. Oswald, central to the modern village, was built in 1852, while farther south is the Methodist Chapel built in 1869 (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 779).

A watching brief undertaken 30m to the southwest revealed a system of undated field boundaries, possibly post-medieval in date (Herbert 1998, 1).

### 3. AIMS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The requirements of the watching brief, as described in the specification (Appendix 1), were to record and interpret archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, sequence, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of c. 1m as required by the development. Following excavation, the sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were partially or fully excavated by hand to determine their nature and, if present, to retrieve artefactual material. The depth and thickness of each deposit were measured from the ground surface. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 2. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Records of the deposits and features recognised during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on artefact dating and the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered at the base

of the foundation trenches was a greyish brown sandy silt (004) which was overlain by a 0.3m thick yellowish brown silty sand with gravel (003). These deposits are derived from the underlying boulder clay.

A 0.4m thick subsoil, comprising yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (002), developed upon the natural deposits and was in turn sealed by a 0.4m thick greyish brown silty sand topsoil (001).

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

## 6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural sands, silts and gravels were the earliest deposits encountered during the watching brief. These relate to the underlying drift geology and are glacial in origin. Subsoil and topsoil had then developed upon these natural deposits.

No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation and there was no evidence of former field boundaries that have previously been identified in the vicinity.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at West End, Walcott, because the site lies within an area of prehistoric and medieval settlement.

No archaeological features were identified and a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits were recorded. No finds were retrieved. No waterlogged deposits were found which indicates that few environmental indicators (snails, seeds, pollen *etc.*) will survive other than through charring.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D.A. Gale who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Tom Lane. Jo Hambly, the North Kesteven Heritage Officer, kindly permitted access to the parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone  
Supervisors: Barry Martin, Jim Snee  
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1995, *Horncastle, Solid and Drift geology*, 1:50000 map sheet 115

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. 1

Foster, C.W. and Longley, T. (eds), 1976, *The Lincolnshire Domesday and the Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society 19

Herbert, N., 1998, *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development on Land at West End, Walcott, Lincolnshire (WEW 98)*, unpublished APS report No. 71/98

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton, R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984, *Soils and their uses in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for*

*Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Owen, D.M., 1981, *Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Vol. V

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, *Lincolnshire*, The Buildings of Lincolnshire (2<sup>nd</sup> edition revised Antram, N.)

