
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
HALL ORCHARD LANE, WELBOURN,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(WHOL 07)**

**Work Undertaken For
Mr and Mrs Hart**

December 2008

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin MA PIFA

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Watching Brief at
Hall Orchard Lane,
Welbourn
Lincolnshire
(WHOL07)

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Site Supervisor	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Illustration	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Photographic Reproduction	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
Analysis and Report Compilation	Thomas Bradley-Lovekin


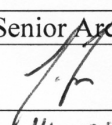
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
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Date: 14-01-09	Date: 14-01-09

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a detached dwelling at Washdyke House, Hall Orchard Lane, Welbourn, Lincolnshire.

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Welbourn Castle, a Scheduled Monument of medieval date, is located just west of the development area. Trial trenching and geophysics directly to the west of the development area revealed two medieval enclosures, one of which was maintained into the post-medieval period. A little further to the west, The trial trenching also revealed a pit containing Roman pottery. Previous investigations immediately adjacent, within the grounds of Washdyke House, retrieved decorative masonry of medieval or later date.

The watching brief revealed deposits of natural clay, as well as infilled undated and recent culverts and water features associated with a natural watercourse which formerly flowed across the site.

No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

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 may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Hart to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a detached dwelling on land at Washdyke House, Hall Orchard Lane, Welbourn, Lincolnshire. The monitoring was requested by North Kesteven District Council due to the location of the site within the historic core of the village, particularly the Scheduled Medieval remains of Welbourn Castle, and nearby Romano-British remains. The work was undertaken on the 20th of December 2008.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Welbourn is located approximately 18km south of Lincoln in the administrative District of North Kesteven (Fig. 1). Hall Orchard Lane lies near the centre of the village, on the west side of Castle Hill. The development site is located on the south side of the lane, close to its junction with High Street, alongside Washdyke House, and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9667 5435 (Figs. 2 and 3).

Welbourn lies on fairly level ground at the base of the Lincoln edge, with the site lying at approximately 30m OD. Local soils are of the Wickham 2 Association, fine loamy over clayey stagnogleys developed on drift that overlies Jurassic or Cretaceous clay or mudstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Welbourn is first recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086 when the manor of *Wellebrunne* was held by Robert Malet and included a church and priest, a mill and 200 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976, 185).

First documented as *Wellebrunne* in the Domesday Survey of 1086, *Wellbrunna* in 1177 and *Welleburn* in 1156-62, the name

derives from the Old English *Wella* and *Burna*, meaning ‘the stream running from a spring’ (Cameron 1998). This may refer to a stream which rises from a spring in the northern part of the village, north of Cow Lane. This stream runs through the defences of Welbourn Castle, formerly supplying the moat, before flowing diagonally across the present development and eventually entering the River Brant (Fig. 3). This watercourse has now been re-directed along the site’s northern boundary, where it flows through a concrete storm water drain.

Welbourn Castle, a medieval ring-work referred to as early as 1158, lies just to the east of the site and is a Scheduled Monument. Investigations directly west of the development area by geophysics revealed probable enclosures and boundaries (Bunn and Palmer-Brown 2001). Trenching of these indicated that two enclosures were located in the eastern part of the area, close to the development site. These were found to be 13th century, although one was maintained until the 18th century and only levelled sometime after 1967 when it was recorded on an aerial photograph. A little further to the west a pit containing Roman pottery was exposed (Allen 2001).

An earthwork survey of Welbourn Castle and its environs undertaken by Edward Andrews Downham in 1912, records a large rectangular ditched enclosure immediately northwest of the castle (British Library BM Add. MS 38602) (Figure 3). No trace of this earthwork survives although comparisons between modern OS mapping and Downham’s survey would suggest that it lay to the north of Hall Orchard Lane. However Downham cautions that the perpendicular scale is slightly exaggerated so the reliability of this is uncertain.

A previous investigation undertaken by APS immediately adjacent to the site at Washdyke House did not reveal any *in situ*

archaeological remains, though decorative masonry of perhaps medieval or early post-medieval date was recovered, along with other post-medieval artefacts (Thompson 2001).

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

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation, by mechanical excavator, of foundation trenches for a single detached dwelling.

