

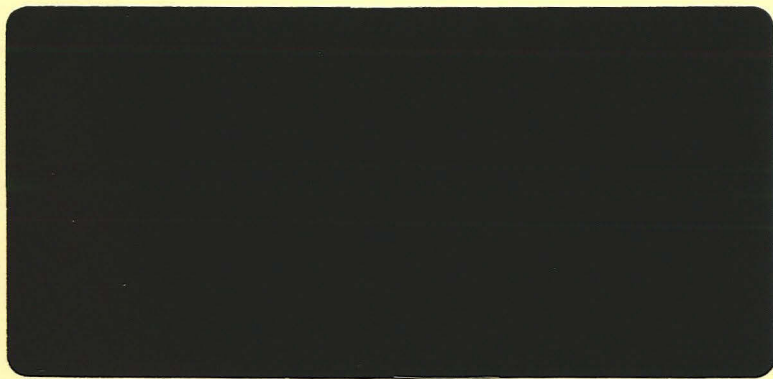
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
PARK VIEW GARAGE,
STATION ROAD,
SUTTERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SRS01)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES



Conservation
Services
07 MAY 2002
Highways & Planning
Directorate

Event 42988 negative
Source L1723
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
OF DEVELOPMENT ON LAND AT
PARK VIEW GARAGE,
STATION ROAD,
SUTTERTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(SRS01)**

Work Undertaken For
Miss A P Wright

Report Compiled by
Steve Thomson BSc (Hons) PIFA

April 2002

Planning Application No: B/01/0186
National Grid Reference: TF2850 3520
City and County Museum Accession No: 2001.244



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A.P.S. Report No. 66/02



Quality Control
Station Road, Sutterton SRS01

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Mark Dymond
Illustration	Mark Dymond and Steve Thomson
Post-excavation Analyst	Steve Thomson

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 30-04-02	Date: 30-04-02

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a bungalow on land at Park View Garage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire as the site lies in an area that it is archaeologically sensitive. Romano-British occupation has been identified at Sutterton and the development area lies close to the core of the medieval village.

A sequence of natural and modern deposits was revealed during the investigation with no archaeological features encountered or artefacts recovered.

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

Approval for the construction of a bungalow on land at Park View Garage, Station Road, Sutterton was sought through the submission of planning application number B01/0186 to Boston Borough Council. Permission was granted subject to a condition for the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

The watching brief was commissioned by Neil Brown Engineering and carried out by Archaeological Project Services, on the 14th August 2001 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Location, Topography and Geology

Sutterton is located 8km southeast of Boston in the Boston district of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). The proposed development lies at approximately 4m OD at the west side of Station Road, on the southern edge of the village, at National Grid Reference TF 2850 3520 (Fig. 2).

Local soils are the Agney Association alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

No evidence of Prehistoric activity has been identified in Sutterton and it is likely that any remains of this period lie buried under later alluvial deposits.

Romano-British remains are recorded approximately 400m south of the proposed development where an archaeological evaluation revealed pits and ditches containing charred grain and 3rd century pottery (Herbert 1996). Subsequent work recorded the remains of kilns or corn driers and a possible structure. Earlier finds of Romano-British pottery have also been made on Station Road.

Undated cropmarks, which may be from this period, have also been recorded to the southeast of the development site (Albone

2000).

Sutterton itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. However, the survey records ploughland and meadow in Dowdyke, now within Sutterton parish (Foster & Longley 1976). The extinct settlement of Riche, to the north is also recorded, where Count Alan held land for 10 ploughs and 12 acres of Meadow (Morris 1986)

Sutterton is first recorded in 1177, the place name deriving from Old English and referring to 'the shoemakers village' (Cameron 1998)

The early medieval period in the village is represented by the parish church of St. Mary, which has late Norman style aisle doorways. The chancel of the building is Early English, with the nave and aisles in the Decorated style (Pevsner 1995). Medieval pottery has also been found throughout the village with a cluster of medieval and post-medieval artefacts found adjacent to the cemetery (APS 1994).

