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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT WRANGLE BANK,  
WRANGLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WWB 02)**

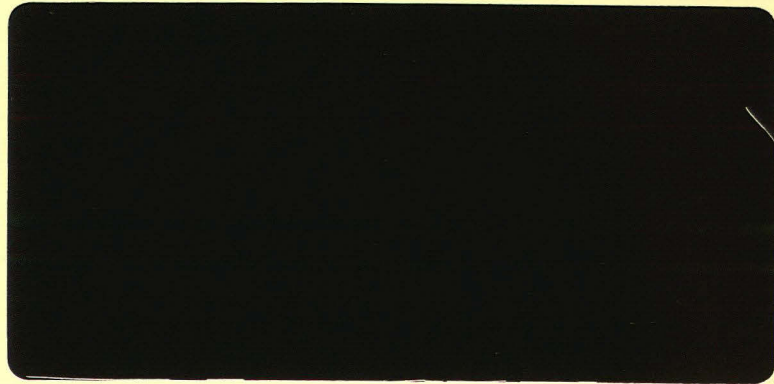


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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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05 SEP 2002

Highways & Planning  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT WRANGLE BANK,  
WRANGLE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(WWB 02)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Molsom and Partners**

August 2002

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

National Grid Reference: TF 4238 5350  
Planning Reference: B/02/0209  
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.337

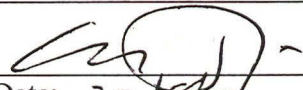
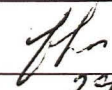
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**



APS Report No. 138/02

**Quality Control**  
Wrangle Bank, Wrangle  
WWB 02

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Supervisor	Vicky Mellor, Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 23/8/02	Date: 29-08-02

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a single dwelling on land at Wrangle Bank, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the foundation trenches associated with the development.*

*Wrangle Bank lies in an area of Iron Age (800 BC-AD 50) and Romano-British (AD 50-410) remains and adjacent to a Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) sea bank.*

*An undated ditch or natural feature was recorded as was a recent brick cistern. No artefacts were retrieved.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as: *"a formal program 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 Molsom and Partners to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of a bungalow at Wrangle Bank, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application B/02/0209. The watching brief was carried out on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> July 2002, in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Boston District Community Archaeologist.

## 2.3 Topography and Geology

Wrangle is located 4km from the Lincolnshire coast and 12km northeast of Boston, Boston District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Wrangle Bank is located 2km north of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas at National Grid Reference TF 4238 5350 (Fig. 2). The site is located on the north side of Wrangle Bank and lies on generally level ground at a height of c. 2m OD.

Local soils are of the Wallasea Series, typically pelo-alluvial gley soils (Robson 1985, 41). Beneath these soils is a drift geology of younger marine silts and clays.

### 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Wrangle lies within an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Bronze Age to the present day. A Bronze Age axe hammer and a number of worked flints have been found around the village (Lane 1993, Gazetteer).

Fieldwork undertaken as part of the Fenland Project identified an area of Iron Age and Romano-British salt-making sites (salterns) in the vicinity of Wrangle Bank with an apparent cluster to the east of the development area (Lane 1993, 74).

Wrangle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Werangle* the name is derived from the Old English *wrengel* or *wrangel* meaning 'a crooked place' (Cameron 1998, 144). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Craon and a portion of it was waste due to the action of the sea (Foster and Longley 1976).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas which has a 13<sup>th</sup> century doorway and tower but is mainly of 14<sup>th</sup> century date (DoE 1987, 67). Wrangle Bank is situated

Watch This Space



on the Old Fen Dyke which may have had its origins in the Late Saxon period (Lane 1993, 77). To the west of the site lies King's Hill, a medieval motte and bailey castle which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (*ibid.*).

A watching brief undertaken on the adjacent property to the west identified a sequence of marine alluvium, subsoil and topsoil but no archaeological features (Cope-Faulkner 2001, 3).

