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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MANOR FARM,
SMALL END,
FRISKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FMF 04)**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

EVENT L1 5516

SOURCE L19649
L19650

NEGATIVE

Quality Control
Manor Farm, Friskney
FMF 04

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT MANOR FARM,
SMALL END,
FRISKNEY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FMF 04)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr P. Wilkinson**

February 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 4495 5550
Planning Reference: S/053/2076/03
City and County Museum Accession No: 2004.21

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 29/04



Quality Control
Manor Farm, Friskney
FMF 04

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Supervisor	Fiona Walker
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Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

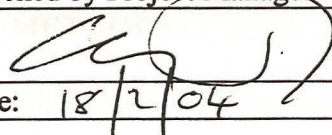
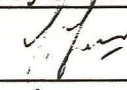
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 18/2/04	Date: 24-02-04

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Manor Farm, Small End, Friskney, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a trench for a new swimming pool.

Prehistoric flint axes have been found within Friskney and the area is known for Romano-British (AD 50-410) salterns. Manor Farm is situated within the earthworks of a medieval (AD 1066-1540) moated enclosure which also incorporates fishponds.

However, the watching brief identified no remains associated with the moat and only a sequence of natural and demolition deposits were encountered. Within the natural deposits was a layer of peat of probable Iron Age date. No finds 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 Mr P. Wilkinson to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a new swimming pool at Manor Farm, Small End, Friskney, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/053/2076/03. The watching brief was

carried out on the 26th January 2004, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services APS (Appendix 1) and approved by the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Friskney is located 17km northeast of Boston and 13km southwest of Skegness in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Manor Farm is located 1.2km west of Friskney centre as defined by All Saints' parish church (Fig. 2). Centred on National Grid Reference TF 4495 5550 the site lies on generally level ground at a height of c. 2m OD.

Soils at the site are of the Agney/Tanvats Series, typically calcareous alluvial gley soils (Robson 1985, 44). These soils overlie a drift geology of younger marine salt marsh deposits which in turn seal a solid geology of Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1996).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Friskney is situated in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Three flint axes are known from north of the site.

Salterns (salt-producing sites) of the Romano-British period have been identified within 2km southwest of Manor Farm and are part of a system of such sites extending into Wrangle that have been identified during extensive survey (Lane 1993, 74).

West of the village is the site of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery. A spearhead and comb were associated with the burials but little else is known of the original discovery (Meaney 1964, 155).

Friskney is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Frischenei* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the river (*ēa*) with fresh (*fresc*) water' (Cameron 1998, 47). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by Sortebrand and contained 4 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976). In the subsequent Lindsey Survey of c. 1115, the land was held by Earl Richard, Hugh son of Pinceon and Gilbert son of Gocelin (*ibid.*).

Extant remains of the medieval period are best represented by All Saints church which has surviving elements of 12th century date (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 288). Manor Farm itself is located on the site of a probable medieval manor and is surrounded by earthworks of moats and fishponds. There are several such moated sites in the vicinity of Friskney which may reflect the poly-focal manors recorded in the Lindsey Survey.

A watching brief undertaken previously at Manor Farm identified elements of the moat as well as refuse pits and a short length of wall, all dating to the medieval period (Cope-Faulkner and Dymond 1994, 4).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Topsoil was stripped and the area of the new swimming pool was excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Selected portions of the trench were cleaned and rendered vertical. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number)

with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

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.

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered within the trench for the swimming pool was a layer of bluish grey clay (005) identified as marine alluvium.

The clay was overlain by black/brown peat (004) that measured 0.68m thick (narrowing to the east) before being sealed by 0.22m of light grey clay (003). Above the clay was a layer of yellowish brown silty clay (002) which was 0.7m thick.

Phase 2 Recent deposits

Overlying the natural silty clay was a subsoil comprising greyish brown clayey silt (001) which incorporated brick and tile rubble from the demolition of buildings formerly standing in the vicinity.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise a sequence of clays, peats and silty clays. These are likely to derive from marine incursions, although the peat formation suggests some drying out of the land in this vicinity. This sequence has been identified previously in Friskney and the peat dated to the Late Iron Age (Waller *et al.* 1994, 307-13).