The site of Sutterton House, built in the early 17th century lies to the north of the development area.

A watching brief undertaken at The Vicarage, Station Road, revealed evidence of a pond, probably dating from the post-medieval period (Thomson 2002).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), was to ensure that any archaeological

remains, including the buried soil and overlying silts, exposed during the development should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function, origin and spatial arrangement.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the dwelling were excavated using a mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.8m. The sections of the trenches were inspected and rendered vertical to identify archaeological deposits. Each deposit recorded during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (Context Number) with an individual written description. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and located on scale plan of the foundations.

Records of deposits were examined. A summary list of all contexts appears as Appendix 2. Phasing was assigned on the nature of deposits and recognisable relationships between them. A stratigraphic matrix was produced.

Archaeological contexts are described below and the numbers shown in bold and brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5. RESULTS

Following post excavation analysis, two phases of deposits were identified;

- | | | |
|-----|---------|------------------|
| 5.1 | Phase 1 | Natural deposits |
| 5.2 | Phase 2 | Modern deposits |

5.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief comprised a firm, light yellowish brown fine silt (004). This was overlain by a firm, brown clayey silt (003). Both deposits represent alluvial deposition, probably in a marine environment.

5.2 Phase 2 : Modern Deposits

Sealing the alluvium was a firm, light brown clayey silt subsoil (002) containing coal, mortar and ceramic building material fragments.

The most recent deposit comprised a loose, light brownish grey clayey silt dumped deposit (001), containing frequent construction debris, which related to levelling of the site during current construction work.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural, Phase 1 deposits comprised alluvial silts and are in keeping with sediments previously identified in the area.

Phase 2 deposits were represented by a subsoil and levelling. The absence of archaeological evidence for use of the site suggests that the lies outside of the core of the historic village and may have held an agricultural function during its early development. However it is also possible that archaeological remains may be buried under alluvial sediments.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations were undertaken on land at Park View Garage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire as the site lay close to the historic core of the village.

No archaeological features were revealed during the watching brief and no artefacts were recovered.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Miss AP Wright who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who jointly edited this report with Tom Lane. The Boston Community Archaeologist kindly permitted access to relevant parish files.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

