

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
AT 29-31 THE STRAIT  
LINCOLN  
(LIST07)**

Work Undertaken For  
**Straight Developments Ltd**

Report Compiled by  
Dr Steve Malone MIFA

May 2007

National Grid Reference: SK 97635 71495

A.P.S. Report No: **67/07**



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## 1. SUMMARY

*Staged archaeological investigations are being undertaken as part of proposals to redevelop land at 29-31 The Strait, Lincoln. As part of these works monitoring was undertaken during demolition and trial excavation, followed by further investigation of the stratigraphy preserved behind a terrace wall.*

*Trial pits excavated after demolition and clearance at the rear of the site revealed 900mm of post-medieval overburden above stony clay similar in character to medieval levelling deposits observed elsewhere in the vicinity. No artefacts or further evidence of occupation in this period were recovered down to the formation level for foundation ground-beams.*

*A north-south terrace wall revealed in clearance of the site was partially dismantled and the exposed stratigraphy recorded. Pottery of 14<sup>th</sup>-early 15<sup>th</sup> century date recovered from near to the base of the sequence may be residual, but a pit containing 17<sup>th</sup> century material provides a terminus ante quem. The nature of the late medieval and early post-medieval deposits could not be completely determined in these limited investigations but no evidence of a structural nature was identified.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

Straight Developments Ltd proposes to redevelop land to the rear of 29-31 The Strait, Lincoln. The potential archaeological implications of the proposal were considered in a desk-based assessment compiled by Archaeological Project Services (Malone 2005).

The site lies within the core of the Roman and medieval lower town. Deeply stratified archaeological deposits have been identified on numerous sites in the vicinity and would be expected across the site. However, these have elsewhere been found to lie beneath a considerable depth of post-medieval overburden and might lie beyond the range of normal construction activities unless significant alterations to ground level were envisaged.

Subsequent planning consent for construction of flats on the site was subject to a condition requiring that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. In the first instance this has entailed some monitoring of demolition and clearance and the excavation of trial holes, followed by investigations of a north-south terrace across the site which will be affected by changes to ground levels. These are reported on herein.

### 2.2 Site Location

The site is located in the centre of Lincoln on the east side of The Strait on the hill slope of the lower city at National Grid Reference SK 97635 71495. The frontage of numbers 29-31 The Strait is to be separately developed; the subject of these investigations is the rear yards and outbuildings, extending some 75m east-west and south to the Grantham Street frontage (Fig. 2) and covering an area of c. 1100m<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.4 Topography and Geology

The site lies on the lower slopes of the Jurassic escarpment, at about 20m O.D. above a solid geology of Lower Lias clays (BGS 1992; Jones *et al* 2003, 17-18). The ground slopes naturally from north to south and from west to east. However, this topography has been much altered by occupation of the site over centuries.

### 3. AIMS

The purpose of the investigations is to gain information about the archaeological significance of the site in order to inform mitigation measures and to preserve (replace) by record those archaeological deposits unavoidably destroyed during the course of the development.

### 4. METHODS

Archaeological recording comprised record of engineering trial holes and removal of a section of terrace walling in order to record the stratigraphy behind. Exposed sections were 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 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). 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

#### 5.1 Trial holes

Engineering trial pits at this stage were limited to one adjacent to the adjoining property on the Grantham Street frontage and another in the centre of the rear yard.

The former was shallow and hand-dug with the aim of investigating adjoining foundations; no significant deposits were exposed and no further record made.

The pit in the centre of the yard was excavated with a mechanical excavator to a depth of 1.2m. Beneath the concrete and brick rubble (001) lay a further 350mm of dark grey brown sandy silt with brick rubble (002) above some 450mm of mid grey brown sandy silt with mortar flecks and stone fragments (003). This overlay at least 350mm of pale brown sandy silt with frequent limestone and mortar (004) (Fig. 3). A sherd of glazed stone-ware was noted in (003). (004) yielded only sparse tile; no pottery or animal bone were noted.

#### 5.2 Terrace wall

Demolition and clearance of the site revealed a north-south terrace, revetted with a mortared stone wall, running across the site (Fig. 2). This coincided with a change in level within the former buildings and its character suggested an origin in 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the site. However, since this was due to be removed during construction works, the opportunity was taken to dismantle a section of the wall and investigate the deposits behind.