### 3. AIMS

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

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, topsoil was stripped from the area. Trenches were then opened by a mechanical excavator to depths of 0.8m–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 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. A photographic record was compiled and 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 the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

Following post-excitation 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 in the foundation trenches for the house was a grey clay (003). This was overlain by a 0.35m thick deposit of grey silty sand (002).

Within the footings of the garage, a layer of grey silty clay (010) was identified that was overlain by brown silty clay (009).

All these natural deposits relate to the underlying drift geology.

#### Phase 2 Undated deposits

Aligned northeast-southwest through the centre of the development was a linear feature (007). This was 1.5m wide and over 0.2m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) and contained a single fill of blackish brown silty clay (008). No trace of this feature, possibly a ditch or natural feature, was identified in trenches to either side.

#### Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing the natural and possible ditch was a 0.45m thick topsoil comprising blackish brown silty clay (001). This was partly

overlain by brick rubble of a former crewyard.

Located to the southwest of the foundation trenches and cut through the brick rubble was a circular brick cistern (004). This was 2.2m in diameter by at least 2m deep (Fig. 3). Associated with this cistern were two brick features (005 and 006), possibly slight wall traces (Fig. 4, Section 3).

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) of clays, silty clays and silty sands relate to the underlying drift geology and can be identified as the underlying marine alluvium.

A ditch or natural feature (Phase 2) was identified in the centre of the development, which remains undated due to a paucity of artefactual material. Its course could not be identified to the southwest or northeast but is broadly parallel to Wrangle Bank. A recent brick cistern (Phase 3) was also identified with associated brick structures. This relates to the former use of the site as a crewyard.

No artefacts were retrieved during this investigation.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were carried out on land at Wrangle Bank, Wrangle, as the site lay in close proximity to Iron Age and Romano-British salterns and close to a possible Late Saxon sea bank.

No evidence of Iron Age, Romano-British or Saxon remains was identified and the only features encountered was an undated ditch or channel and recent brick structures. No artefacts were observed or collected during this investigation.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr G. Molsom of Molsom and Partners who commissioned the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who also edited this report along with Tom Lane. Rebecca Wilcox, the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the library and parish files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor  
 Site Supervisors: Vicky Mellor, Chris Moulis  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