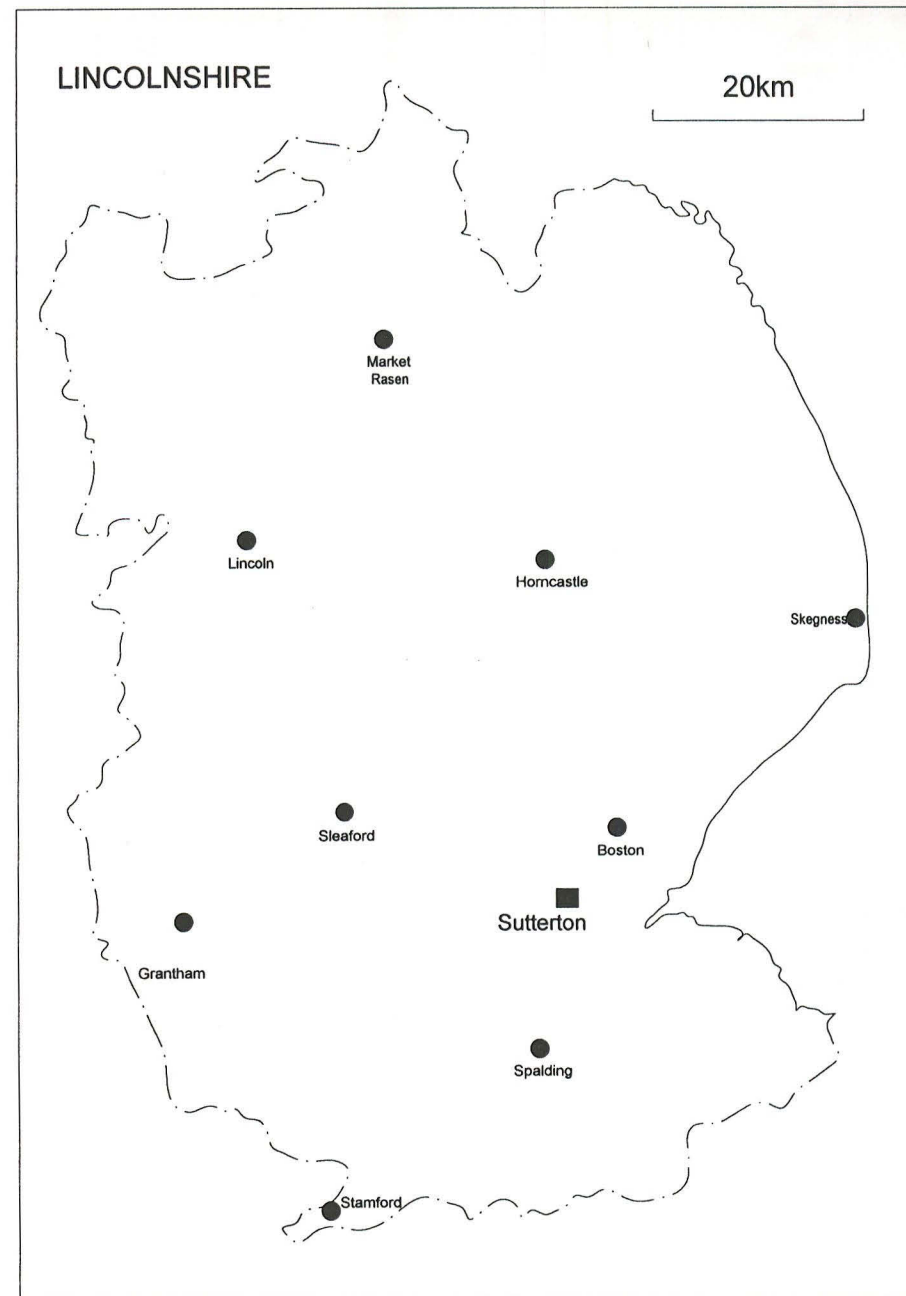


Figure 1 