A series of deposits (1011) – (1018) were identified behind the wall (1019) (Fig 4, Section 2; Appendix 1). These all contained frequent stone rubble, brick and mortar fragments. (1018) at the base of the section yielded pottery of 14<sup>th</sup>-early 15<sup>th</sup> century date along with a small amount of animal bone. Pottery of late 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> date was recovered from (1014) and of late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date from (1015). Pottery, including imported German slipware, and clay pipe from (1020) is not well stratified but also points to activity in the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The two levels had previously been connected externally by a ramp along the

southern edge of the yard. Clearance here had revealed deposits at the southern edge of the terrace and these too were investigated (Figs 2; 4 Section 3). Here a similar sequence of dumped deposits was recorded: Pottery of late 15<sup>th</sup>-late 16<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the lowest deposit (1001). Above this lay (1002) and (1003), all cut by pit [1004], at least 2m wide and 0.8m deep, and filled with charcoal-rich and heat-affected sands and silts: (1005), (1006), (1007), (1008) and (1009) containing some input of animal bone and shell. Material of late 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from pit fills (1006) and (1008). The area was levelled up with recent brick rubble demolition debris (1001) and (1010).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The sequence of deposits at the rear of the site comprised some 900mm of later post-medieval deposits over a stony silt (004) of probable medieval date. Although this deposit yielded no clear dating evidence, it is similar in character to medieval deposits identified elsewhere in this quarter of the city. The absence of occupation debris suggests that it originated in an episode of levelling or dumping on the site and that deposits of greater significance would only be encountered if excavations proceeded below this depth.

Identification of a north-south terrace across the site raised the possibility that a stratified sequence of deposits earlier than the construction of the nineteenth century brick structures might survive better in the western portion of the site. Only a very small assemblage of datable pottery was recovered. 14-15<sup>th</sup> century material was recovered from the base of the sequence and may suggest that deposits of this date are present. The ubiquity of cbm and mortar fragments in these deposits led to them being characterised on site as largely

dumped/levelling deposits suggesting that the pottery might be residual. However pit [1004] was filled by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century suggesting that the majority of this sequence had been deposited before that date. 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century material from behind the walling presumably relates to landscaping of the rear of the site and construction of the terrace wall.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring and investigation in connection with demolition and clearance on land to the rear of 29-31 The Strait recorded a sequence of post-medieval deposits over probable medieval levelling deposits.

Groundworks at the upper level at the western end of the site are likely to lie wholly within post-medieval deposits. At the eastern, lower, end ground beams will probably disturb the top of the medieval deposits, but remains of significant occupation are not expected to survive at this level. At the junction of these two levels a more complete sequence of late medieval and early post-medieval deposits may survive. The nature of this could not be completely determined in these limited investigations, but no evidence of a structural nature was identified.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services would like to thank Glen Jeffrey of Jonathan Hendry Architects who commissioned this report on behalf of Straight Developments Ltd and arranged site access. This work was coordinated by Steve Malone and undertaken in the field by Steve Malone, Katie Murphy and Neil Parker. The report was edited by Tom Lane.

## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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DoE, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Planning Policy Guidance note **16**

IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Jones, M.J., Stocker, D., and Vince, A. 2003, *The City by the Pool. Assessing the Archaeology of the City of Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 10

Mills, D R and Wheeler, R C, 2004, *Historic Town Plans of Lincoln 1610-1920*

Perring, D., 1981, *Early Medieval Occupation at Flaxengate, Lincoln* The Archaeology of Lincoln Volume IX-1