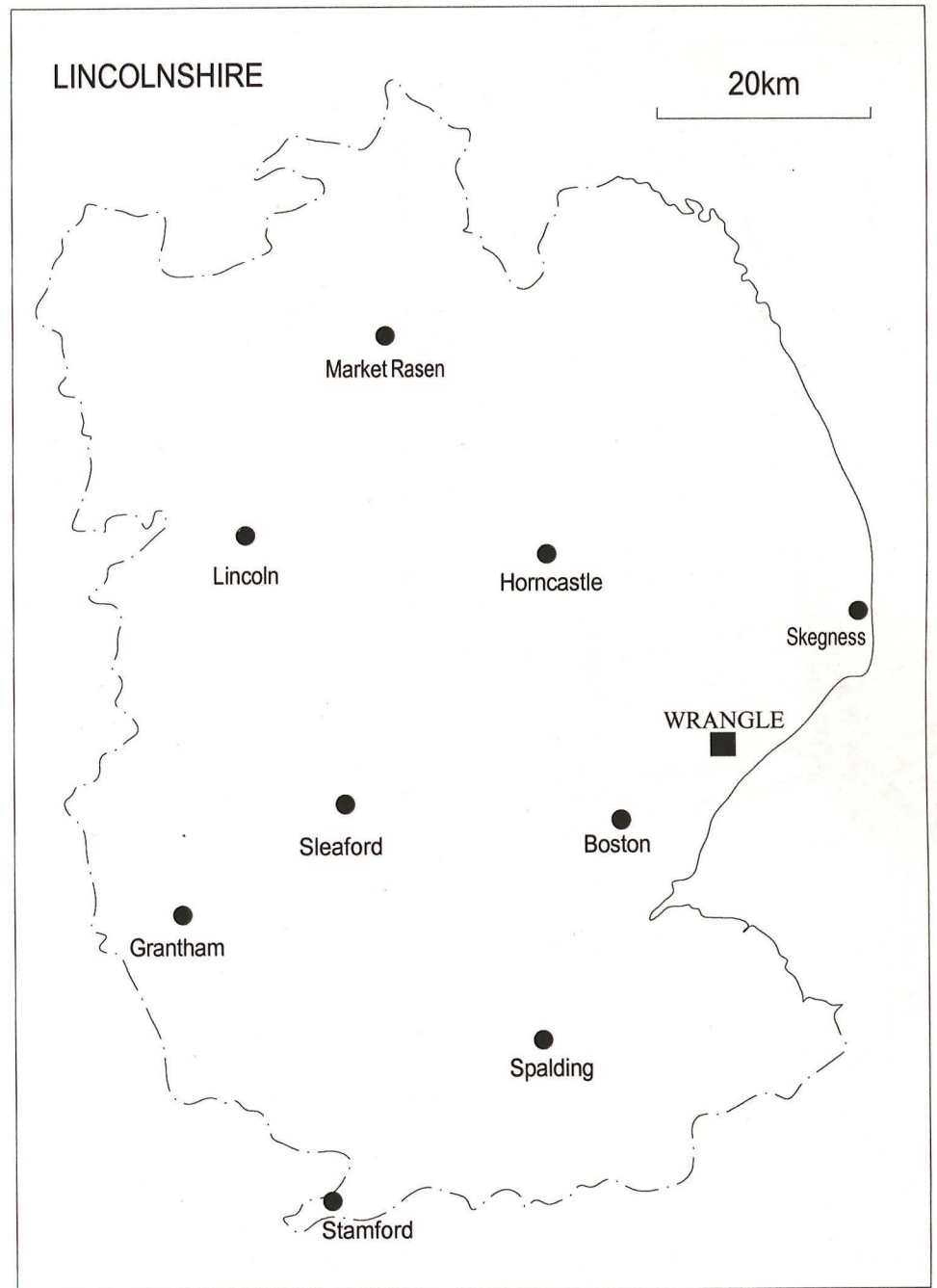
