

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT COWLEY AND BROWNS
PRIMARY SCHOOL,
QUADRING,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(QCBS 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
DB Lawrence and Associates**

August 2007

Report Compiled by
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Planning Application No: H15/0873/06
National Grid Reference: TF 2239 3403
City and County Museum Accession No: 2007.38
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-29929

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **43/07**

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Cowley and Browns Primary School, Quadring, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension to existing buildings.

Several isolated sherds of Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery have been recovered in the area, while previous fieldwork and archaeological investigations to the north and west of the school have recorded settlement remains of Middle Saxon (AD 650-850) and medieval (AD 1066-1540) date.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, post-medieval and recent deposits. Above the natural alluvium was a post-medieval subsoil which was cut by two wells and a cistern. Finds retrieved during the investigation comprised seven sherds of post-medieval pottery, all retrieved from the subsoil deposit.

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 DB Lawrence and Associates to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a classroom extension at Cowley and

Browns School, Quadring, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application H15/0873/06. The watching brief was carried out on the 21st and 22nd of February 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the archaeological advisor to the South Holland District Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Quadring lies approximately 10km north of Spalding and 14km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of South Holland, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

Cowley and Browns Primary School is located at Quadring Church End, 800m north of the core of Quadring village, and adjacent to the parish church of St Margaret (Fig. 2). The development site is centred on National Grid Reference TF 2239 3403 and lies at a height of c.3m OD.

Local soils comprise calcareous alluvial gleys of the Agney and Wisbech Series (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 84-87). These soils are developed upon a drift geology of younger marine alluvium which in turn seals a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay (BGS 1992).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest archaeological evidence from the Quadring Church End area is of Romano-British date. Several isolated sherds of pottery of this date were found during fieldwalking as part of the Fenland Survey. The survey also revealed a small quantity of pottery of Middle Saxon date to the north and northeast of the site, indicating settlement in the vicinity during this period (Hayes and Lane 1992).

Quadring is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Quedhaveringe*. The place-name is Old English in origin and means ‘the place in

the fen of the followers of *Haefer*' (Cameron 1998, 99). At the time of Domesday, the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln and Count Alan and included two salterns (Morgan and Thorn 1986).

The parish church of St Margaret, which lies immediately to the north of the site, is medieval in date and constructed in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 604).

Fieldwalking during the Fenland Survey identified an area of medieval settlement lying to the northwest of the school. This coincided with the finds of Middle Saxon pottery indicating possible continuity of settlement between these periods (Hayes and Lane 1992). An archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out at the western side of the school site revealed deposits relating to medieval domestic activity. Refuse pits and boundary ditches containing pottery of 12th to 13th century date were identified, indicating that the church remained a settlement focus until at least that date. Environmental remains recovered from these deposits provided evidence of cereal and pulse cultivation, while bones from animals, fish and birds, as well as shellfish remains provided other indicators of diet and industry. Although one of the ditches had been re-cut in the late medieval period, little other evidence of later activity was recorded (Field and McDaid 1995; McDaid 1996).

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches, tarmac and overburden was removed from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to a depth of 1m. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to determine their function and to retrieve artefactual evidence. 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 was a layer of reddish brown silt (005) with some clay content. This measured in excess of 0.18m thick.

Phase 2 Post-Medieval Deposits

Overlying the natural silt was a subsoil comprising brownish grey silt (001) that was 0.58m thick, though increased in thickness across the excavated area. Pottery of post-medieval date was retrieved from this deposit.

Two brick lined wells and a brick cistern were cut into this subsoil layer (Fig. 3). The western well [003] was oval in shape with a concrete cap, measuring 0.94m x 0.84m with a depth of 3.95m. The second well [004] was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.76m and infilled with rubble.

The cistern [002] comprised large bricks, bonded with cement and rounded internally, with a depth of 2.8m and maximum diameter of 1.8m. A circular iron cover for this feature was observed in the tarmac of the playground prior to excavation.

Phase 3 Recent Deposits

At the south end of the site, the subsoil was sealed by a greyish brown deposit of silty rubble (007) with occasional patches of concrete and crushed stone 0.22m thick (Fig. 4, Section 2).

Overlying this was a 0.25m thick greyish brown silt (006) with organic content and occasional brick fragments.