General Location Plan

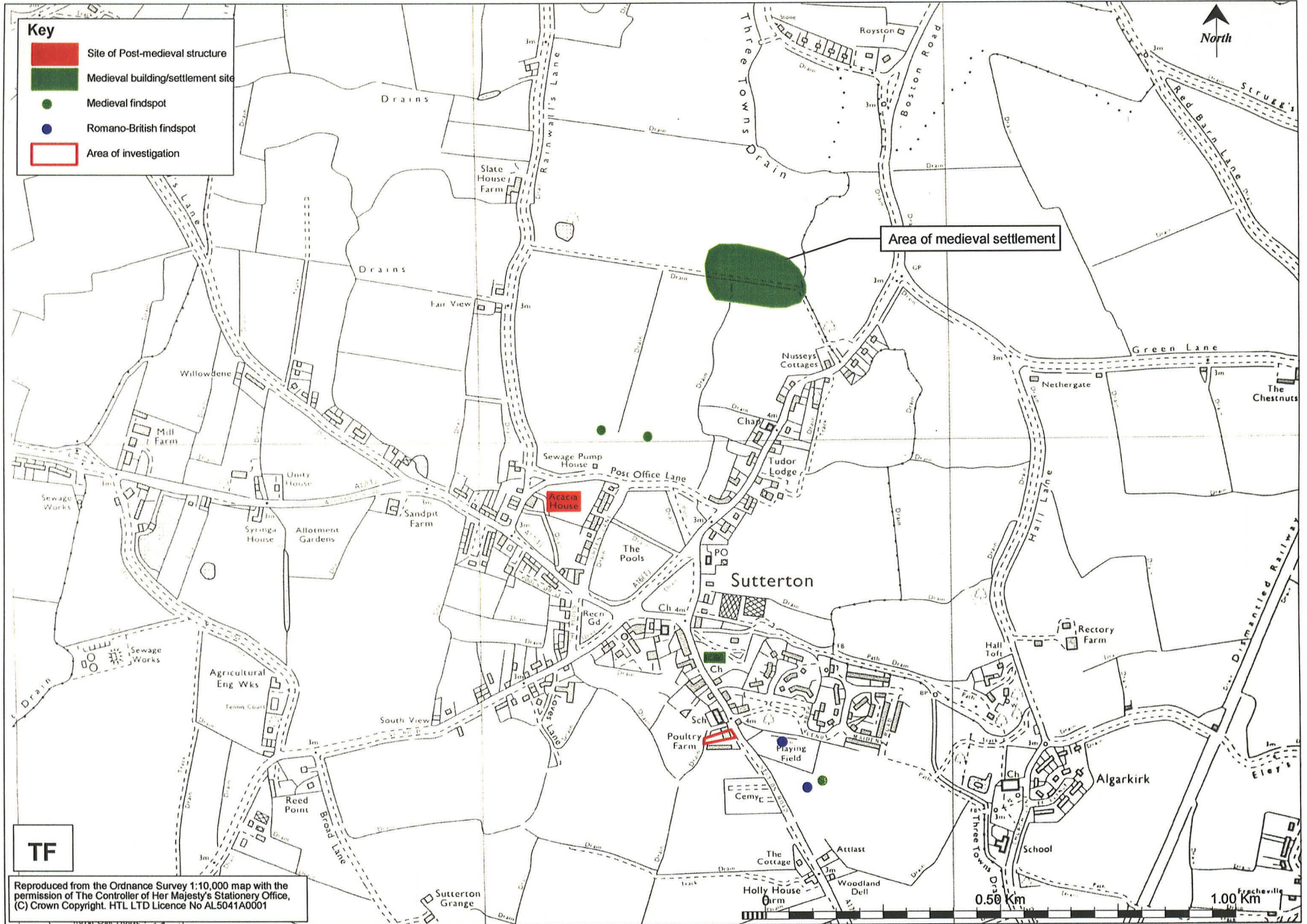