The lack of medieval deposits associated with the moated site can be considered unusual. However, the site lies outside the central moated area perhaps in an open space where little activity occurred. No finds were retrieved during this investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Manor Farm, Friskney, as the site lay within the earthworks of a medieval manorial centre.

However, no medieval remains were identified and only a sequence of clays, peats and clayey silts of the underlying natural were recorded. This had been sealed beneath a layer of demolition material. No finds were observed.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr P. Wilkinson who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted examination of the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Environmental Change in Fenland, East
Anglian Archaeology No. 70

11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

HTL Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

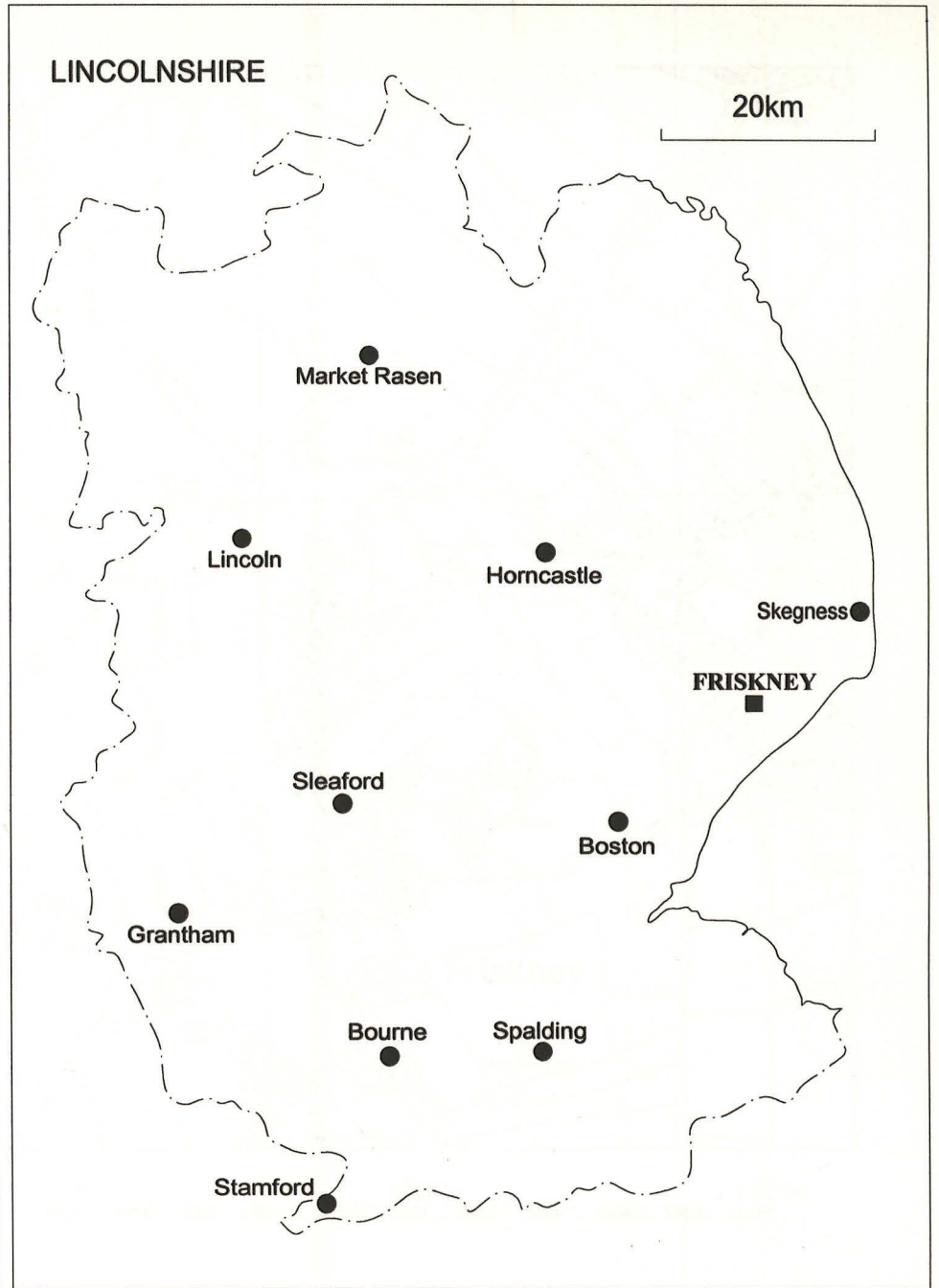
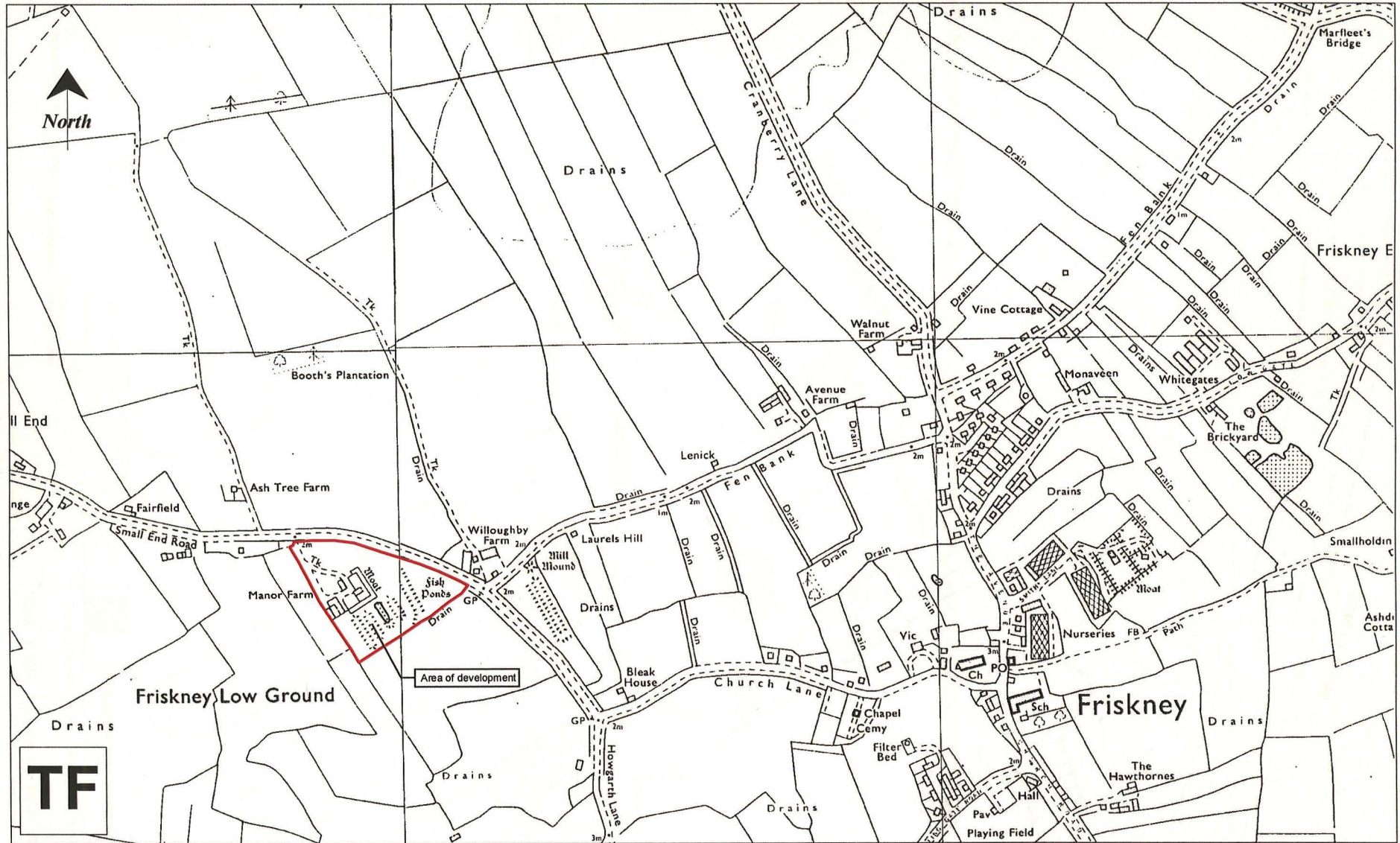


