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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ADJACENT TO DOMINO,
LOW GATE,
LUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LLG 03)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ADJACENT TO DOMINO,
LOW GATE,
LUTTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(LLG 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Day and Hammond Buildings Ltd**

October 2004

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

Planning Application No: H12/0915/00
National Grid Reference: TF 4331 2550
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.133

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 150/04

Conservation
Services

23 Nov 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

Quality Control
Land adjacent to 'Domino',
Low Gate, Luton
LLG 03

Project Coordinator	Denise Drury
Supervisor	Denise Buckley
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner

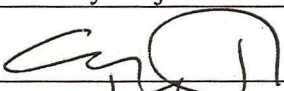

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 - Gary Taylor	 Tom Lane
Date: 19/10/04	Date: 27-10-04

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks on land adjacent to Domino, Low Gate, Lutton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new dwelling.

The site lies close to the core of the village close to the medieval (AD 1066-1540) church of St. Nicholas. Previous investigations within the village have identified possible medieval channels or ditches. East of the town lies a Saxon (AD 410-1066) sea bank.

The watching brief identified a single post-medieval drainage ditch, comprising both a narrow shallow element and a wider and deeper part. Finds retrieved include post-medieval and later pottery, brick, animal bone and shell.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Day and Hammond Buildings Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during residential development on land adjacent to Domino, Low Gate, Lutton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H12/0915/00. The watching brief was

carried out on the 21st June 2003 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Senior Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Lutton is located 18km east of Spalding and 21km southeast of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 70m south of the centre of Lutton as defined by the parish church of St. Nicholas at National Grid Reference TF 4331 2550 (Fig. 2). The site lies on the southeast side of Low Gate on generally level ground at a height of c. 3m OD.

Local soils are of the Romney Series, typically coarse silty gleyic brown calcareous alluvial soils (Robson 1990, 26). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Lutton is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Saxon period to the present day. Adjacent to the village, on its northern and eastern edges, is a former sea bank, often referred to as Roman Bank, which was in existence by the 11th century and possibly earlier.

Lutton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Luctone* the name is derived from the Old English and means 'the settlement by the pool' (Cameron 1998, 83). The Domesday Survey records that Lutton was held by the King and contained 60 acres of meadow and a fishery (Foster and Longley 1976).

It has been suggested that a reference to a place called *Hludantun* in a charter of King Eadgar dating to AD 975, may refer

to Lutton. The document confirms the estates of Thorney Abbey and includes references to Gedney, Tydd and *Angarhala*, possibly Fleet (Sawyer 1968, S792).

Extant remains of the medieval period are restricted to St. Nicholas's church which dates to the early 16th century (DoE 1988, 37). This church may have replaced an earlier church, also dedicated to St. Nicholas, that was in existence before 1186, when a Robert de Haia granted it to Castleacre Priory (Owen 1975, 21).

A watching brief undertaken to the south of the site identified undated, though possibly medieval, channels and finds of burnt clay which may indicate early salt-making in the vicinity (Snee 2002, 1).

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

Foundation trenches for the new building were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The trenches were then cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 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 finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Post-medieval 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 base of the foundation trenches was a layer of yellowish brown clayey silt (005). This measured in excess of 0.85m thick.

Phase 2 Post-medieval deposits

Cut into natural deposits was an east-west aligned ditch comprising two parts. The more westerly (003) was 1m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig. 4, Section 1) and joined with the second, larger, ditch (004). This latter ditch was 1.95m wide by 0.85m deep (Fig. 4, Section 2) with a flat base. Both ditches were filled by mixed greyish brown and yellowish brown silt (002) which contained post-medieval handmade brick. No western extension of this ditch was observed in the other foundation trenches.

Phase 3 Recent deposits

Sealing all archaeological deposits was a 0.35m thick topsoil comprising greyish brown silt (001).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise clayey silts of the underlying marine alluvium.

Two features, forming a single ditch were dated to the post-medieval period (Phase 2). The nature of the ditch, a feeder channel and a main ditch, would suggest it was primarily for a drainage function.

Finds retrieved from the investigation includes post-medieval and recent pottery as well as handmade brick, animal bone and shell.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Low Gate, Lutton, as the site lay within the core of the village, in close proximity to a late medieval church.