At the northern end of site the subsoil was sealed by a thin layer of hardcore (Fig. 4, Section 1) which would have provided a make-up deposit for the playground surface.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (Phase 1) comprise silt of the underlying drift geology of younger marine alluvium.

Post-medieval deposits (Phase 2) comprise a subsoil, two wells and a cistern. The subsoil may indicate that the area was subject to agricultural activity. The well and cistern appear to be related to the school which dates to the 19th century.

Finds retrieved from this investigation, all from the subsoil, comprise post-medieval pottery and include Cistercian-type ware and Bourne ware of 15th – 17th century date, although the remaining sherds were dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Cowley and Browns Primary School, Quadring as the site lies in an area of known Romano-British, Saxon and medieval remains.

However, only a post-medieval subsoil, two brick wells and a brick and concrete cistern were revealed during the investigation. No other archaeological deposits were encountered.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief comprise a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to thank DB Lawrence and Associates for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Mark Williams who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Mark Williams
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker

Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
Photographic Reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Andy Failes
Post-excavation Analyst: Andy Failes

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

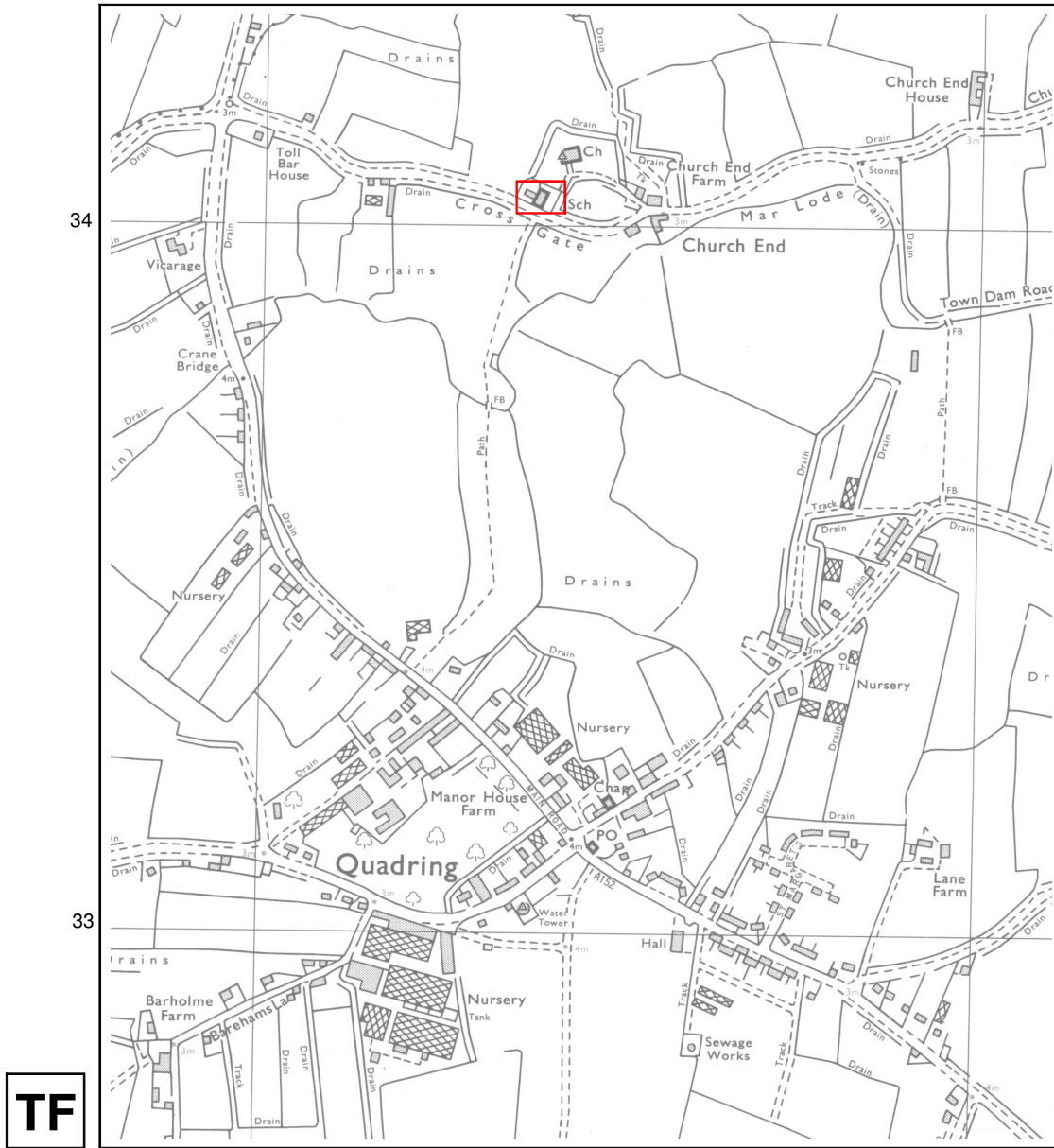
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General Location Plan



