
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
ON LAND AT
WILLINGTON ROAD/CHURCH LANE,
KIRTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(KIRW 09)**

Work Undertaken For
Lindum Construction

October 2010

Report Compiled by
Mark Peachey BA (Hons)

Planning Application Ref: B/09/00167/FUL
National Grid Reference: TF 303 385
The Collection Accession No: 2009.168
OASIS ID No: archaeol1-84076

Report No: **97/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring on Land at Willington Road/Church Lane, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KIRW 09)

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisors	Andrew Failes, Chris Moulis, Mark Peachey
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
CAD Illustration	Mark Peachey
Photographic Reproduction	Mark Peachey
Post-excavation Analyst	Mark Peachey

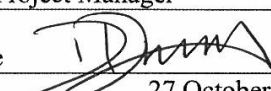
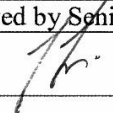
Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
Dale Trimble 	 Tom Lane
Date: 27 October 2010	Date: 27 October 2010

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.1	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF	1
2.2	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
2.3	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	1
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING	1
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
4.	METHODS	2
5.	RESULTS	3
6.	DISCUSSION	4
7.	CONCLUSION	4
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
9.	PERSONNEL	4
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	5
11.	ABBREVIATIONS	5

Appendices

1. Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
2. Context summary
3. The Finds *by Alex Beeby, Anne Boyle, Paul Cope-Faulkner and Gary Taylor*
4. Glossary
5. The Archive

List of Figures

- Figure 1 General location plan
- Figure 2 Site location plan
- Figure 3 Trench Location Plan
- Figure 4 Sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 General view of site looking south
- Plate 2 Section 2 showing deposits in northeast part of site
- Plate 3 General view of southeast stripped area looking north
- Plate 4 Early 20th century pits [024] and [026] looking east
- Plate 5 Machining of footings of Plots 18-20 looking west
- Plate 6 Section 11, Plot 22 looking north

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Willington Road/Church Lane, Kirton because the site was archaeologically sensitive, located near the historic core of the village, close to the 12th century church. A previous archaeological evaluation of the current development area recorded ditches of 9th- 10th century Late Saxon date towards the south end of the site (Kitch 2005).

The watching brief revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits cut by 19th and early 20th century pits. A brick soakaway for the former government offices was also revealed.

The groundworks were generally not of sufficient depth to disturb any earlier remains.

Residual pottery of medieval date was recovered, along with pottery of late post medieval to early modern date, post medieval CBM, clay pipes, animal bone and early modern glass and slate.

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 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services (APS) was commissioned by Lindum Construction to undertake an

archaeological watching brief during groundworks for 41 dwellings on land at Willington Road/Church Lane, Kirton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief was required to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the planning permission (B/09/00167/FUL) by Boston Borough Council. The work was undertaken in accordance with a specification designed by APS and approved by the Boston Borough Community Archaeologist. The watching brief was undertaken between 13th April and 14th May 2010.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirton is located 4km south of Boston in the fenland of south Lincolnshire, (Fig. 1). The site is located close to the village centre, 100m west of the church on the corner of Willington Road and Church Lane centred on national grid reference TF 303 385 (Fig 2).

The site lies on the crest of a very slight rise above the surrounding area at 5m OD. Soils at the site are alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There is little evidence for prehistoric remains in the Kirton area as the land surface is now buried by later alluvium. However, a Neolithic polished greenstone axe has been found within the parish, although this may be an import.

Evidence for Romano-British activity is limited to a spread of artefacts from this period found on the northwest edge of the village, along Willington Road. It is possible that this represents the location of a settlement site.

Late Saxon activity has been identified within Kirton adjacent to the church and also along Willington Road. A Late Saxon farmyard adjacent to a creek or pond was

identified immediately northeast of the church (Cope-Faulkner 1996) and a possible Saxon pit was identified immediately to the south of the current development site (Hambly 2000).

Kirton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. The village name is recorded as *Chirchetune* and is derived from the Old English words 'cirice' (a church) and 'tun' (a village), although at some point between 1096 and 1155-6 *cirice* was replaced by the Old Norse *Kirkja* (Cameron 1998). The Domesday Survey records that the land was held by Count Alan and Guy of Craon and contained a church, two salt-pans and 84 acres of meadow (Foster and Longley 1976).