However, only a post-medieval drainage ditch was identified during this investigation along with natural and topsoil development. Post-medieval and later pottery, brick, animal bone and shell were collected during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs J.K. Hook of Day and Hammond Buildings Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisor: Denise Buckley
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley

Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

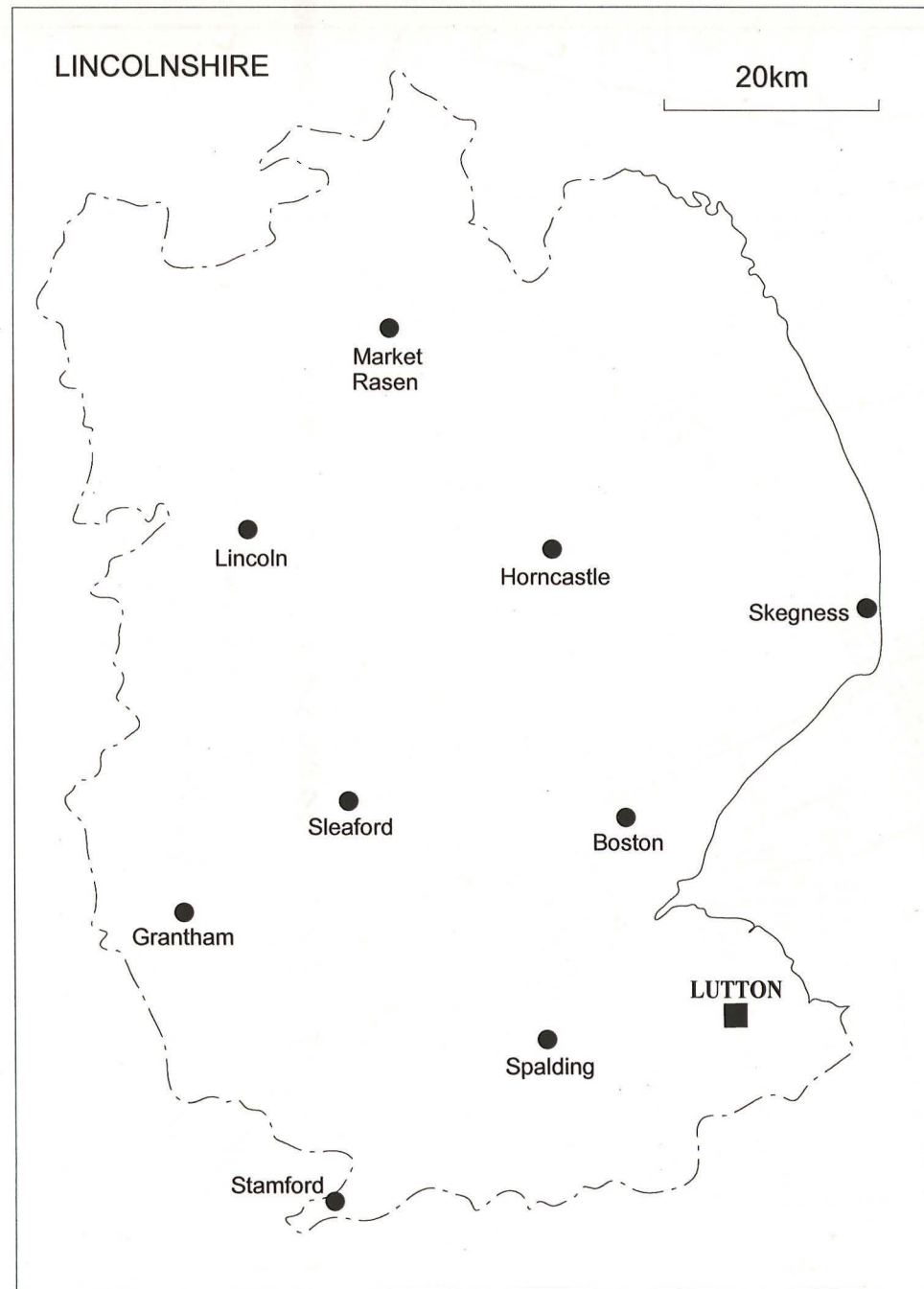
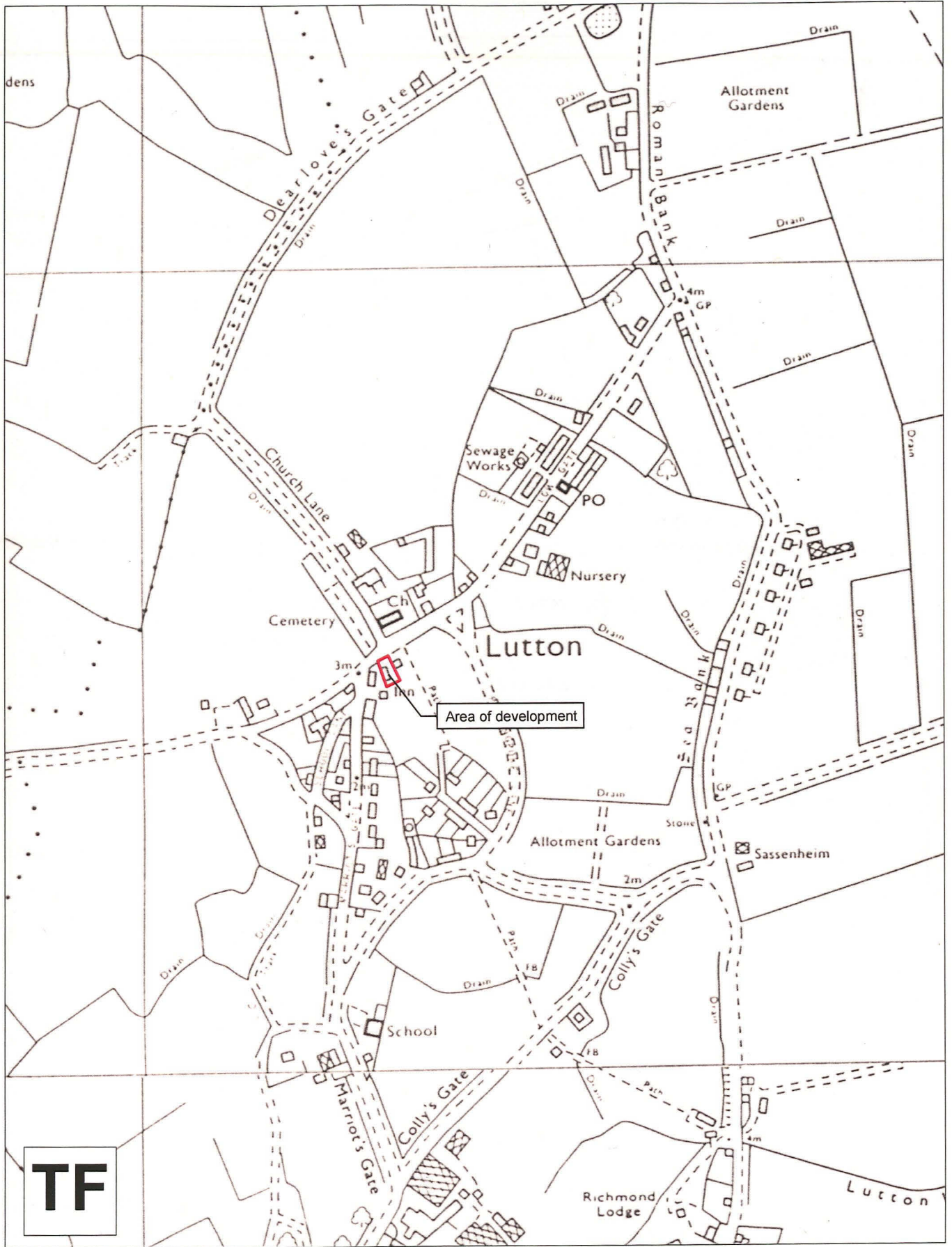