 Area detailed in Figure 3

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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Quadring Cowley & Browns School		
Scale 1:10000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 43/07

Figure 2 - Site location plan

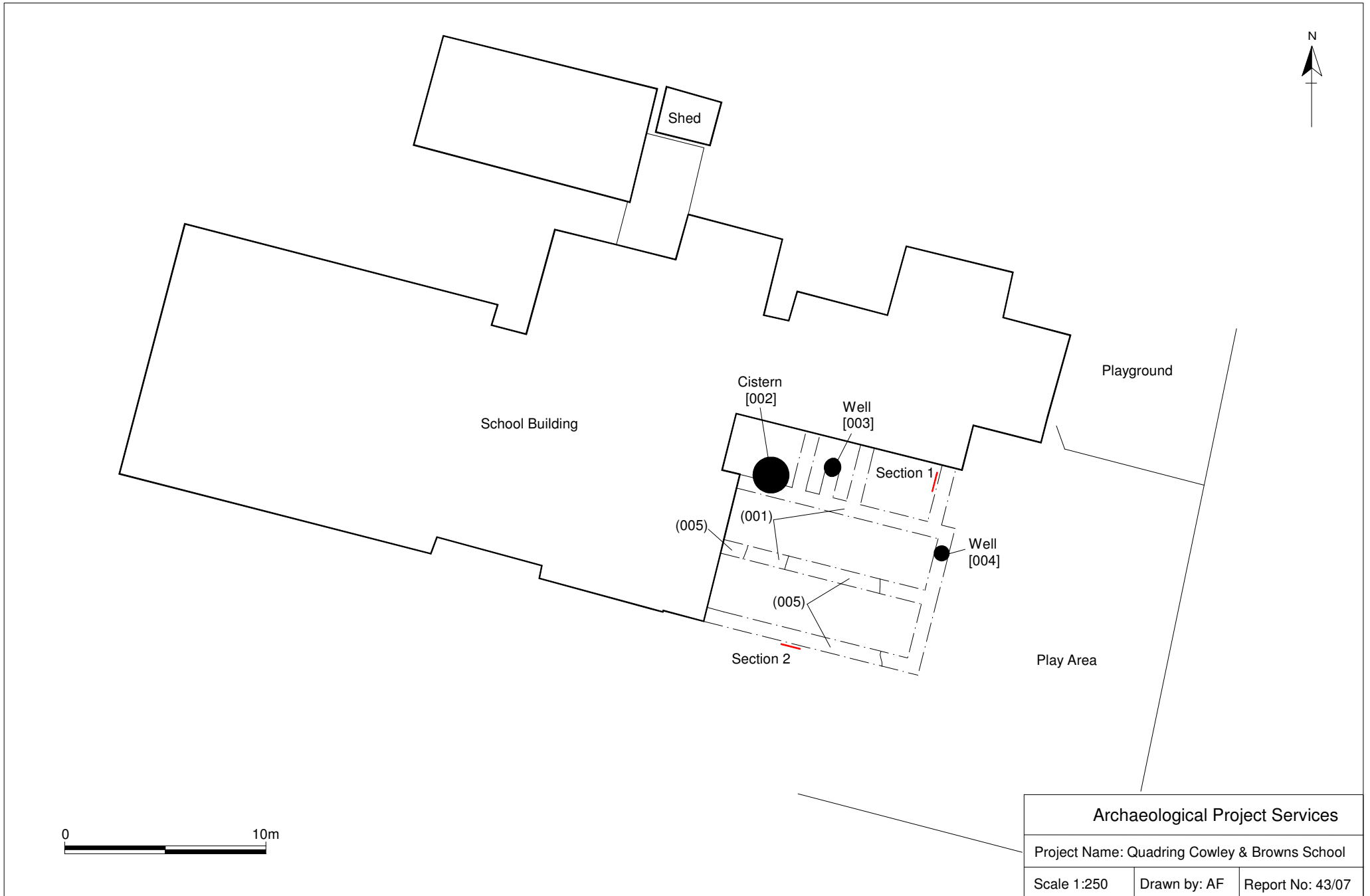
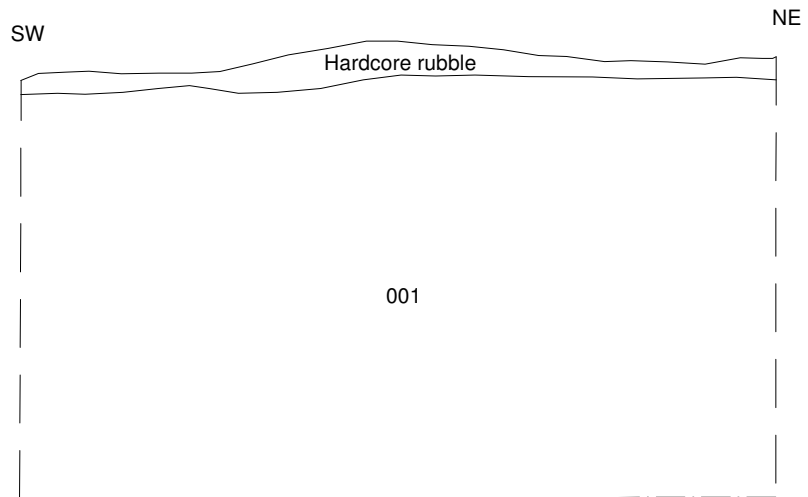
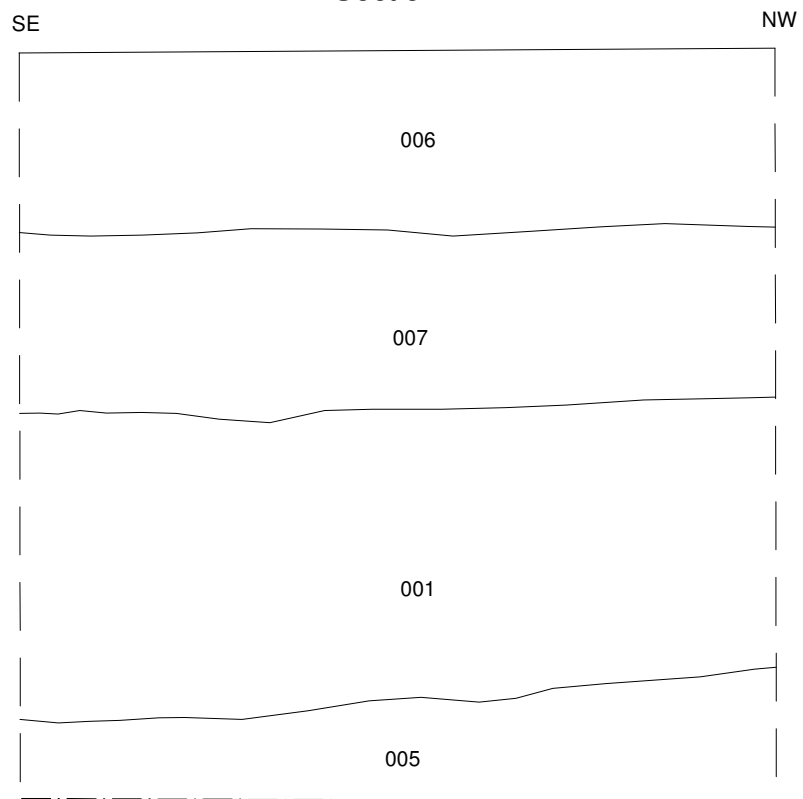


Figure 3 - Plan showing extent of groundworks, features and section locations

Section 1



Section 2



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Quadring Cowley & Browns School		
Scale 1:10	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 43/07

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1: General view of site before removal of tarmac



Plate 2: View of stripped tarmac showing cistern [002] (to the left) and well [003]



Plate 3: Section 1



Plate 4: Section 2



Plate 5: View of well [003]