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 the records 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

Following post-excavation analysis three phases were identified;

- Natural deposits
- Undated deposits

Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.1 Natural Deposits

A sequence of natural deposits of mid greyish brown silty clay (004), mid-greyish yellowish brown sandy clay (005), and friable mid-reddish greyish brown clayey sand (006) survived truncation by later water features (Fig. 5 Sections 1 and 2, Plate 2).

5.2 Undated Deposits

An east west aligned drain [009], built with a sandstone slab base (010), extended across the eastern side of the groundworks (Figs. 4-5, Plate 3). The date of this drain is unknown, although the stream which it carried formed the outflow for the moat of Welbourn Castle, and was most probably the watercourse after which the village takes its name (Figs. 3-5). The channel was deliberately infilled with a deposit of friable buff yellowish brown sandy silt clay (011).

5.1 Recent Deposits

The watercourse formerly carried by [009] was re-directed to flow through a large modern garden feature [003], recently infilled with (001) and (002). The site was levelled with topsoil (008).

The stream now flows along the northern site boundary, the Hall Orchard Lane frontage, within concrete tube drains (Plate 4).

6. DISCUSSION

Deposits of natural clay were found to be truncated by two infilled former water courses, whilst the later channel was

clearly recent, the earlier undated sandstone slab based channel is of archaeological potential as it may have formed part of the exit channel for the moat of Welbourn Castle.

Recent deposits of topsoil were also encountered.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was during groundworks for a detached dwelling within the grounds of Washdyke House, Hall Orchard Lane, Welbourn, Lincolnshire.

The site lies within an area of known archaeological significance. Welbourn Castle, Scheduled Monument of medieval date is located close by and water from the castle moat fed into a water course which formerly flowed diagonally across the development site.

The watching brief revealed deposits of natural clay, as well as infilled undated and recent culverts and water features associated with a natural watercourse which formerly flowed across the site.

No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the property owners, Mr and Mrs Hart who commissioned the work. The project was coordinated by Dale Trimble who, along with Tom Lane, edited this report.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Photographic reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin and Susan Unsworth
 Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 DoE Department of the Environment
 GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan

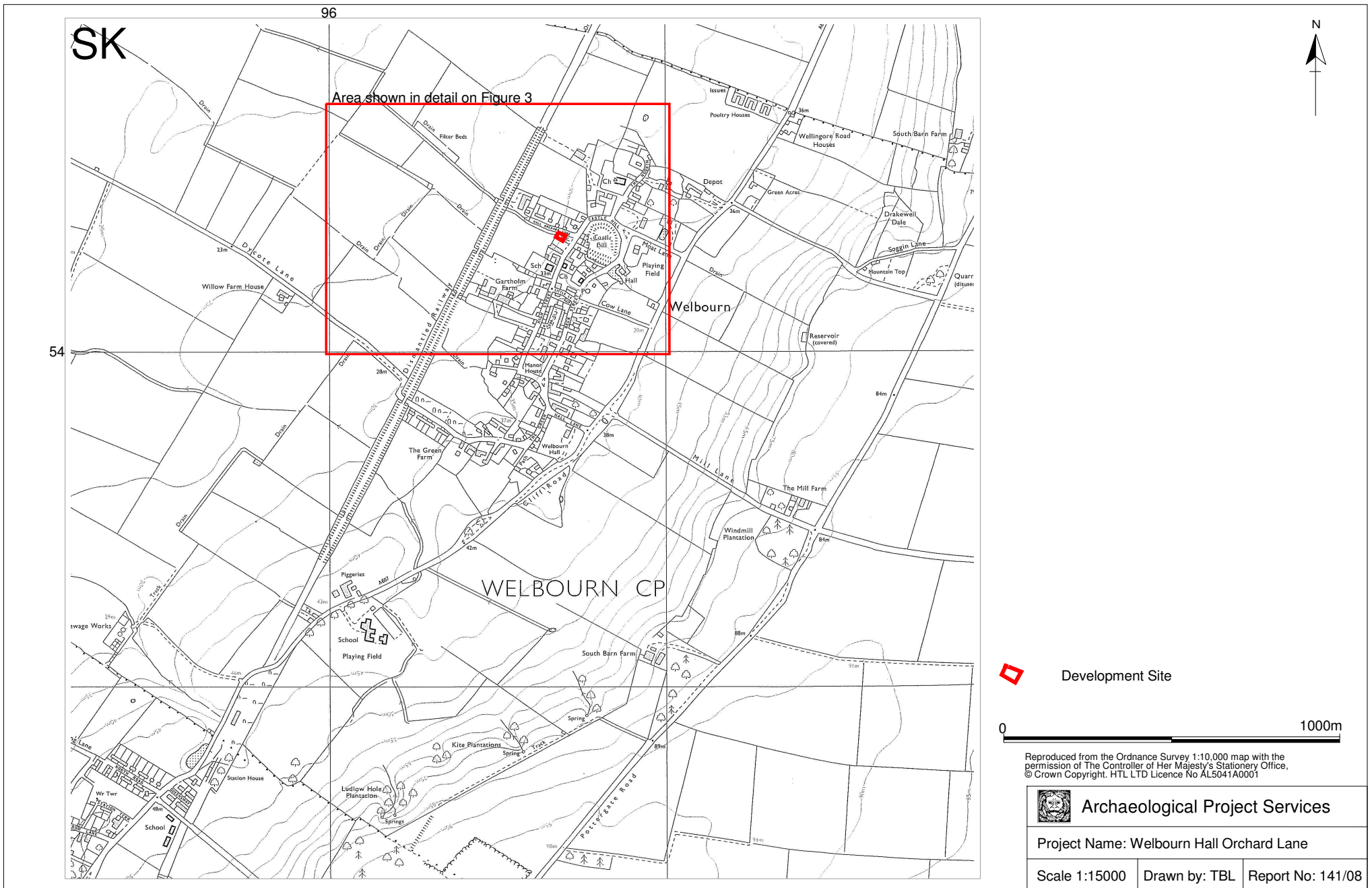


Figure 2 Site Location Map

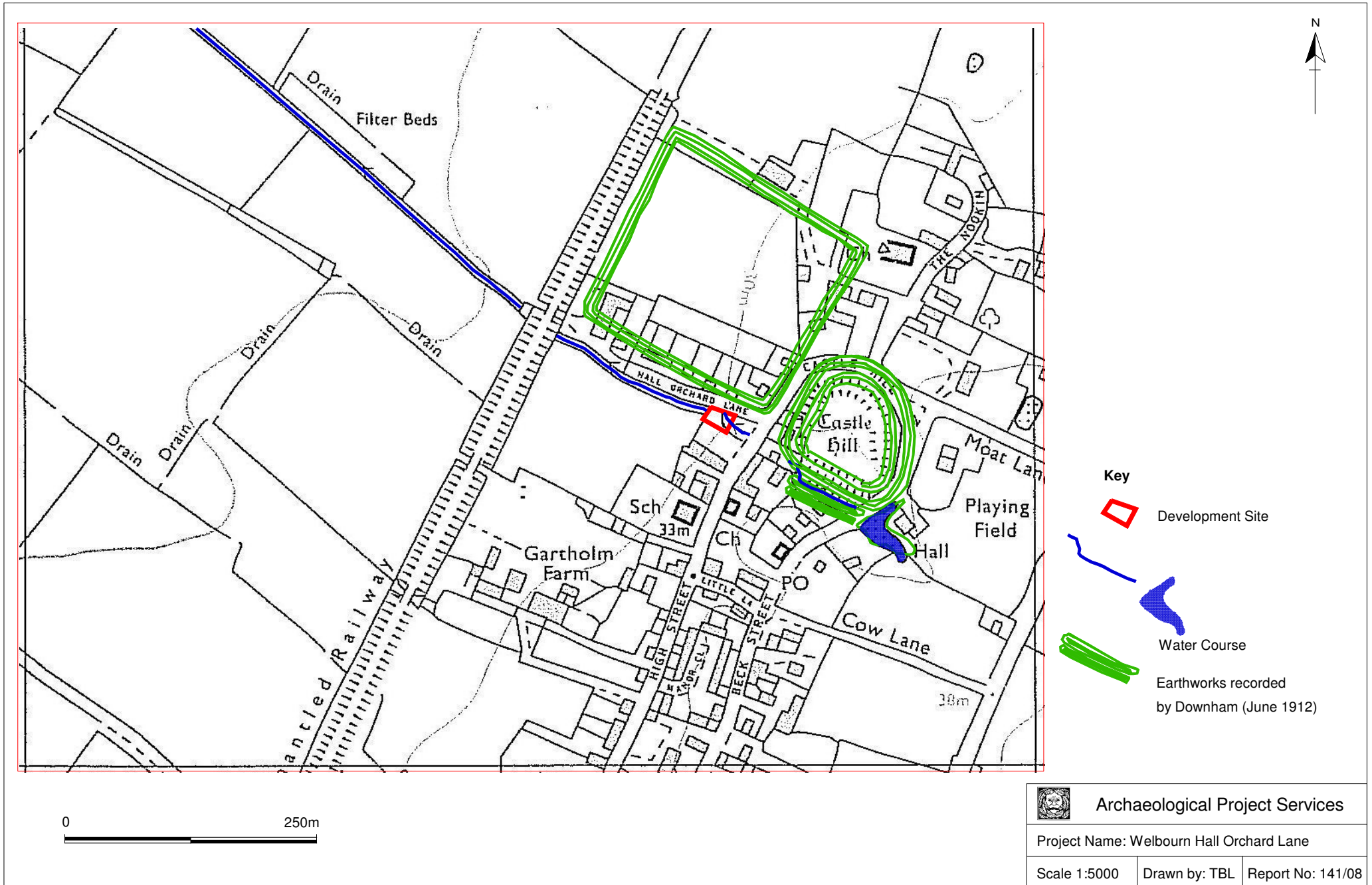


Figure 3 Map of Welbourn showing site location and archaeological setting