The parish church, dedicated to SS Peter and Paul, lies in the centre of the village and has elements that date from the 12th century (Beecham *et al.* 1990). Located outside the village were three sizable houses of medieval date, Bozon Hall, Littlebury Hall and Orme Hall, all now demolished. Medieval and later pottery and coins associated with Orme Hall have been recovered at the northwestern edge of the town and medieval finds were recovered during a watching brief in the area (Cope-Faulkner 1994).

A watching brief 100m to the southeast at 10 Willington Road revealed a sequence of medieval occupation deposits of 13th-15th century date interrupted by silts from three separate flooding events. A post-medieval pit and a beam slot, undated but probably post-medieval, were also revealed (Peachey and Kendall 2009).

Later medieval and post-medieval activity, in the form of pits and a hearth, was recorded at 17 High Street, 200m east of the current site. Silt deposits indicated post-medieval flooding, which appeared to have restricted activity at the site until the 19th century (Cope-Faulkner 1996). An evaluation 300m north of the site

identified numerous medieval features fronting onto Willington Road, some suggesting occupation (JSAC 2000). However, an evaluation immediately south of this revealed only post-medieval remains (Cope-Faulkner 2002b).

Post-medieval artefact and structural remains have also been found immediately to the south of the current site (Cope-Faulkner 2002a).

Archaeological evaluation of the current development area undertaken during 2005 recorded three ditches of 9th- 10th century Late Saxon date at the south end of the site. Environmental samples from Late Saxon features contained material indicative of crop processing and domestic hearth waste, suggesting the close proximity of agricultural activities and occupation (Kitch 2005).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

The objectives were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered, and as far as practicable, to recover dating evidence from the features and to establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4. METHODS

The site was topsoil stripped in stages by mechanical excavator to depths required by the development. This work was monitored in the northeastern and southern parts of the site along with a sewer trench on the line of the new road and the footings in the southwest quarter of the site. The southern half of the site was thought to be the most archaeologically

sensitive. The northwest quarter of the site was not monitored. Following excavation, representative sides of the footings were cleaned and recorded. 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 scales 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 (Fig 3)

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

The earliest deposits revealed on the site were probably alluvial. In Plots 18-22 in the southwest corner, in the bottom of the deepest footings on the site, was at least 5mm thick firm mid reddish brown silty clay with grey mottles (034) (Fig 4, Sections 10, 11, Plates 5, 6). This was overlain by 1m thick dark reddish brown clayey silt alluvium (033) while in Plots 26-29 was a darker brown clayey silt (032) (Fig 4, Section 9) alluvium, at least 0.35m thick. In the stripped area in the southeastern part of the site this alluvial layer (029) (Fig 4, Section 7) was mid brown in colour and at least 0.4m thick. In the northeastern part of the site the alluvium was at least 0.18m thick (017) (Fig 4, Section 4) and at least 0.37m thick (031) where recorded in Plots 23-25 (Fig 4, Section 8). In the sewer trench on the

line of the new road running north-south through the site the alluvium was at least 0.25m thick mid to dark brown silt (003) (Fig 4, Section 1).

There were three probable alluvial layers recorded in the section of the stripped area in the northeast edge of the site (Fig 4, Section 2, Plate 2). At least 0.05m thick light brown, with bluish grey mottles, slightly clayey silt (011) was overlain by 0.05m thick light brown silt (010) above which was 0.13m thick light brown silt (009).

During monitoring of the excavation of a manhole in the sewer trench, dark grey silt (013) (located on Fig 3) was completely removed by the machine. The loose spoil contained a single sherd of 12th-14th century pottery and, while effectively unstratified, this may have been the fill of a small feature.

In the southeastern stripped area alluvium (029) was cut by three pits (Fig 3, Plate 3). Pit [028] was sub-rectangular with rounded corners, measured 1.7m by 1.4m and was filled with dark brown clayey silt (027) which contained early to mid 19th century pottery, CBM and animal bone. A short distance to the south, pit [024] (Plate 4) was sub-rectangular, measured 1.35m by 1.2m and was filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (023) which contained 19th to early 20th century pottery and glass. Pit [026] (Plate 4) was rectangular, measured 2m by 1.3m and was filled with dark greyish brown clayey silt (025) which also contained 19th and early 20th century pottery, CBM, glass and roofing slate. Due to their clearly modern date, all three pits were excavated just enough to determine that they were vertical sided.