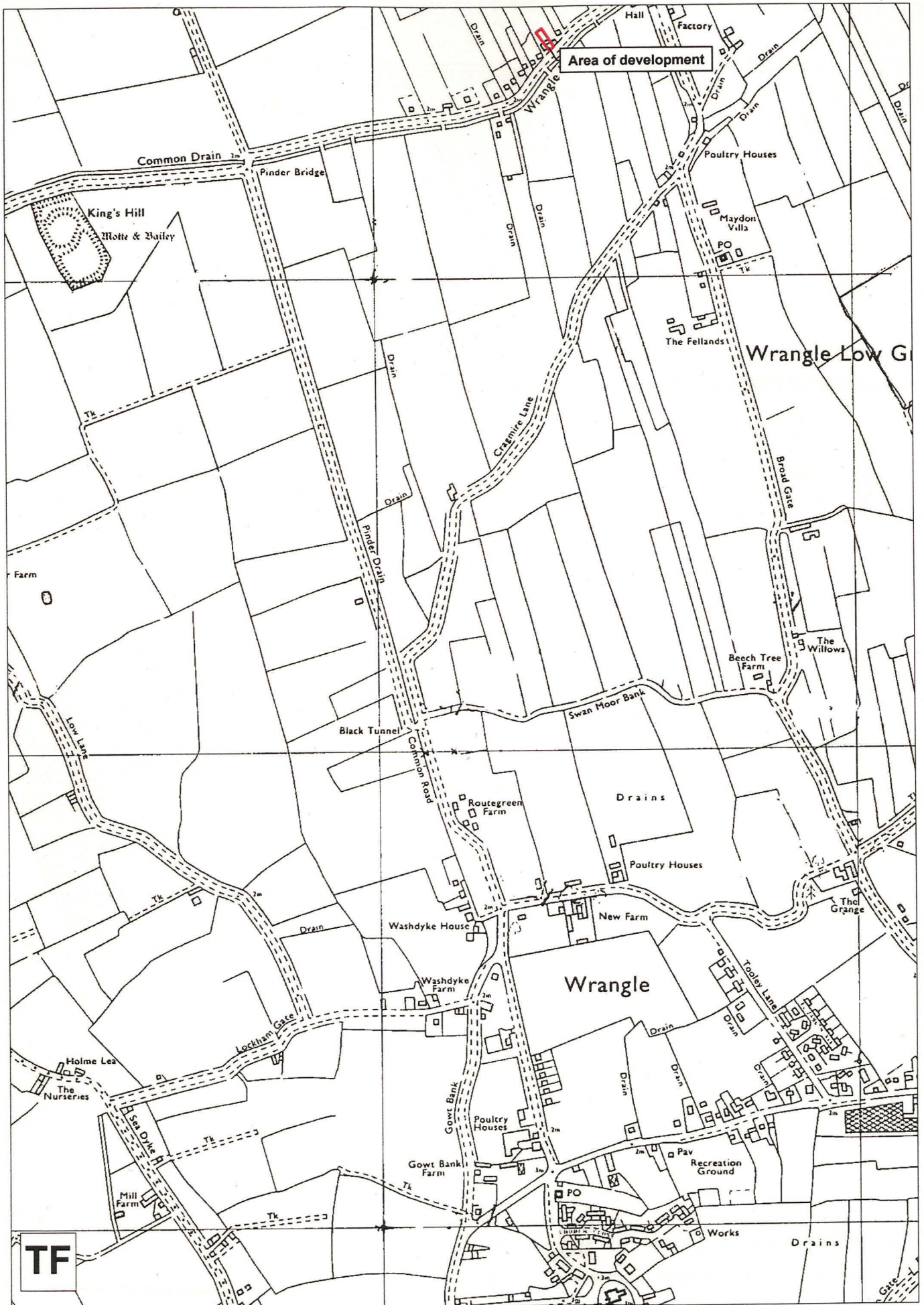