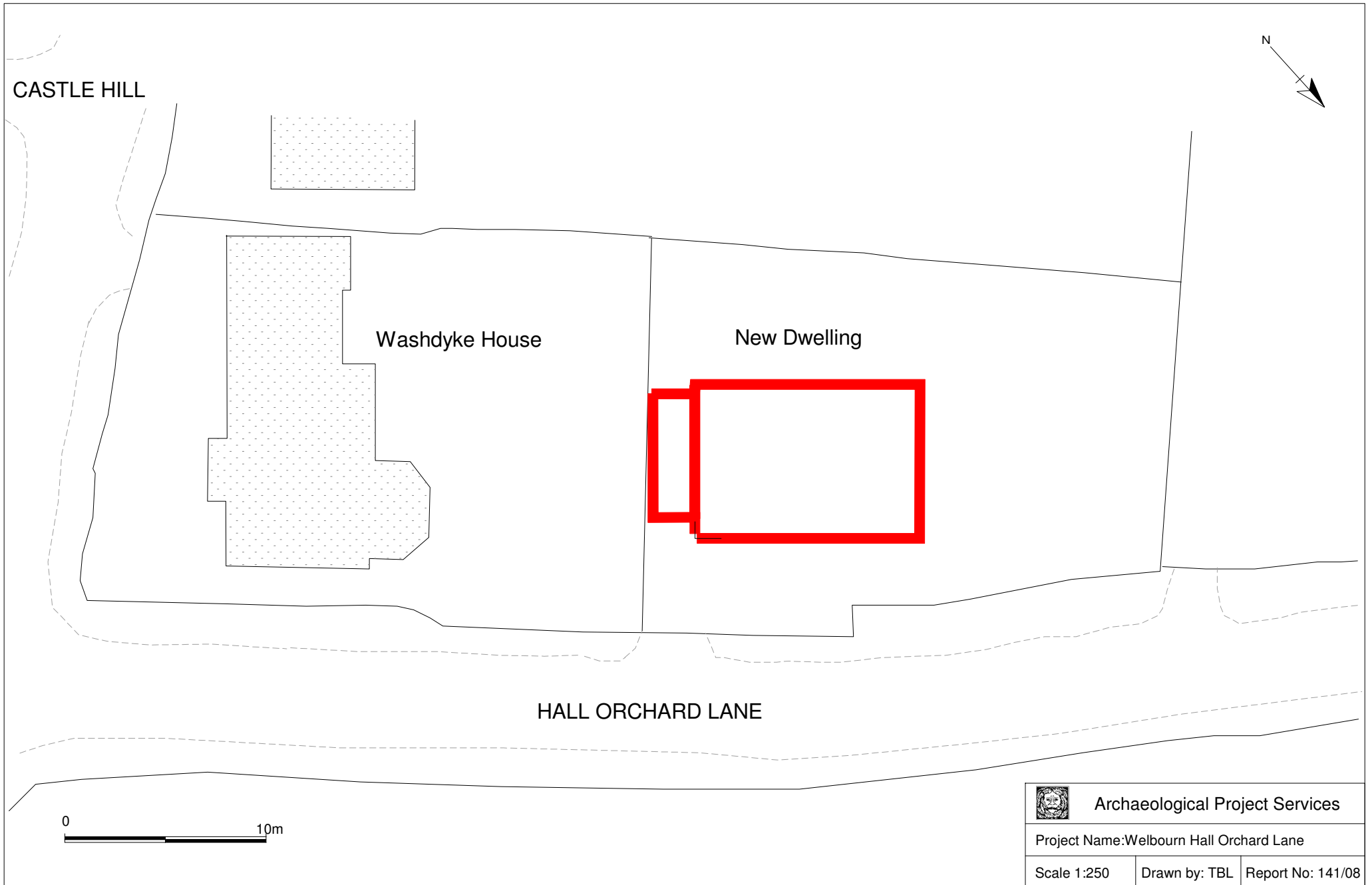


Figure 4 Map of development site showing location of groundworks monitored

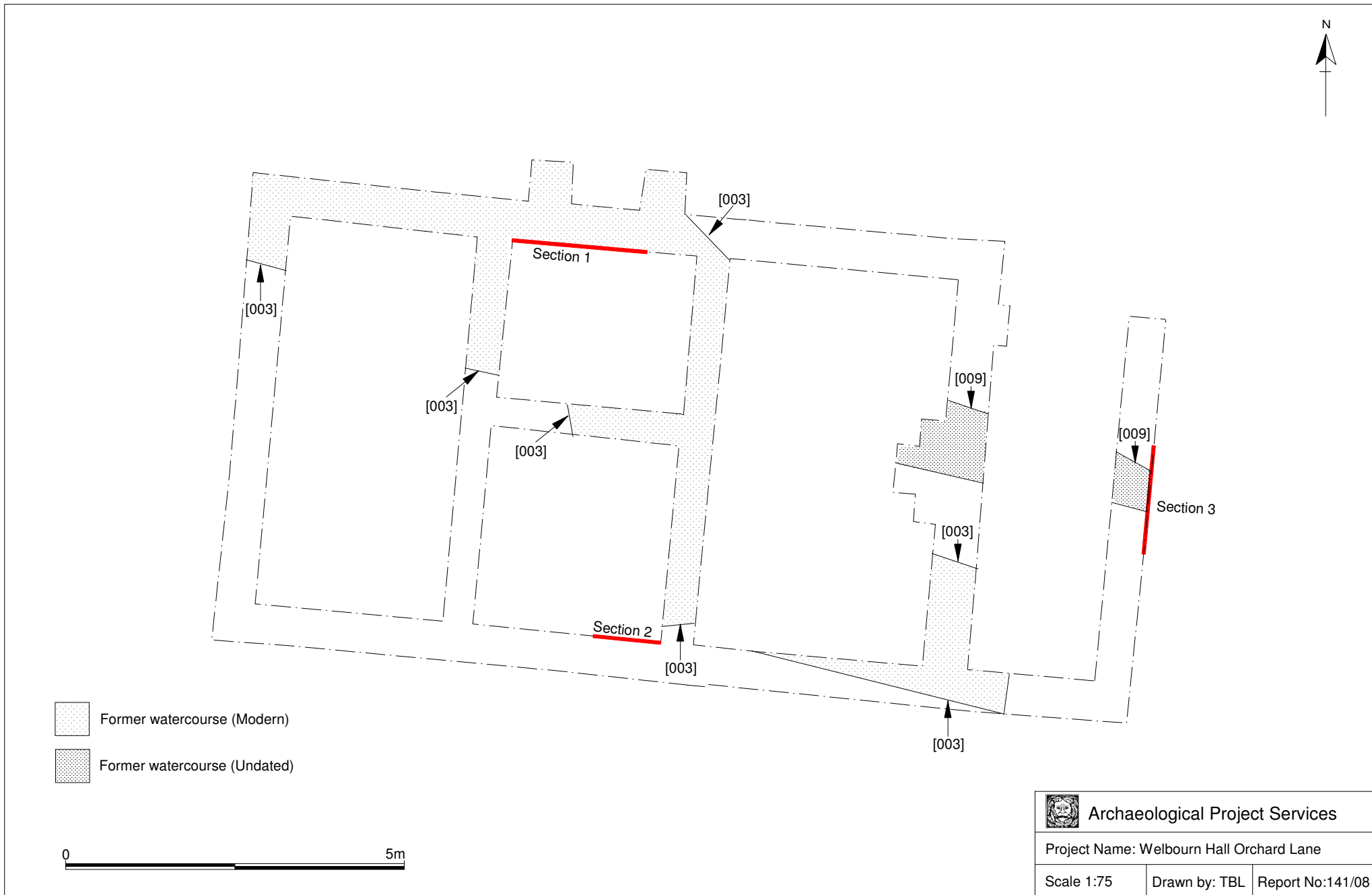