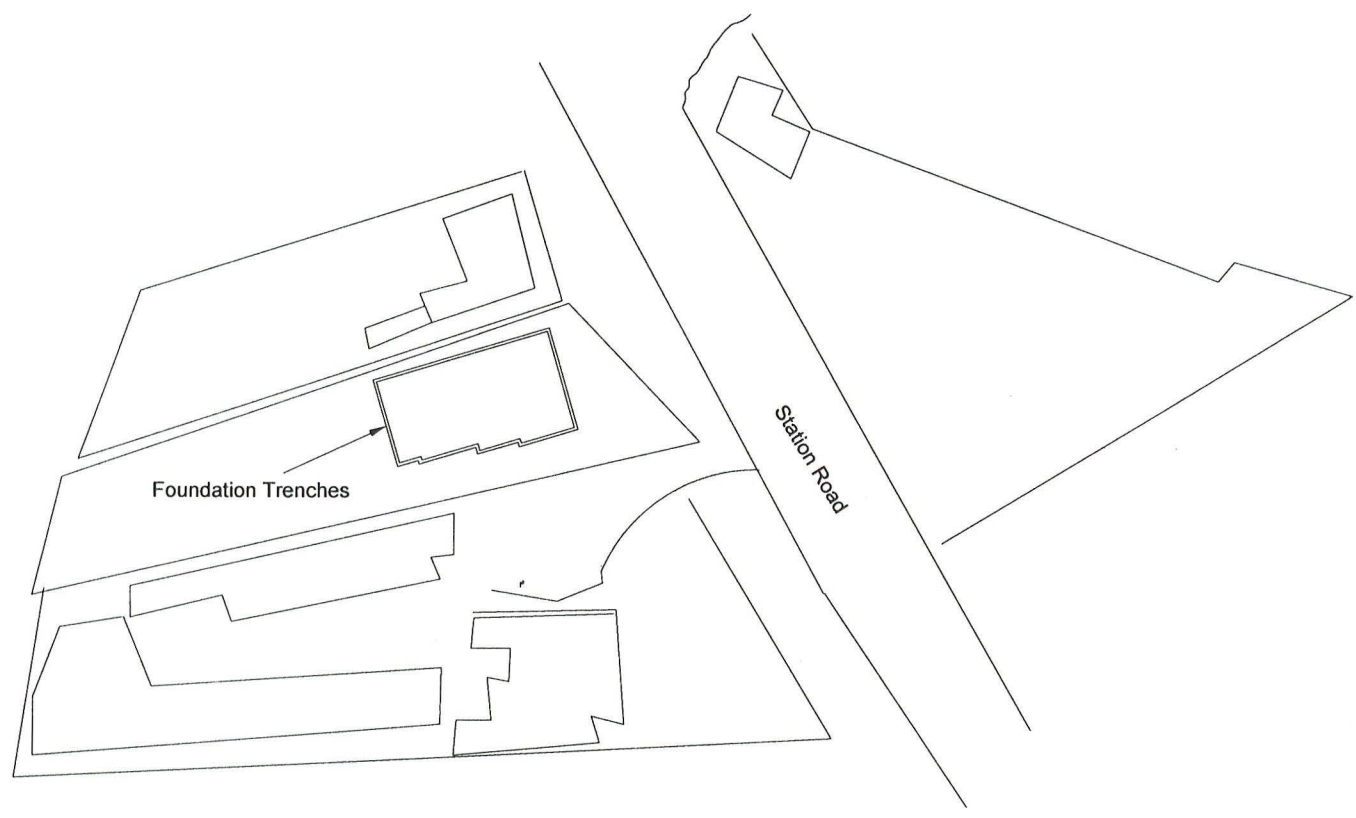