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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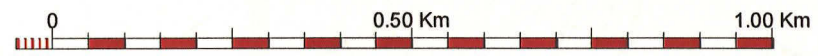


Figure 2 - Site location plan

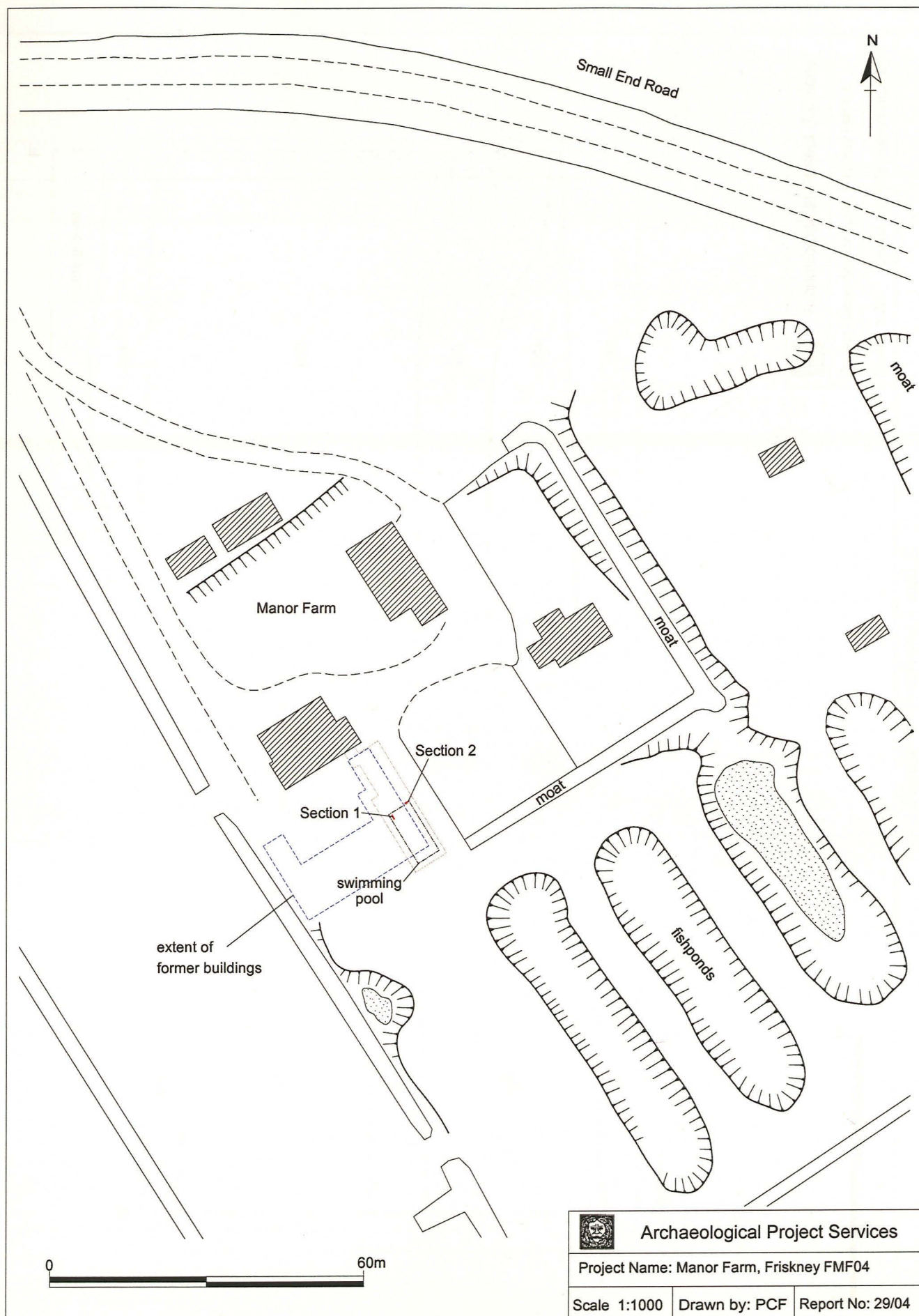
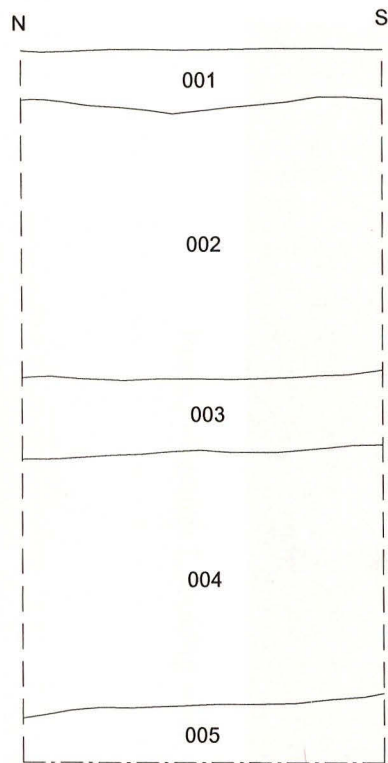
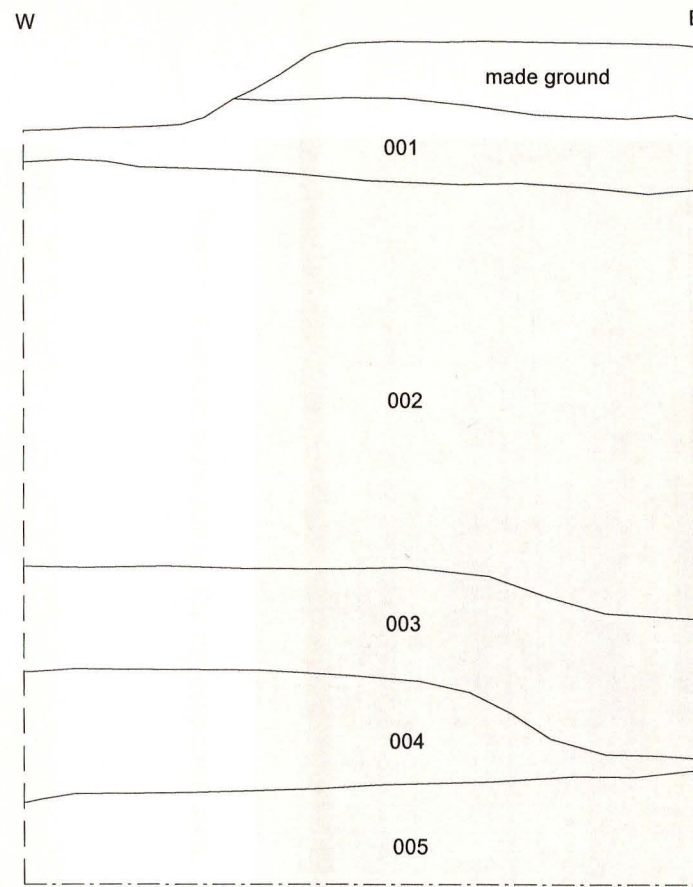


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Manor Farm, Friskney FMF04

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 29/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view across the development area, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking west