Figure 1 - General Location Plan



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

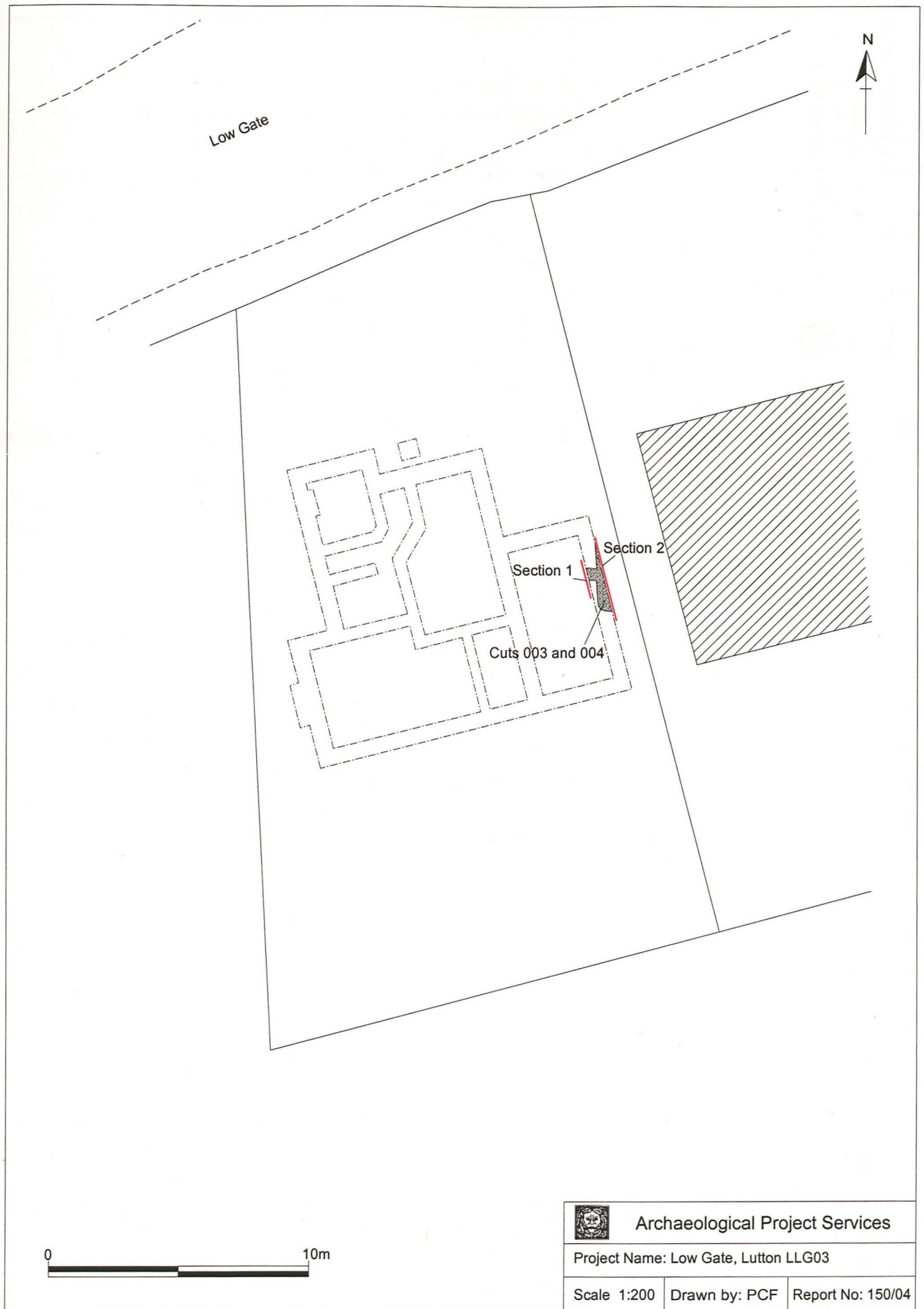
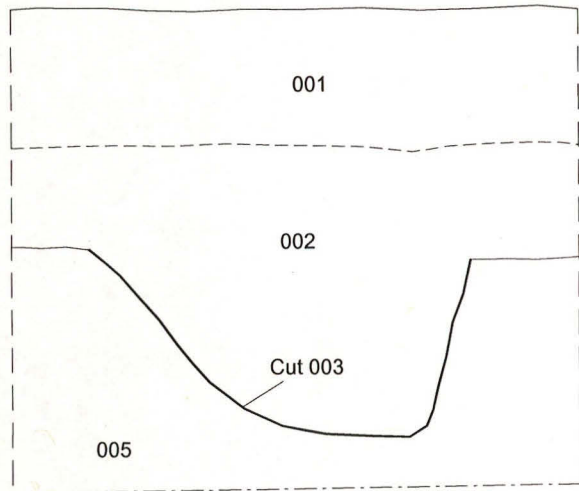