Figure 2 Location plan and archaeological setting




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Sutterton Station Road SRS01		
Scale: 1:750	Drawn by: SGT	Report No: 66/02

Figure 3 - Plan showing location of foundations

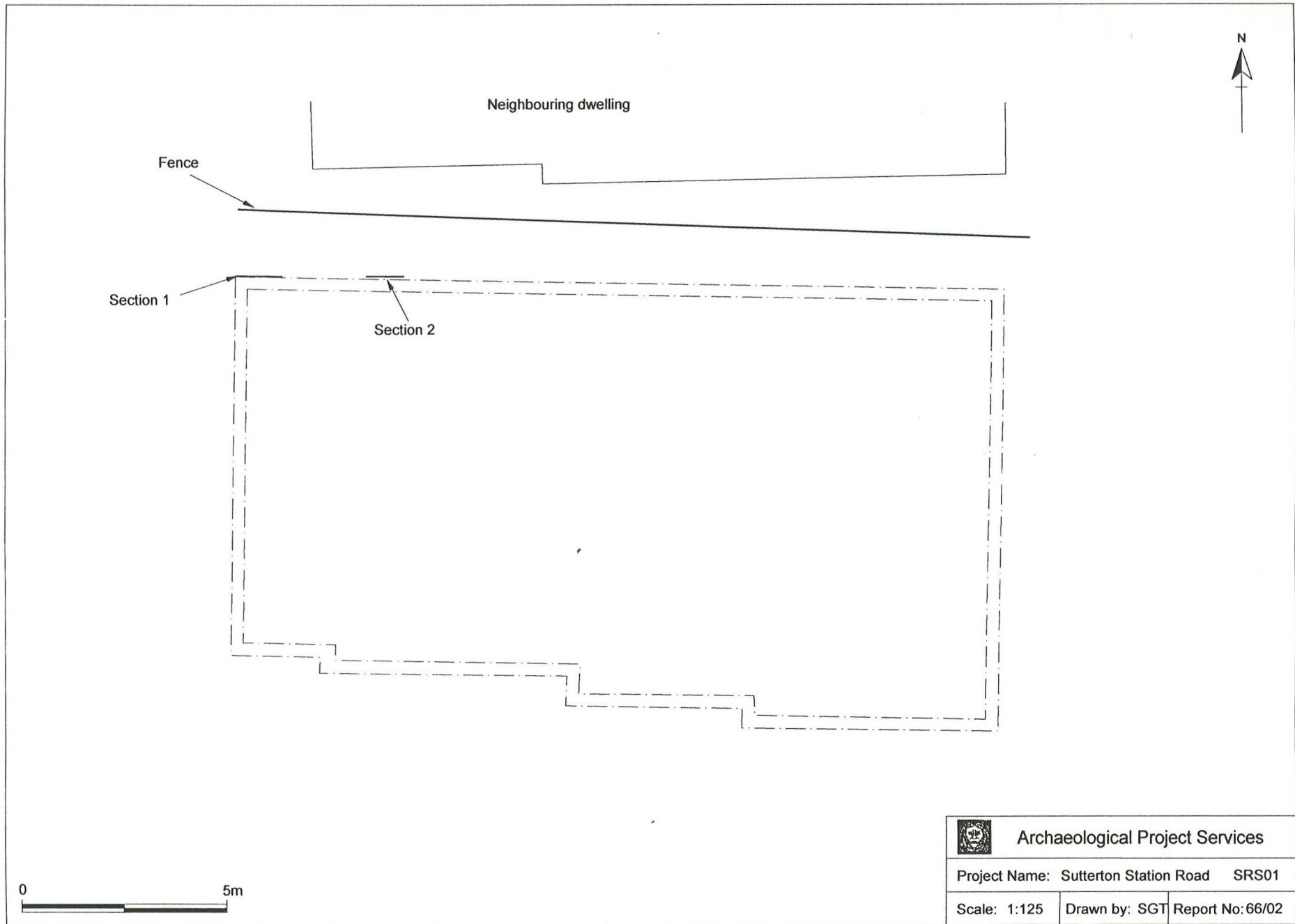
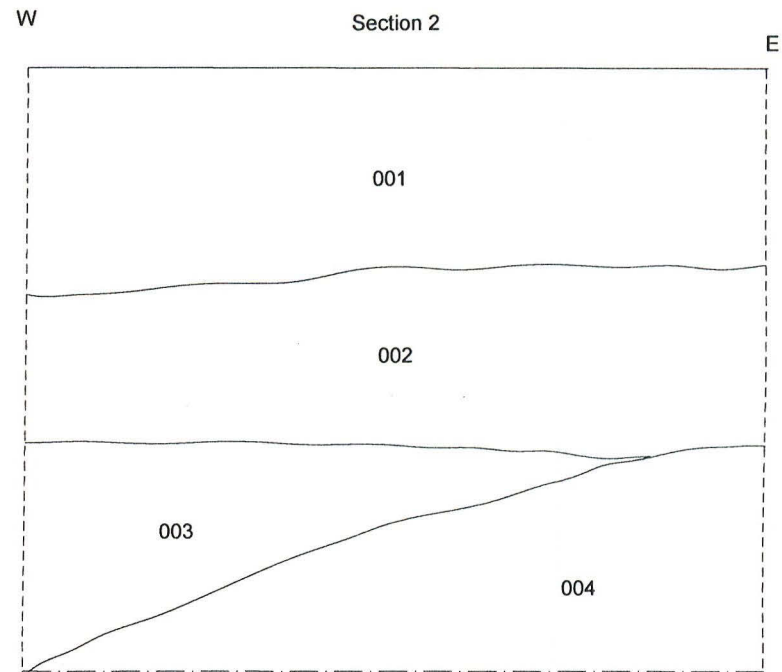
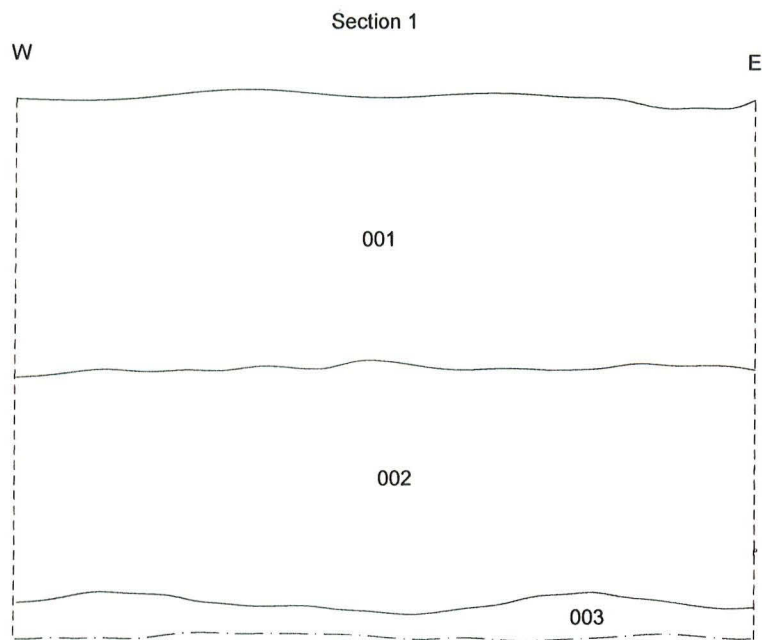