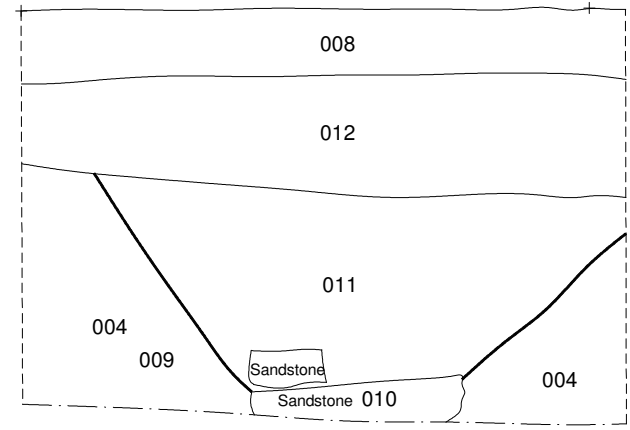
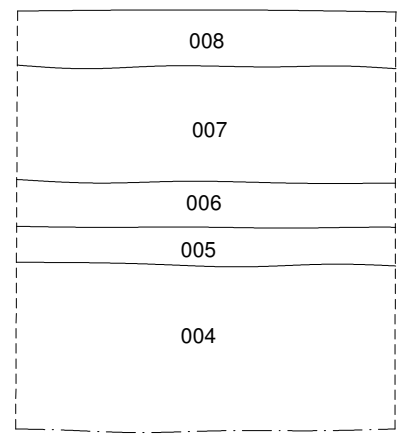
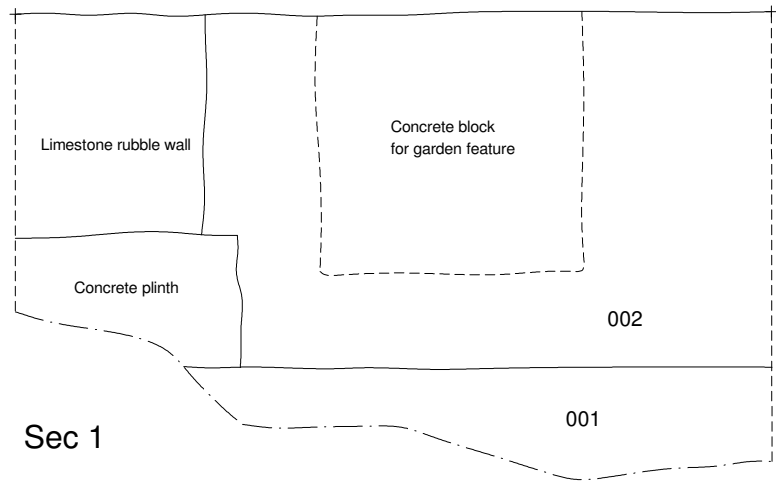


Figure 5 Plan of groundworks showing location of sections recorded




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Welbourn Hall Orchard Lane		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: SU	Report No: 141/08