**11. ABBREVIATIONS**

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



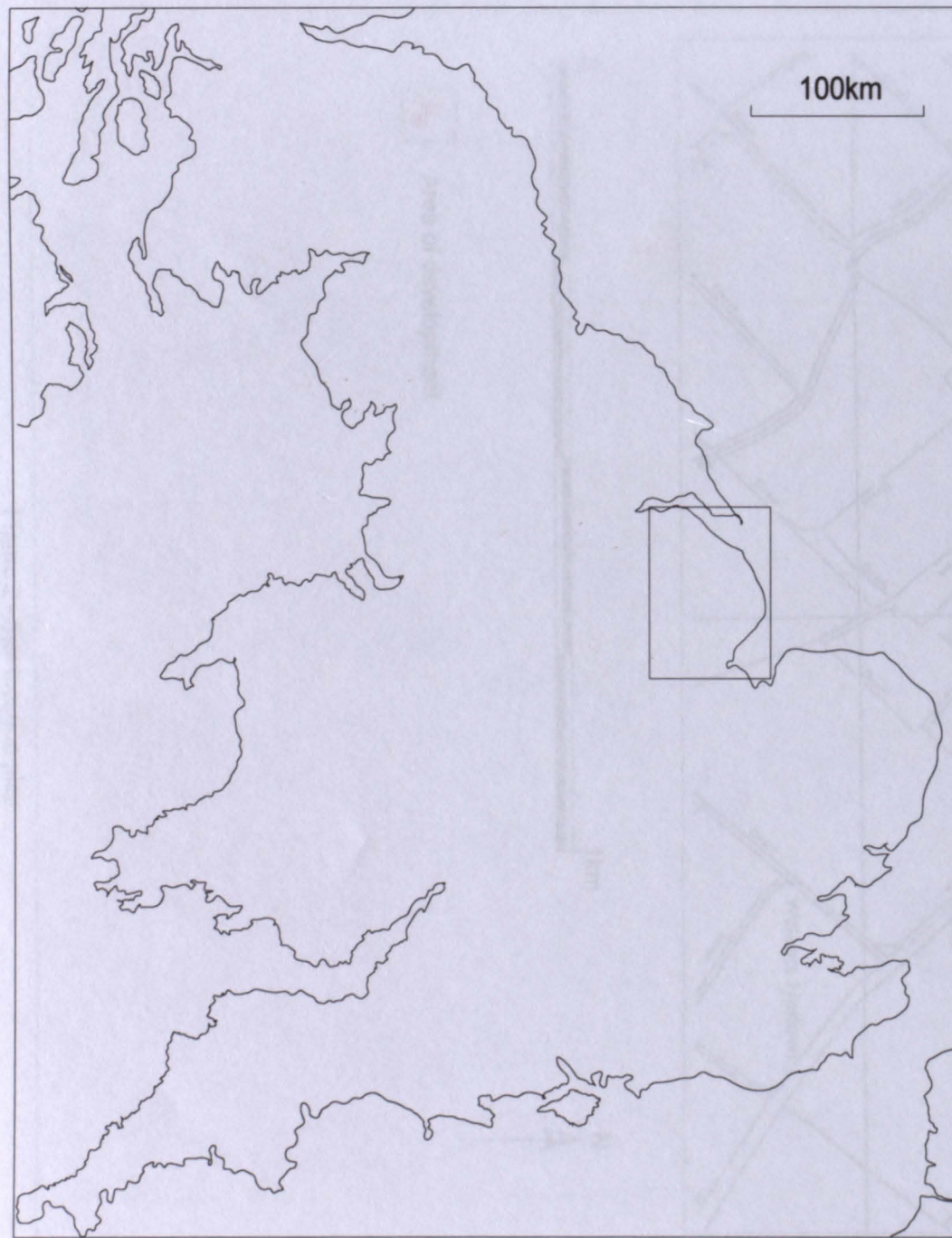
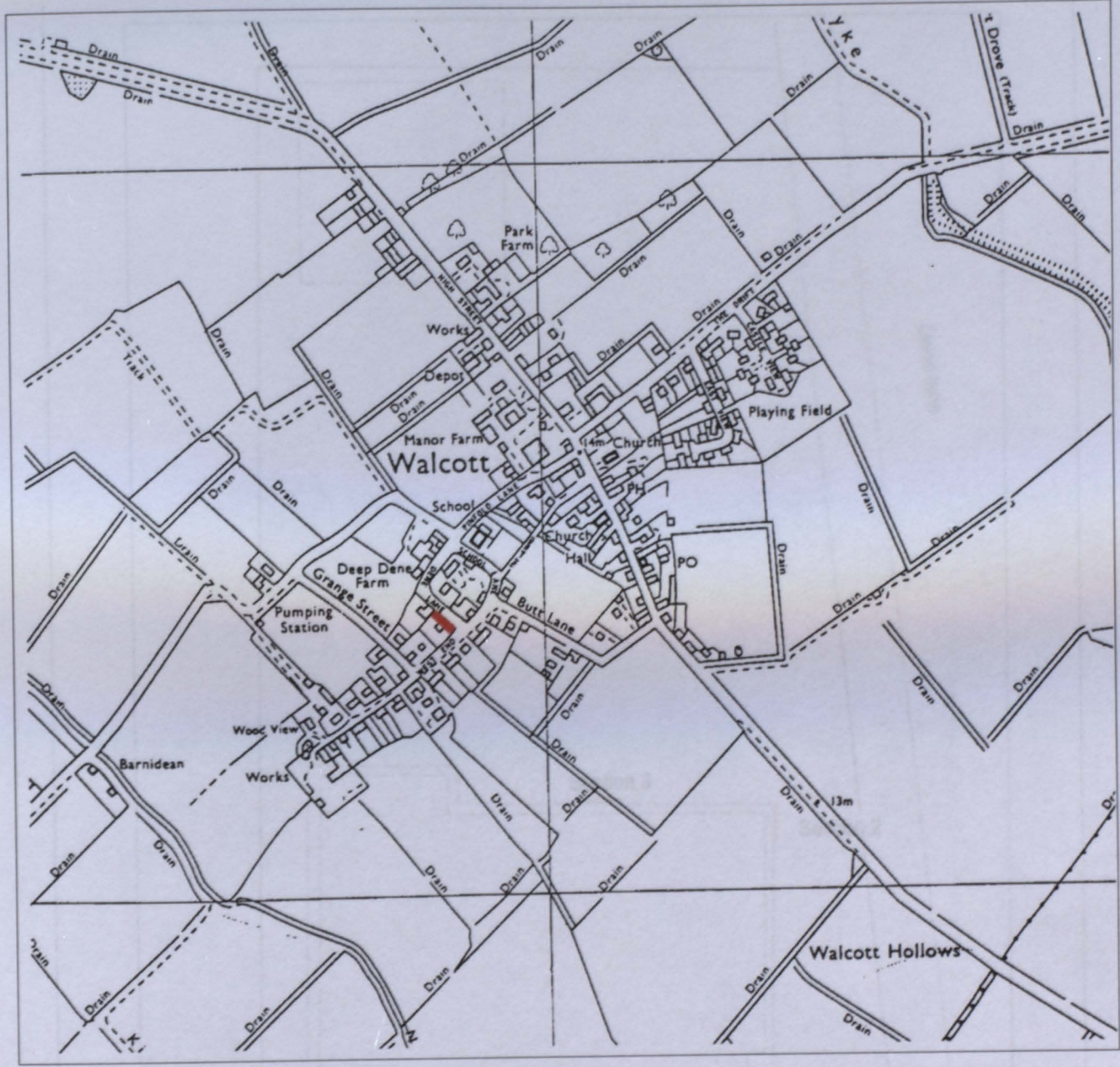