## 10. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

UAD Urban Archaeological Database

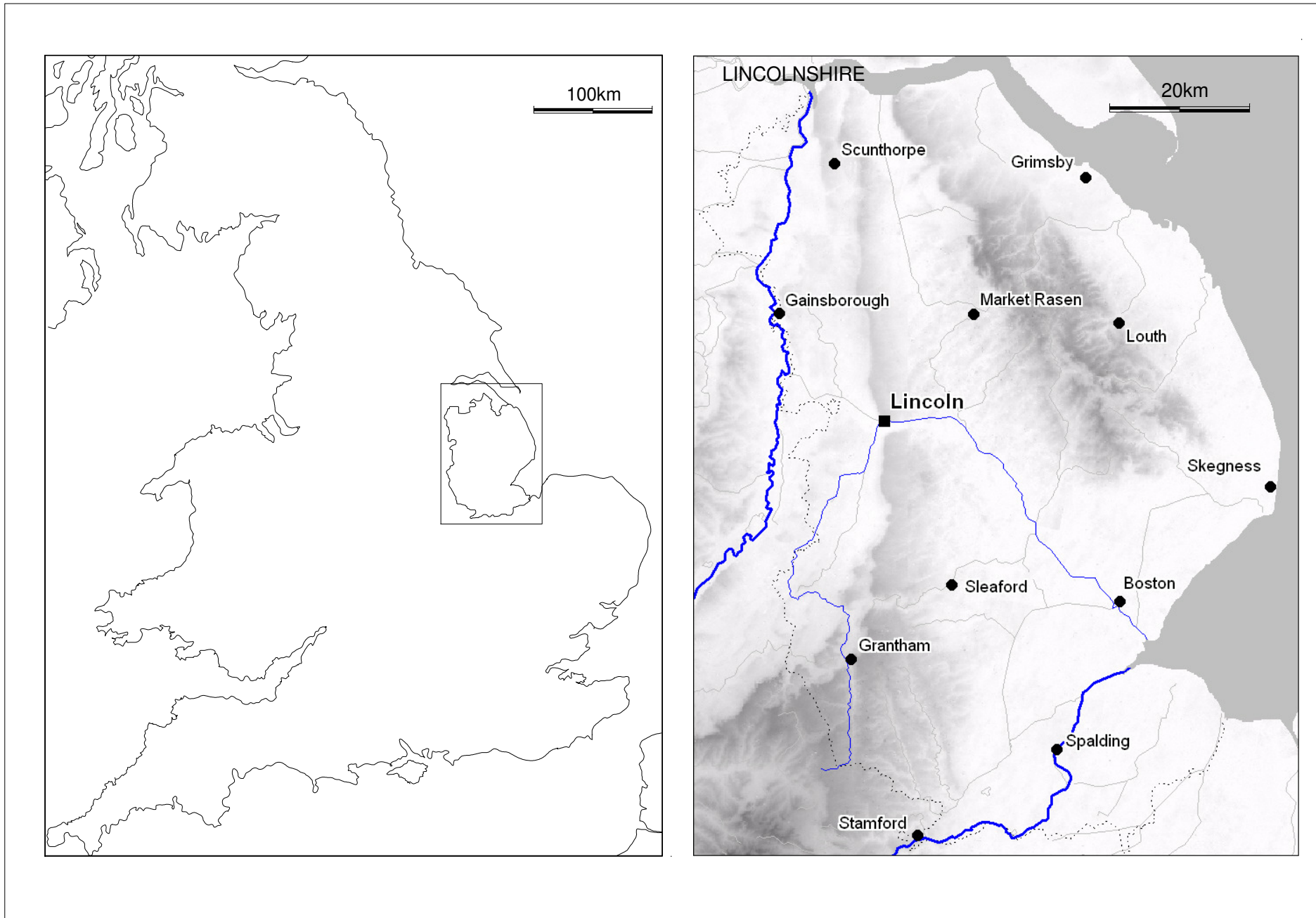


Figure 1: General Location Plan