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

SE

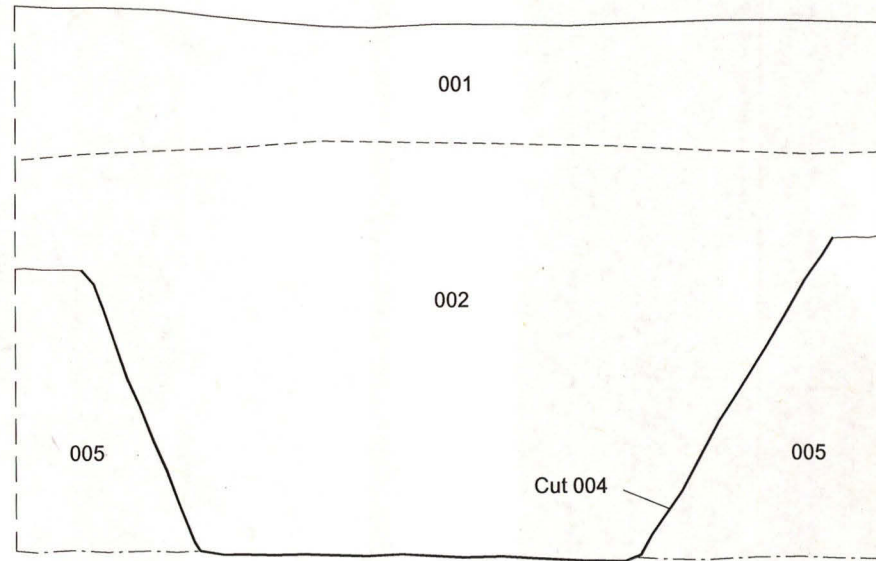
NW



Section 1

NW

SE



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Low Gate, Luton LLG03

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 150/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



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



Plate 2 - Section 1 showing Cut (003), looking southwest



Plate 3 - Section 2 showing Cut (004), looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO DOMINO, LOWGATE, LUTTON, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during residential development on land adjacent to Domino, Lowgate, Lutton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, located in the medieval core of the village, opposite the parish church*
- 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 residential development on land adjacent to Domino, Lowgate, Lutton, 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 Lutton is small village located 18km east of Spalding and 2.5km north of Long Sutton in the South Holland district of Lincolnshire. The development site is in the core of the village on the south side of Lowgate, centred on National Grid Reference TF 4331 2550 (Figs 1 and 2).

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H12/0915/00) was submitted to South Holland District Council for residential development. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the undertaking of a watching-brief during groundworks associated with the development.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is on flat, low-lying ground at approximately 3m O.D. Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gleys (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The soils are developed in marine alluvium which in turn overlies Oxford Clays.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Lutton lies to the rear of a seabank of probable Saxon date which passes immediately east of the village. Lutton was in existence in the Late Saxon period and was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it was a royal manor with a fishery and agricultural land.
- 6.2 The development site is in the medieval core of the village, just to the south of the 16th century parish

church which has a medieval cross socket adjacent. Previous archaeological work during developments on Lowgate has identified features of medieval and later date.

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 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 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 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section; South Holland District 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 as a condensed article 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 Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Section. They will be given seven days notice in writing before 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, 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

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Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown silt, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
002	Soft mixed dark greyish brown and yellowish brown silt	Fill of (003) and (004)
003	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1m wide by 0.5m deep, steep and near vertical sides and flat base, joins with (004)	Ditch
004	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.95m wide by 0.85m deep, steep sides and flat base, joins with (003)	Ditch
005	Soft dark yellowish brown clayey silt, >0.85m thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Paul Cope-Faulkner, Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. Three fragments of pottery weighing 15g were recovered from a single context. In addition to the pottery, a small quantity of other artefacts, all of it brick/tile, comprising 3 items weighing a total of 126g, was retrieved.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 2 stratified fragments weighing 7g. The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from the topsoil (001) and ditch fill (002).

The earliest pottery was probably made in moderate proximity to Lutton, at Bourne 34km to the west. However, the later pieces are Staffordshire products. The bricks were probably manufactured in the Lutton area.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Fabric Code	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	SRSL	Staffordshire slipware, posset pot, 18 th century	1	9	19 th -20 th century
	BOU?	Bourne D ware?, 17 th century	1	5	
	WHITE	White glazed tableware, 19 th -20 th century	1	1	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	CBM	Handmade brick	1	4	Post-medieval
002	CBM	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	77	Post-medieval
	CBM	Handmade brick, incised lines, post-medieval	1	45	

One of the bricks from (002) is scored with lines. These grooves are all asymmetrical V in profile and perhaps derive from knife sharpening.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
001	sheep	metatarsus	1	6	
002	cockle	shell	1	1	fragment

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Lutton Lowgate that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of post-medieval artefacts is of limited local potential and significance. However, the material may indicate occupation of 17th century and later date in the vicinity and the brick fragments suggest buildings of this date in the proximity.

The lack of any material earlier than the 17th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

References

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Appendix 4

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).
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).
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

5	Context records
2	Scale drawings (sections)
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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: 2003.133

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LLG 03

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.