Figure 1 - General Location Plan




 Area of development

Figure 2 - Site location plan

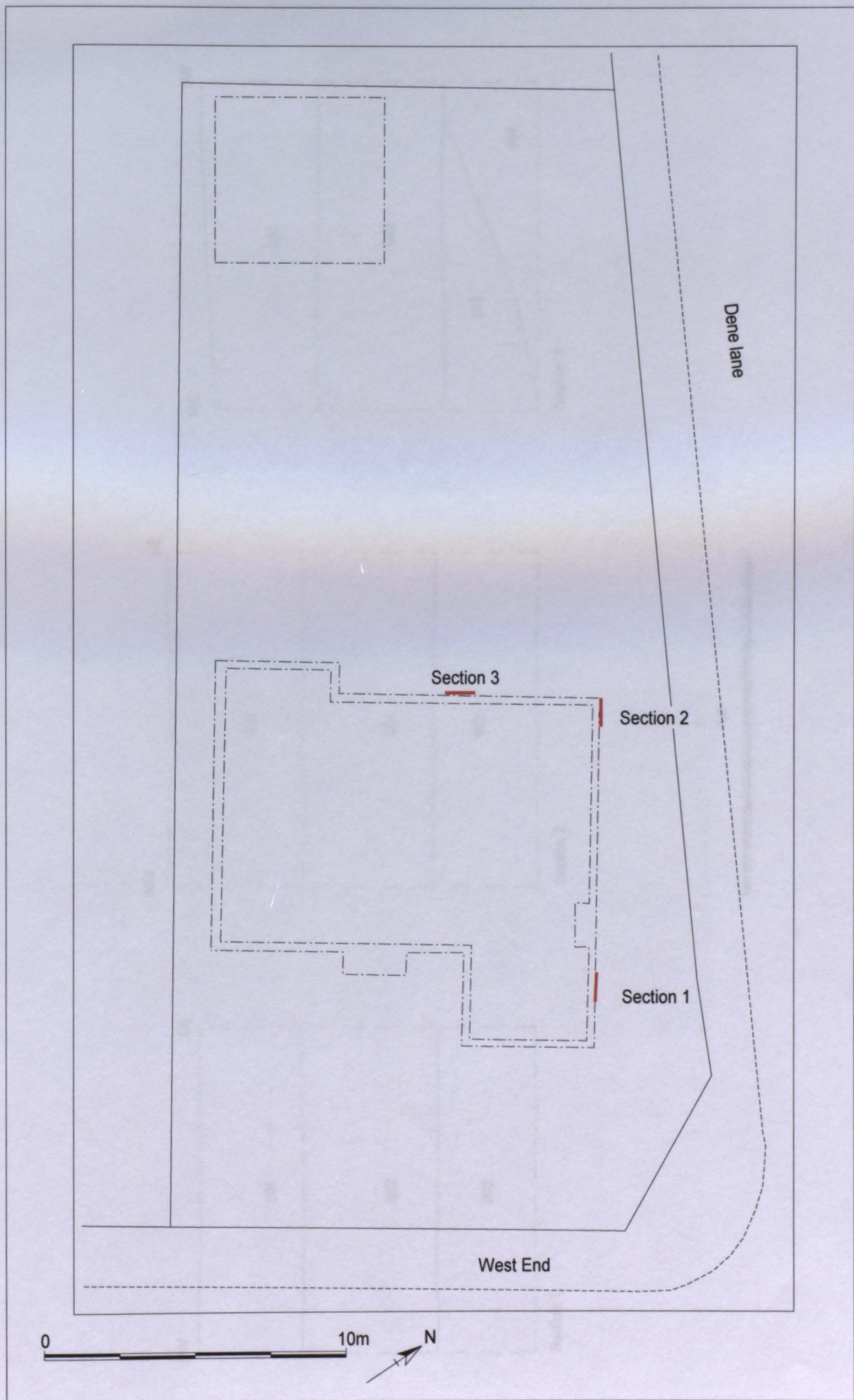


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

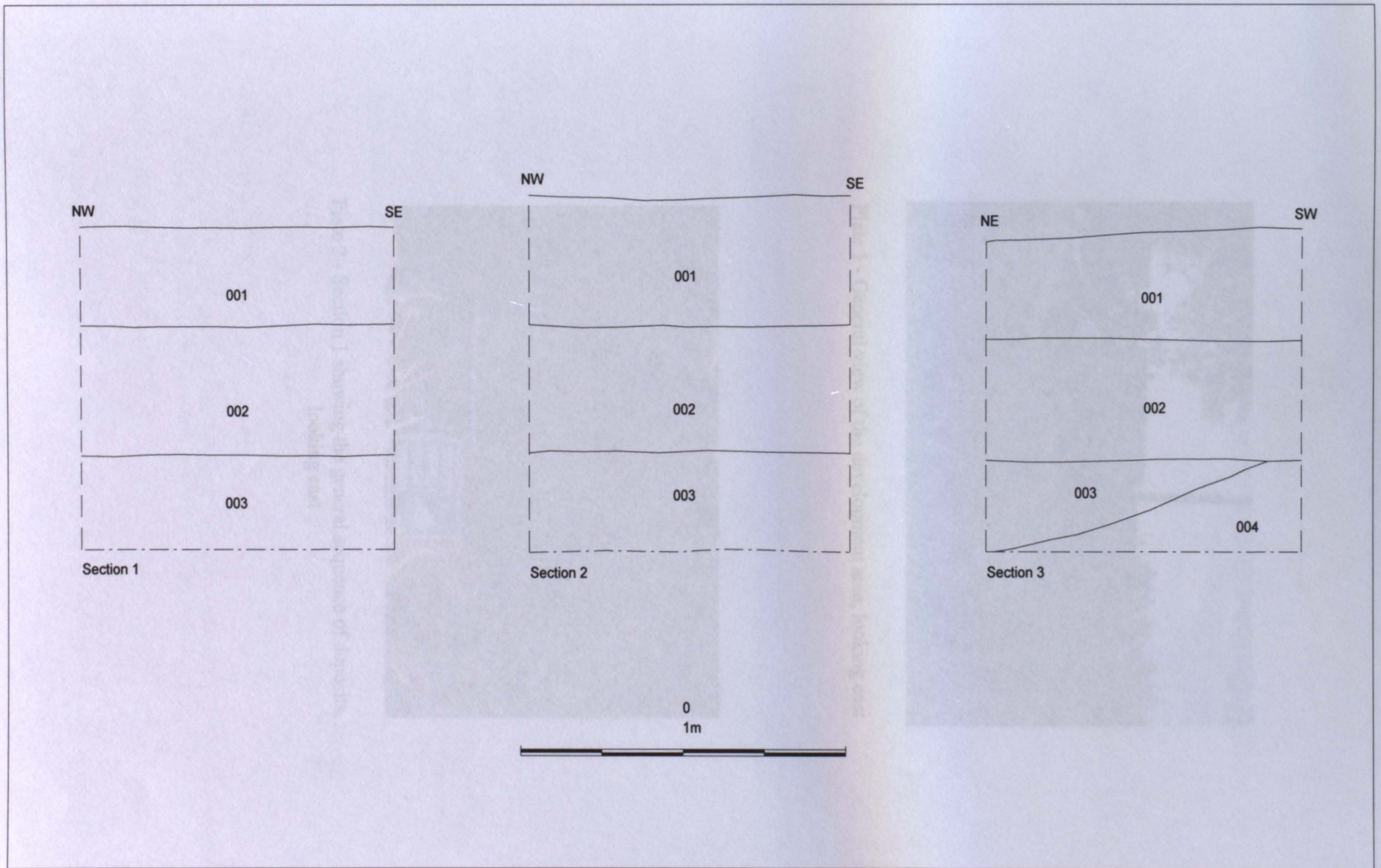


Figure 4 - Sections 1, 2 and 3



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking east



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing the general sequence of deposits, looking east

## Appendix 1

### LAND AT WEST END, WALCOTT, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land at West End, Walcott, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, in an area with evidence of settlement from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. 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 groundworks connected with residential development at Walcott, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 1285 5638.
- 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 Walcott is located approximately 22km southeast of Lincoln and 13km northeast of Sleaford in the North Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The development site lies in the west of the village, on the north side of West End at National Grid Reference TF 1285 5638.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the proposed development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on relatively level ground at approximately 10m OD. Local soils are the Beccles 1 Association fine loamy over clayey soils developed on chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 117).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Walcott lies on the edge of the Witham valley just west of the Car Dyke. An extensive Bronze Age barrow cemetery lies 600m to the southwest. Finds of Bronze Age axes in the vicinity are a further

indication of prehistoric settlement somewhere in the area. A Roman cemetery is also known 600m to the southeast of the development site. About 1.3km to the southwest lay the Medieval Gilbertine Priory of Catley. The street name 'Grange Street' may indicate the presence of a monastic grange in the immediate area.

## 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.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 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 they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained

before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

## 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 field work 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; North Kesteven District Council Planning Department; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments



<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 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

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft mid yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
003	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand with gravel, 0.3m thick	Natural deposit
004	Soft dark greyish brown sandy silt, >0.3m thick	Natural deposit

Context sheets (the CS) are created whenever during an archaeological investigation a context 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, e.g. (004).

#### Layer

A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.

#### Medieval

The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.

#### Natural

Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock, which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.

#### Prehistoric

The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2750 BC.

#### Post-medieval

The period follows 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 runs from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

#### Roman-British

Referring to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<b>Boulder Clay</b>	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and 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>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>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 4

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

4	Context records
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Drawing sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

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

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum  
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: 2001.271

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WWE 01

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

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