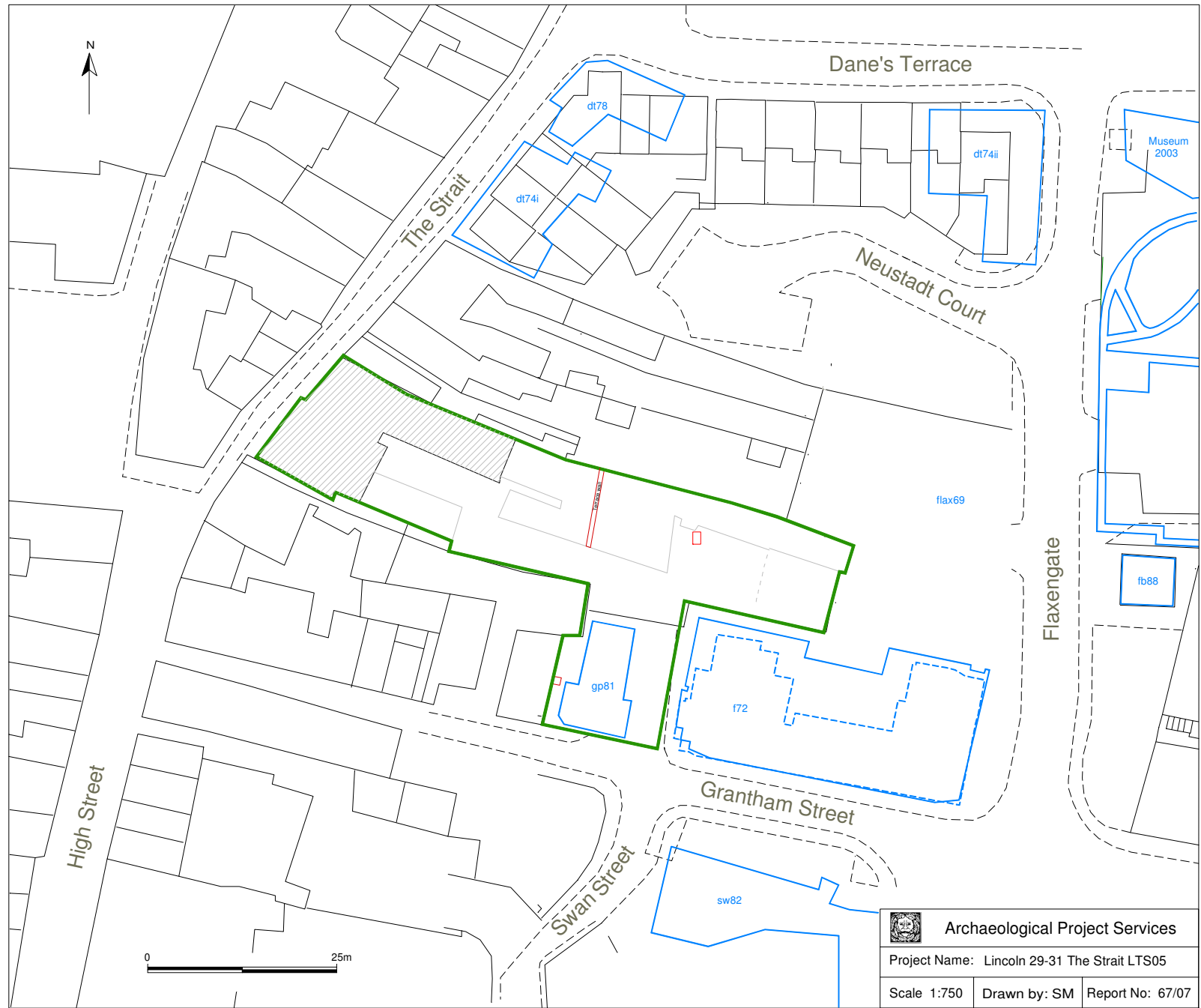
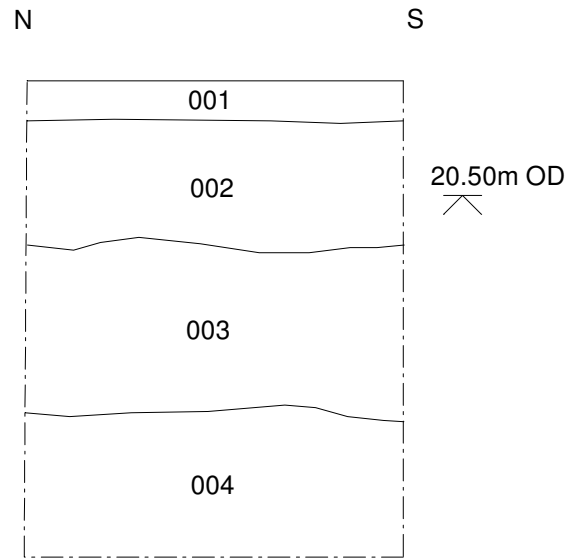


Figure 2 Site location showing previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity



Figure 3 Site layout showing location of recorded sections




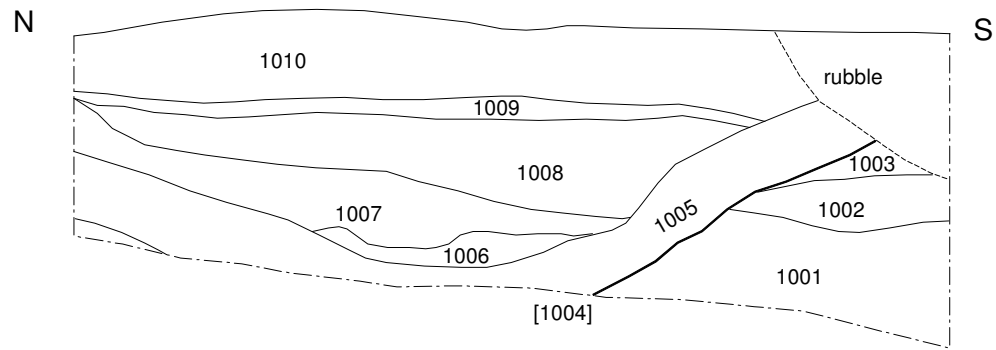
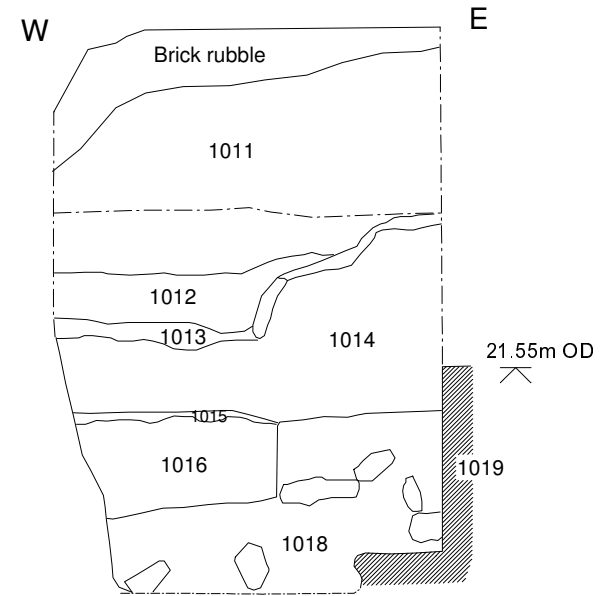
 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Lincoln The Strait (LIST07)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: SJM	Report No: 67/07

Figure 4 Section 1



Section 3



Section 2




 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Lincoln The Strait LIST07		
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 67/07

Figure 5 Sections 2 and 3



Plate 1 View of site looking north-west during demolition.



Plate 2 Section of engineering trial-pit showing deposit sequence



Plate 3 Terrace wall prior to investigations, looking west.



Plate 4 Section through deposits to the rear of the terrace wall, looking west.



Plate 5 South-facing section through deposits alongside ramp.



Plate 6 General view looking northwest showing position of terrace and wall to rear of buildings.

## Appendix 1 Context Descriptions

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
001	concrete and brick rubble	demolition deposit
002	dark grey brown sandy silt with brick rubble	made ground/dumping
003	mid grey brown sandy silt with mortar flecks and stone fragments	made ground/dumping
004	pale brown silty sand with frequent limestone and mortar	made ground/dumping
1001	loose mid-light grey-brown silt; freq small-med stones; freq cbm; charcoal flecks;	made ground/dumping
1002	moderate-firm mid-light yellow grey crushed sandstone and silt	made ground/dumping
1003	moderate-loose mid-dark brown silt; fairly freq small stones	made ground/dumping
1004	pit cut; >2m wide; >0.8m deep	fire pit
1005	moderate-loose mid red-brown sandy silt; small stone; charcoal flecks; oyster	fire-reddened fill of 1004
1006	moderate-firm very dark grey-black sandy silt; freq charcoal	burnt material fill of 1004
1007	moderate-loose mid-light orange red sandy silt and crushed sandstone	heat-discoloured silt fill of 1004
1008	moderate-loose dark grey-brown sandy silt; freq stone; freq cbm	made ground
1009	moderate black silt; occ pink crushed sandstone	leveling
1010	loose dark grey sandy silt and sandstone/brick rubble	demolition deposit
1011	very loose dark brownish grey sandy silt; moderate rubble / mortar frags	made ground/dumping
1012	loose light grey silty sand; freq mortar	made ground/dumping
1013	crumbly light yellowish white lime mortar; limestone rubble	made ground/dumping
1014	loose dark grey brown silt and sand; mod. cbm; limestone; mortar	made ground/dumping
1015	loose mid grey silt sand and mortar; cbm frags	made ground/dumping
1016	loose dark grey brown silt and sand; mod cbm, limestone frags	made ground/dumping
1017	[no cut – limit of wall core]	
1018	loose light yellowish grey sand, limestone blocks, mortar	wall core
1019	limestone blocks; 170x140x280 to 250x120x360	terrace wall
1020	unstratified finds	