Figure 4 - Section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Sutterton Station Road SRS01

Scale: 1:10

Drawn by: SGT

Report No: 66/02

Figure 5 - Section drawings

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
STATION ROAD
SUTTERTON
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MISS WRIGHT**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

AUGUST 2001

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a bungalow on land at Park View Garage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying some 200m north of the site of a known Romano-British settlement.*
- 1.3 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. 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 on land at Park View Garage, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 285 352.
- 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 Sutterton is located 8km southeast of Boston in the Boston district of Lincolnshire. The proposed development lies on the west side of Station Road on the southern edge of the village at National Grid Reference TF 285 352.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/01/0186) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site lies at approximately 4m OD. Local soils are the Tanvats Association fine and coarse silty and clayey soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 87).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Archaeological evidence dating from the Romano-British to the modern period has been identified at Sutterton.
- 6.2 An archaeological evaluation (Archaeological Project Services 1996), approximately 200m south of the proposed development, revealed features and finds of Romano-British date. Subsequent work recorded the remains of kilns or corn driers and a possible structure. Other Romano-British finds in the vicinity may be associated with this site. Undated cropmark sites have been recorded to the southeast of the development site (Archaeological Project Services 2000).
- 6.3 Although Sutterton itself is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) the deserted medieval village of Riche, to the north of the present village is recorded. Sutterton is first mentioned in 12th century documents. The medieval core of Sutterton is indicated by the parish church of St Mary which has late Norman style doorways. Medieval pottery and other finds of medieval date have been found to north and south of the village (Archaeological Project Services 2000). The proposed development site lies approximately 200m south of the church.

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; Boston Borough Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough 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 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 Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. 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 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

Archaeological Project Services, 1996 *Archaeological evaluation on land south of the cemetery, Station Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (SSR95)*, APS unpubl report

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 *Desk-based assessment of land east of Boston Road, Sutterton, Lincolnshire (SUB00)*, APS report 42/00

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, 20th August 2001

Appendix 2

Context Summary

Context No.	Section	Description	Interpretation
001	1,2	Loose, light brownish grey clayey silt, 0.37m thick containing frequent cinder, brick, flint fragments and tarmac	Dumped deposit
002	1,2	Firm, light brown clayey silt, 0.34m thick containing coal, mortar and ceramic building material fragments	Subsoil
003	1,2	Firm, brown clayey silt, greater than 80mm thick containing moderate ceramic building material flecks and fragments	Natural deposit
004	2	Firm, light yellowish brown silt, greater than 0.30m thick	Natural geological deposit
005	1	Indeterminate shaped cut, 0.37m deep E-W orientation	Clearance cut

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Sediment deposited by the action of water
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 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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original □cut□ is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the cut are referred to as its fill(s).
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
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.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
1	Sheet of scale drawings

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: LCNCC : 2001.244

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: SRS01

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.