Appendix 1

QUADRING COWLEY AND BROWNS PRIMARY SCHOOL, QUADRING, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a classroom extension at Quadring Cowley and Browns Primary School, Quadring, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological significance. Fieldwalking as part of the Fenland Project revealed pottery dating to the Roman Period immediately to the north of the current development. Also middle to late Saxon and medieval pottery has been recovered on and around the current site.*
- 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 at Quadring Cowley and Browns Primary School, Donington, 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 Donington is located approximately 10km southwest of Boston between Donington and Quadring. The site lies on church end, immediately south east of the Church of St Margaret which unusually lies to the north of the village itself.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (H15/0873/06) was submitted to South Holland District Council for the erection of a classroom extension to the current structure.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 5.1 The area lies within the East Anglian Fenland, a particularly rich area of archaeological remains.
- 5.2 The site lies within an area walked during the Fenland Project and the results are presented in the Fenland Project Volume Number 5 (Hayes and Lane 1992). A scatter of Romano pottery was found to the north of the site.
- 5.3 Late Saxon and medieval pottery were also recovered from around the west and north of the church suggesting this was the locus of the settlement around the Parish Church. This included the area of the school.

6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 6.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 6.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

7 SITE OPERATIONS

7.1 General considerations

- 7.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 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.
- 7.1.3 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.

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 7.2.4 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
- 7.2.5 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.
- 7.2.6 Should palaeoenvironmental remains, as previously encountered close by, be revealed they will be sampled and submitted for specialist assessment.

8 POST-EXCAVATION

8.1 Stage 1

- 8.1.1 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.
- 8.1.2 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.

8.2 Stage 2

- 8.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 8.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

8.3 Stage 3

- 8.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 8.3.2 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 and, if present, palaeoenvironmental remains, from the site.
 - Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

9 REPORT DEPOSITION

- 9.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; South Holland District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

10 ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to The Collection, 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.

11 PUBLICATION

- 11.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 11.2 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.

12 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 12.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the archaeology section of Lincolnshire County Council. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

13 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

- 13.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 13.2 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).
- 13.3 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.
- 13.4 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.

14 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 14.3 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.

15 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 15.1 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 Post-Roman - J Young, Independent Specialist/A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

16 INSURANCES

- 16.1 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.

17 COPYRIGHT

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 17.3 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.
- 17.4 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.

18 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hayes, PP, Lane TW (1992) *The Fenland Project Number 5: Lincolnshire Survey, The South West Fens*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No **55**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Soft mid to dark brownish grey silt with occasional brick fragments seen to a depth of 0.58m	Subsoil layer
002	230mm x 115mm x 80mm large even bricks bonded with cement, forming a round cistern 1.8m in diameter and 2.8m deep	Brick cistern
003	60mm x 210mm x 100mm loose bricks in an oval shape 0.94m x 0.84m 3.94m depth	Oval shaped well
004	220mm x 110mm x 45mm bricks in circular shape 0.76m in diameter and seen to a depth of 0.5m	Well
005	Soft light to mid reddish brown silt with some clay content	Natural deposit
006	Moderate mid greyish brown to dark brown silt with organic content and occasional brick fragments and pebbles approx. 0.25m thick	Garden soil
007	Moderate mid greyish brown silty rubble with occasional patches of concrete and crushed stone 0.22m thick	Levelling deposit

Appendix 3

THE FINDS *By Anne Boyle*

1. Post-Roman Pottery Archive
2. Dating Archive

QCBS07 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange	large jar / bowl	1	1	110		base	internal glaze; patchy external soot	18th to 19th
001	BL	Black-glazed wares	orange	bowl	1	1	75		BS	internal glaze	18th to 19th
001	BOU	Bourne D ware	slightly sandy + ca	jug / jar	1	1	23	possible applied white slip line	BS	patchy soot; leached	15th to 17th
001	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	vitrified	posset pot	1	1	7		rim	yorkshire / ticknall	late 15th to 16th
001	CREA	Creamware		hollow	1	1	13		BS		
001	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware		drinking vessel	1	1	5	incised horizontal bands	rim		
001	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	buff	dish / bowl	1	1	3	blue painted decoration	BS	abraded	

QCBS07 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	date	comments
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001	late 18th to 19th	
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Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
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 interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used 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. extent and period of arable agriculture in the landscape.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
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:

7	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Bag of finds

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:

The Collection
Art and Archaeology in Lincolnshire
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

Accession Number: 2007.38

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: QCBS 07

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.