Figure 1 General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

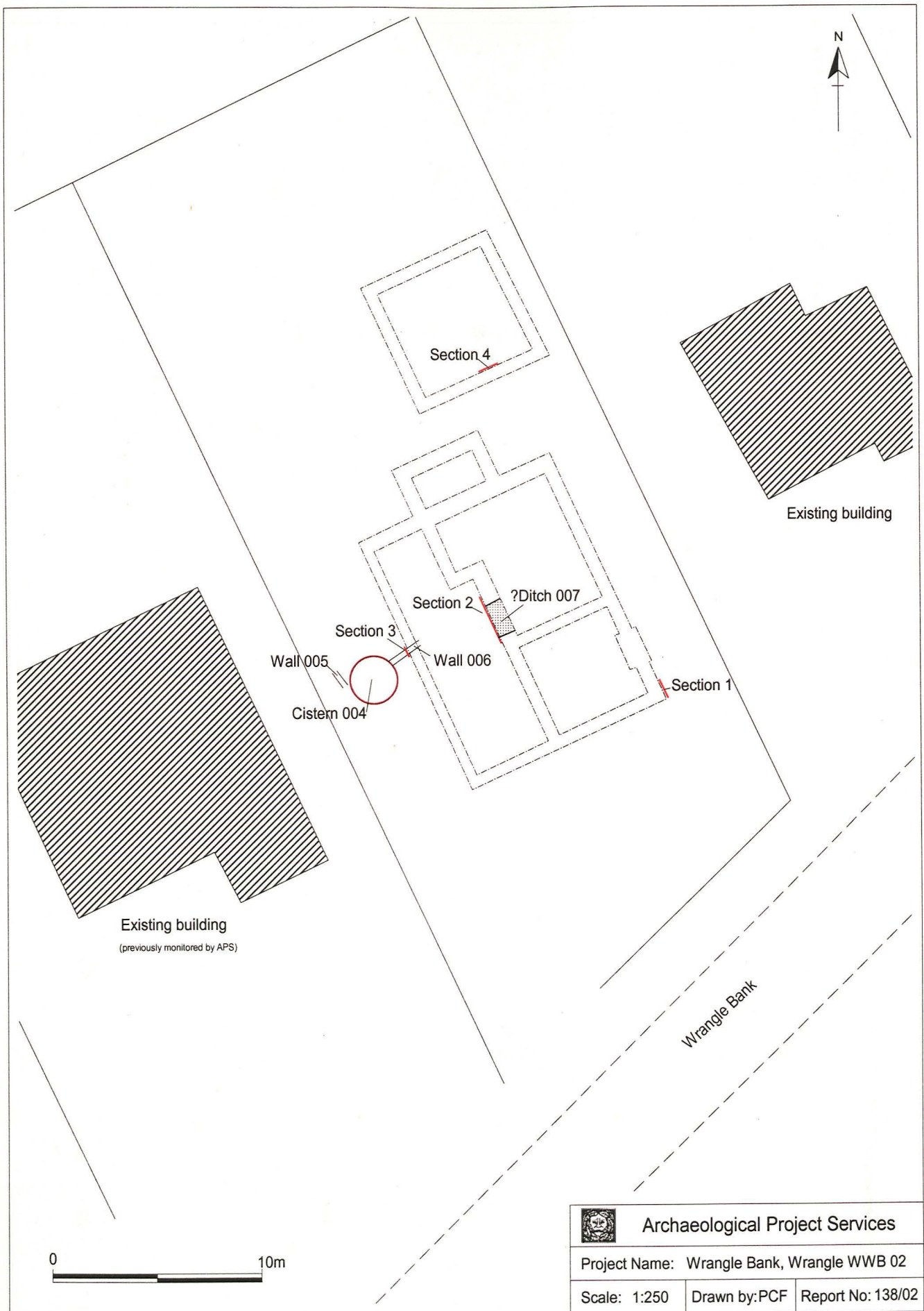
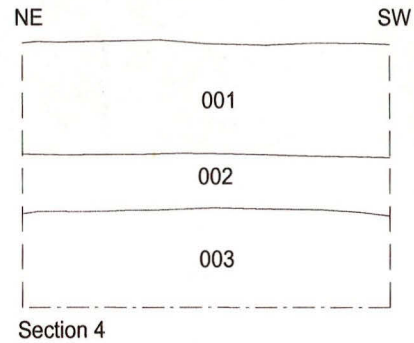
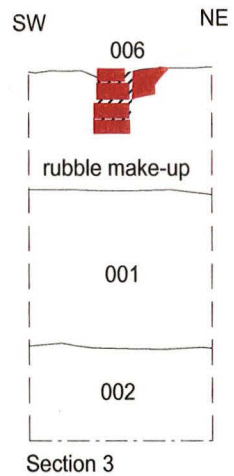
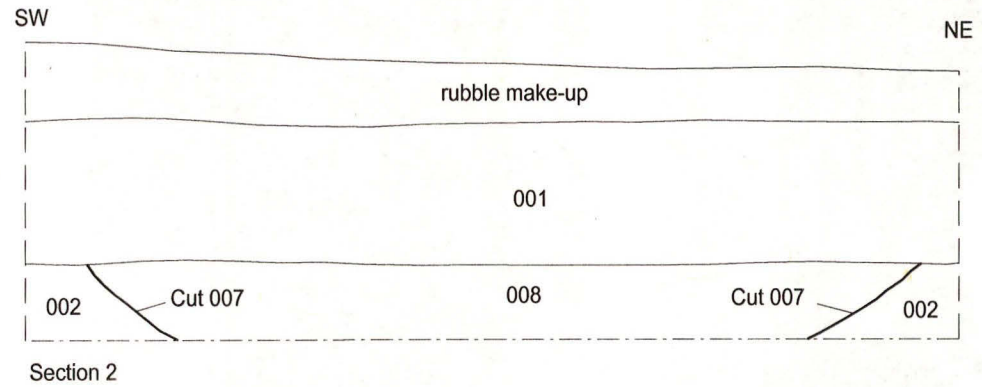
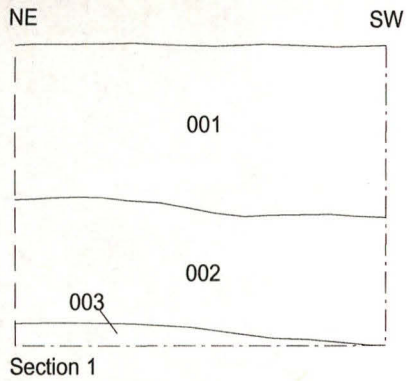