Figure 6 Sections 1 to 3



Plate 1 East facing view completed groundworks



Plate 2 North facing view Section 2



Plate 3 East facing view Section 3



Plate 4 Modern culverted line of stream along northern property boundary showing force of modern flow

APPENDIX 1

**LAND AT
WASHDYKE HOUSE,
HALL ORCHARD LANE,
WELBOURN,
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR
MRS HART**

**BY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES
Institute of Field Archaeologists'
Registered Organisation No. 21**

JULY 2007

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Washdyke House, Hall Orchard Lane, Welbourn, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. Welbourn Castle, a scheduled ancient monument of medieval date, is located close by and an enclosure, also medieval, was located just west of the development area. A pit containing Roman pottery was revealed a little further to the west. Previous investigations immediately adjacent retrieved decorative masonry of medieval or later date.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during development works on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling on land at Washdyke House, Hall Orchard Lane, Welbourn, 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 Welbourn is located approximately 18km south of Lincoln in the administrative district of North Kesteven. Hall Orchard Lane lies near the centre of the village, on the west side of Castle Hill. The development site is located on the south side of the lane, close to its junction with High Street, alongside Washdyke House, and is centred on National Grid Reference SK 9667 5435.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (N/72/0825/06) was submitted to North Kesteven District Council for the construction of a dwelling. 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 Welbourn lies on fairly level ground at the base of the Lincoln edge and the site is at approximately 30m OD. Local soils are the Wickham 2 Association, fine loamy over clayey stagnogleys developed on drift that overlies Jurassic or Cretaceous clay or mudstone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 351).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Welbourn Castle, a medieval ring-work referred to as early as 1158, lies just to the east of the site and is a scheduled ancient monument. Investigations directly west of the development area by geophysics revealed probable enclosures and boundaries. Trenching of these indicated that two enclosures were located in the eastern part of the area, close to the development site. These were found to be 13th century and one was maintained until the 18th century and only levelled sometime after 1967 when it was recorded on an aerial photograph. A little further to the west a pit containing Roman pottery was exposed.
- 6.2 Previous investigation immediately adjacent to the site at Washdyke House did not reveal any archaeological remains, though decorative masonry of perhaps medieval or early post-medieval date was recovered, along with other post-medieval artefacts (Archaeological Project Services 2001).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
- 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 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.

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 practice 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 they will be left *in situ*. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

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 fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
- A text describing the findings of the watching brief.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client; the North Kesteven Heritage Officer; 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 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.

12 PUBLICATION

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

12.2 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.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the North

Kesteven Heritage Officer. They will be given written notice of 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

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

17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 2001 *Archaeological watching brief on land at Washdyke House, 1 Castle Hill, Welbourn, Lincolnshire (WWH00)*, unpublished APS report **34/01**

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 Summary

Context	Location	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
001	Footings	Loose very wet silty clay	0.30m>	Fill of former stream channel [003]
002	Footings	Limestone rubble set within loose greyish brown sandy silt clay	0.95m	Modern backfill of former stream channel [003]
003	Footings	Cut for channel redirected and culverted when Washdyke House built	1.25m	Modern channel
004	Footings	Plastic mid-greyish brown silty clay	0.46m>	Natural
005	Footings	Plastic mid-greyish yellowish brown sandy clay	0.10m	Natural
006	Footings	Plastic/ Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay subsoil	0.13m	Natural
007	Footings	Plastic/ friable dark greyish brown sandy clay	0.30m	Subsoil
008	Footings	Loose dark greyish brown clayey sand	0.15m	Topsoil
009	Footings	Cut for former channel	0.51m	Undated channel
010	Footings	Sandstone slab channel base	0.12m	Slab surface
011	Footings	Friable buff yellowish greyish brown sandy silt clay	0.55m	Deposit
012	Footings	Plastic friable dark greyish brown sandy silt clay	0.33m	Deposit

APPENDIX 3

GLOSSARY

Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.
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, <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.
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 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 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxo-Norman	Pertaining to the period either side of the Norman Conquest of 1066, dating from about 1000-1100 AD.

Appendix 4

The archive consists of:

12	Context records
4	Permatrace drawing sheets
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Daily record sheets

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: LCNCC: 2007.130

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: WHOL07

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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