**Appendix 2**

**Post-Roman Pottery and CBM**

*Dr Anne Boyle*

# LIST06 DATING ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

context	earliest horizon	latest horizon	date	comments
014	PMH9	EMH	late 18th to 19th	date on a single sherd
015	PMH6	PM9	mid/late 17th to 18th	date on a single sherd
1001	MH10	PMH3	late 15th to late 16th	date on a single sherd
1006	PMH3	PMH4	late 16th to mid 17th	date on a single sherd
1018	MH7	MH8	14th to early 15th	
1020	PMH7	PMH9	early 18th to mid/late 18th	

# LIST06 POST ROMAN POTTERY ARCHIVE

ANNE BOYLE

The assemblage consists of a small mixed group of medieval, post medieval and recent pottery in fairly fresh condition. The medieval vessels from the site are all LSW3 jugs, three of which are classified as large. The post medieval pottery includes an imported German slipware from Weser, the form of which can be paralleled with a late 16th to early 17th century example illustrated in Hurst et al. (1986) Pottery Produced and Traded in North-West Europe 1350-1650. Rotterdam Papers IV: 252, fig. 119. 375. The condition and size of the sherds suggest there may be well preserved medieval and post medieval deposits in the vicinity. The assemblage should be retained.

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
014	CREA	Creamware		hollow	1	1	1		BS		
014	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	fe bichrome	dish	1	1	140	internal combed wavy line	BS	complex hollow flared rim; fairly fresh condition	
015	BL	Black-glazed wares	coarse; Staffordshire ?	jar	1	1	8		BS	internal and external glaze	
1001	CMP	Coal Measures Purpleware		jug / jar	1	1	26		BS	Yorkshire	
1006	FREC	Frechen stoneware		drinking jug	2	1	39		base	early; rounded foot	
1018	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		jug	1	1	10		BS		
1018	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		large shouldered type jug	1	1	860	unevenly pressed base	base	internal white deposit; stacking scar on underside of base; large sherd in fresh condition; possibly shouldered type 8 or 9	mid to late 14th century
1018	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		large jug	1	1	26	ridged shoulder	BS	external brown deposit; water lain ?; reduced	

context	cname	full name	sub fabric	form type	sherds	vessels	weight	decoration	part	description	date
1018	LSW3	14th to 15th century Lincoln Glazed Ware		large jug	1	1	141	five large pinchings on basal angle	BS		
1020	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine; Staffordshire ?	bowl / chamber	1	1	21		rim	simple hooked rim; internal and external glaze	mid 17th to 18th
1020	BL	Black-glazed wares	fine; Staffordshire ?	bowl / chamber	1	1	121		BS	internal and external glaze	late 17th to 18th
1020	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware		jar	1	1	37		rim	long everted rim; internal glaze; mortar over broken edge; abraded	
1020	SLIP	Unidentified slipware	orange	press moulded dish	1	1	20	trailed yellow on brown; pressed rim edge	rim	Staffordshire ?	
1020	STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed		drinking vessel	1	1	2		handle	small oval handle	
1020	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	orange	bowl	1	1	14	internal blue hand painted lines	BS	lead backed; water lain ?	early 17th century
1020	WESER	Weser ware		bowl	1	1	20	yellow and brown slip bands	BS	hammerhead rim; dark coloured glazes	

# LIST06 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ARCHIV

ANNE BOYLE

The ceramic building material from the site consists of flat roofing tile and a single glazed ridge tile. Most of the tile is medieval, though some may be of post medieval date. One of the flat roofing tiles (1020) and the ridge tile have fabrics that are not typical of those found in Lincoln. The assemblage should be retained.