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations and principal features



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wrangle Bank, Wrangle WWB 02

Scale: 1:20    Drawn by: PCF    Report No: 138/02

Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



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



Plate 2 - Section 2 showing feature (007), looking northwest



Plate 3 - Section 3 with the brick cistern (004) in the background, looking northwest



## Appendix 1

### LAND AT WRANGLE BANK, WRANGLE, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

#### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a bungalow and garage on land at Wrangle Bank, Wrangle, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, in an area of known salt manufacture dating from the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. Medieval pottery has been found on adjacent land.*
- 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 construction of a bungalow and garage on land at Wrangle Bank, Wrangle, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 423 535.
- 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 Wrangle is located approximately 4km from the Lincolnshire coast and 12.5km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of Boston. Wrangle Bank is approximately 2km north of the village. The site is on the on the side of the Wrangle Bank, centred on National Grid Reference TF 423 535.

#### 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (B/02/0209) was submitted to Boston Borough Council for the construction of a bungalow and garage. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundwork associated with the development.

#### 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Wrangle Bank is on fairly flat land at approximately 2m OD. Local soils are the Wallasea 2 Association, mainly pelo-alluvial gley soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338).

#### 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Wrangle lies in an area of known archaeological remains, a number of sites and finds spots dating from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period have been identified together with Iron Age and Romano-British salterns. Wrangle is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). The church of St Mary and St Nicholas is believed to date from the 14<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.
- 6.2 Iron Age / Romano-British saltern sites have been identified around Wrangle Bank and late Saxon

/ medieval pottery has been recovered in the vicinity. A previous investigation just to the west did not reveal any archaeological remains but medieval pottery was recovered (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

## 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 stanchion pit 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.

**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.

**REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

**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: *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date; and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

## 13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the Boston Borough Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

## 14 VARIATIONS

- 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.

### Task

### Body to be undertaking the work

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

- Archaeological Project Services, 2001 *Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Wrangle Bank, Wrangle, Lincolnshire (WWB01)*
- 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
- Lane, T, 1993 *The Fenland project number 8: Lincolnshire survey, the northern Fen-edge*, East Anglian Archaeology 66

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay, 0.45m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft mid to light grey silty sand, 0.35m thick	Natural deposit
003	Firm light to mid grey clay, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
004	Brick, concrete and mortar structure, 2.2m diameter by 2m deep, top removed by machine	Cistern
005	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 80mm) structure, aligned east-west, 0.75m long x 0.3m wide, associated with (004) and (006)	?Wall
006	Brick (220mm x 100mm x 80mm) structure, aligned north-south, 1.5m long by 0.25m wide by 0.2m high	Wall
007	Linear feature, aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide by >0.2m deep, gradual sides, not fully excavated	Ditch
008	Firm mid to dark blackish brown silty clay	Fill of (007)
009	Firm/stiff mid brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Natural deposit
010	Firm dark grey silty clay, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit

## Appendix 3

### GLOSSARY

<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>Cut</b>	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.
<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>Fill</b>	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).
<b>Iron Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
<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>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.
<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:

10	Context records
4	Scale drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
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 Museum Accession Number: 2002.337

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WWB 02

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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