Appendix 1

LAND AT MANOR FARM, SMALL END, FRISKNEY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during excavations for a swimming pool at Manor Farm, Small End, Friskney, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, within a medieval moated site comprising earthworks identified as fish ponds surrounded by an outer moat. Friskney was in existence in the Late Saxon period and the present parish church, immediately to the west, contains Norman elements.*
- 1.2 *The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.3 *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 a programme of residential development at land at Manor Farm, Small End, Friskney, 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 Friskney is located approximately 17km northeast of Boston, in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire. Manor Farm is situated approximately 1km west of Friskney, on the south side of the road heading towards Eastville at NGR (TF 4495 5550)

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application no. S/053/2076/03) for demolition of existing buildings, construction of new dwellings and a swimming pool has been granted by East Lindsey District Council, subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are Wallasea 2 association pelo-alluvial gley soils on reclaimed marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 338). Local topography is relatively flat and about 2.5m above sea level.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Manor Farm is located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Prehistoric activity in the area is represented by three flint axes retrieved

around 1km north of the site (SMR41782)

- 6.2 A possible saltern located around 1.75km southwest of the site (SMR41175) is possibly of Romano-British date, as are a group of three c. 1.5km to the southwest (SMR41172, 41173, 41174).
- 6.3 A medieval Toynton jug was found around 150m east of the site (SMR41777), and a scatter of medieval pottery has been retrieved from immediately east of Friskney village (SMR41837). Sherds of medieval pottery comprising Bollingbroke and Toynton types, produced from the 13th century onwards, have been recovered from Friskney village.
- 6.4 Manor Farm is located on the site of an old manor house associated with infilled fishponds which survive as earthworks, surrounded by an outer moat (SMR41791). Situated 125m to the east is Mill Mound, probably the remains of a windmill (SMR41778) now surviving as an earthwork.
- 6.5 Approximately 700m to the south is Abbey Hills, a Scheduled Ancient Monument comprising a moat thought to have surrounded substantial buildings (SMR00246). The Grange, lying approximately 750 to the west, may represent place-name evidence for a medieval grange (SMR41792).
- 6.6 Friskney appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating that the settlement was in existence in the Late Saxon period and the present parish church, located approximately 1km to the east of Manor Farm, contains Norman elements.
- 6.7 An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1992 during excavations for the construction of a water main reinforcement, recorded a curvi-linear feature along the northern perimeter of the site. This feature may represent part of the infilled moat surrounding the site and three other cut features identified during the watching appear to represent medieval refuse pits (HTL 1994).

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 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 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.
 - 8.1.2 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. Demolition of standing buildings has already been undertaken and the watching brief will monitor excavations for a swimming pool measuring approximately 10m x 4.5m. Ground levels for the proposed buildings will be raised and the developer does not intend further groundworks for these.
- 8.2.2 The sections of the trenches will be observed regularly to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The plans of the trench and features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of the trenches and features will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. 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 consisting of colour prints will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9

POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour prints will be 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 investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record; and to East Lindsey District Council Planning Department.

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. The records will allocated APS site code FMF04 and an accession number will be obtained from LCC museum for deposition of the archive.

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 Senior Built Environment Officer of the Lincolnshire Archaeology Service. They will be given as much written notice as possible, ideally seven days, of 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.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction.
- 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 man-day) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half man-days) for completion of the analysis and report, unless particularly dense and complicated remains are revealed. If the fieldwork exceeds 5 days then there is likely to be an economy of scale with the analysis and reporting, unless particularly dense and complicated archaeological remains are revealed.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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 Saxon - J Young, independent specialist Medieval and later- H Healey, independent archaeologist, or G. Taylor of APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist
Animal Bones	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy; or P Cope-Faulkner of APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist

17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with brick/tile fragments, 0.2m thick	Demolition deposit
002	Firm light to mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.7m thick	Natural deposit
003	Firm/plastic light grey clay, 0.22m thick	Natural deposit
004	Spongy black/brown peat, 0.68m thick	Natural deposit
005	Firm/plastic light to mid bluish grey clay, >120mm thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

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).
Grange	A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saltern	Salt producing site typified by ash, derived from fuel needed to evaporate sea water, and briquetage.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
2	Scale drawings
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix

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:

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: 2004. 21

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: FMF 04

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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