context	cname	full name	fabric	sub type	frags	weight	decoration	description
1001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 1		1	66		strike marks; patchy mortar
1001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 1		1	40		strike marks on upper; possible nib on bedded side; patchy soot
1001	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 1		1	32		overhanging edges; struck upper; patchy soot
1002	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor Lincoln fabric 1		1	14		mortar over break
1002	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	poor Lincoln fabric 1		1	22		patchy soot; mortar; burnt ?
1018	NIB	Nibbed tile	Lincoln fabric 1	nib type 2G ?	1	98		strike marks; patchy soot; patchy mortar; left corner; moulded semi-circular nib; smoothed
1020	GRID	Glazed ridge tile	fine sandy + occasional ca		1	74	applied strip	external dark reduced near black glaze; odd; frequent tiny background quartz + occasional sub round to round quartz up to 0.5mm + occasional shale up to 4mm + occasional fe + occasional ca
1020	NIB	Nibbed tile	fine sandy	moulded ?	1	65		finger prints; multi directional strike / wipe marks; right corner; odd partial nib at corner; common round to sub round quartz 0.2 to 0.5mm + occasional shale up to 4mm + occasional fe up to 0.2mm
1020	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	Lincoln fabric 1/7		1	121		heavy mortar including over break; width 93mm x 15mm deep

## Appendix 3

### THE OTHER FINDS

*By Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor*

A small quantity of artefacts, mostly clay pipe, comprising 16 items weighing a total of 177g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 9 stratified fragments of bone weighing 168g. 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 layers exposed behind a terrace wall. Finds allocated to (1020) are unstratified.

It is probable that all the clay pipes were produced locally in Lincoln.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables. The clay pipe bowls were identified with reference to the published Lincoln corpus (Mann 1977).

*Table 1: Artefacts*

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
015	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 7/64"	1	7	17 <sup>th</sup> century
1008	Clay pipe	Bowl, Lincoln type B, bore 7/64"	1	16	1660-90
1016	Fire residue	Clinker/cinder	1	30	
1020	Clay pipe	Stem, bore 8/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	1	4	1690-1720
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 7/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> century	5	18	
	Clay pipe	Bowl, bore 7/64", 1690-1720	1	15	
	Clay pipe	Stems, bore 6/64", 17 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2	12	
	Glass	Vessel? Opaque grey with yellow-brown surface, extremely heat affected	3(link)	61	
	Industrial residue	Iron smithing slag, post-medieval	1	14	

*Table 2: The Faunal Remains*

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
014	Cockle	Shell	1	3	No evidence of knife opening
1018	Equid	Phalanx I	1	52	Chop marks on the posterior, cuts on distal
	Cattle	Tooth	1	6	Lower dpm4
	Pig	Tooth	1	5	Upper male canine
	Medium Mammal Size	Femur	1	8	Pig?
1020	Cattle	Radius	1	25	Unfused, chopped and snapped midshaft
	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	1	20	
	Cattle	Radius	1	45	Chopped and snapped through the proximal shaft
	Large Mammal Size	Ulna	1	4	

The overall condition of the bone is very good, allowing for the full recording of any butchery, pathology or gnawing if present.

The assemblage is very limited in size and therefore provides little on animal husbandry practices and utilisation save the presence of the species. The equid phalanx recovered from (1018) displayed evidence of butchery. The consumption of horse flesh was forbidden by the church in 732 (Grant 1988), however, the processing of carcasses as meat for dogs, skins etc... was still practiced.

#### **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 Lincoln that are the subjects of reports. Additionally, there has been reported study of the archaeological and historical evidence for the site and its vicinity. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the City of Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database.

#### **Potential**

The collection of artefacts is of limited local potential and significance, though the clay pipes provide some dating evidence.

#### **References**

Grant, A, 1988 Animal Resources in *The Countryside of Medieval England* (Eds) G. Astill & A. Grant. Blackwell, Oxford.

Mann, J. E., 1977 *Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Lincoln 1970-74*, The Archaeology of Lincoln **XV-1**, CBA and Lincoln Archaeological Trust

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	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.
<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 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, <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>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) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Intrusive</b>	Artefacts of later date found in deposits that must pre-date them are said to be intrusive. Such intrusive artefacts will usually be small and have worked down in the soil through cracks, or by root, worm or rodent action. Intrusive artefacts will generally be isolated and be distinctively later than a larger assemblage of earlier artefacts, for example, a single 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery fragment found in a large collection of medieval ceramics in a refuse pit.
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is 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 hole</b>	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Residual</b>	Artefacts that are noticeably earlier than others in an assemblage are often described as residual. Residual artefacts may be ones that were used for a very long time, or items that were maintained as heirlooms/antiques. If the dates of artefacts within a group do not exhibit major differences it can be difficult to determine if an artefact is residual or redeposited ( <i>q.v.</i> )
<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.
<b>Saxo-Norman</b>	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

24	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
3	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Box 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: 2006.282

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: LIST06

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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