A subsoil layer was not present in the southeastern part of the site (Fig 4, Section 7) but was revealed across the northeastern area over which the adjacent government buildings formerly extended. Dark brown silt with occasional brick fragments (002)

(Fig 4, Section 1), dark brown silt (008) (Fig 4, Section 2) which contained a residual sherd of 11th-12th century pottery and animal bone, dark brown clayey silt (015) (Fig 4, Section 3), dark brown silt with occasional CBM flecks (016), mid brown clayey silt (019) (Fig 4, Section 5) which contained animal bone and dark brown clayey silt (022), which was dated to the early 20th century, were all probably part of the same general levelling layer. This was cut by a domed modern brick soakaway (018) which measured 1.9m in its internal diameter and was filled with brick rubble (located on Fig 3).

This was overlain by topsoil and modern yard surface layers.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest deposits on the site were alluvial, with the earliest being firm mid reddish brown silty clay with grey mottles revealed in the Plots 18-22 footings. This was overlain by further alluvial layers. There are documentary records of extensive flooding around The Wash in the medieval period and similar flood layers, probably dating to the 14th century, have been identified in Kirton previously (APS 1994).

No Late Saxon features, as revealed towards the south end of the site on the evaluation, were encountered. These were sealed beneath around 0.5m of alluvium and most of the footings on the site did not extend to this depth. Only in the 1m deep footings of Plots 18-22, in the southwest of the site, might features of this date have been disturbed but none were revealed, the Saxon features having been just north and east of this area.

The earliest feature cutting the alluvium was a pit of early to mid nineteenth century date. Two pits of early 20th century date and a brick soakaway and subsoil of probable similar date were also recorded.

The pits had probably been dug by the occupants of properties fronting Willington Road.

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on groundworks on land at Willington Road/Church Lane, Kirton, Lincolnshire as the site lay in an archaeologically sensitive area.

The watching brief revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits cut by 19th and early 20th century pits. A brick soakaway for the former government offices was also revealed.

It appears that the groundworks were generally not of sufficient depth to disturb the Late Saxon remains recorded during the evaluation. Where the footings were deep enough, in the southwest of the site, no features were exposed.

Residual pottery of medieval date was recovered, along with pottery of late post medieval to early modern date, post medieval CBM, clay pipes, animal bone and early modern glass and slate.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance Lindum Construction who commissioned this investigation. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the Boston Planning Archaeologist, kindly permitted access to the relevant parish archaeological files maintained by the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
Site Supervisors: Andrew Failes, Chris

Moulis, Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Mark Peachey
 CAD Illustration: Mark Peachey
 Post-excavation analysis: Mark Peachey

Hodge, C.A.H., Burton R.G.O., Corbett, W.M., Evans, R. and Seale, R.S., 1984 *Soils and their Use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Project Services, 1994 *Archaeological Evaluation on land at The Depot, 16-18 Station Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire*, unpublished APS report **38/94**

Beecham, J., Lawrence, J., & Wander, H (Eds), 1990 *Kirton-in-Holland*, The Kirton Book Group.

Cameron, K, 1998 *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series Vol. **1**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1994 *Archaeological Watching Brief of a Development at Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire* Unpublished APS report **44/94**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 1996 *Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to 17 High Street, Kirton, Lincolnshire* Unpublished APS report. **51/96**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2002a *Archaeological Watching Brief of development at the Old Bakehouse, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KOB01)*, unpublished APS report no. **7/02**

Cope-Faulkner, P., 2002b *Archaeological Evaluation on land at Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KWR 02)* Unpublished APS report no. **212/02**

Foster, CW and Longley, T (eds), 1976 *The Lincolnshire Domesday and Lindsey Survey*, The Lincoln Record Society **19**

Hambly, J., 2000 *Archaeological Evaluation of land off Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire* Unpublished APS report **31/00**

JSAC, 2000 *An Archaeological Evaluation of land off Willington Road, Kirton, Boston* Unpublished report

Kitch, J., 2005, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Church Lane/Willington Road, Kirton, Boston*. Pre-Construct Archaeology

Peachey, M., and Kendall, R., *Archaeological Watching Brief at 10, Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire (WROK 09)* Unpublished APS Report No. **126/09**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

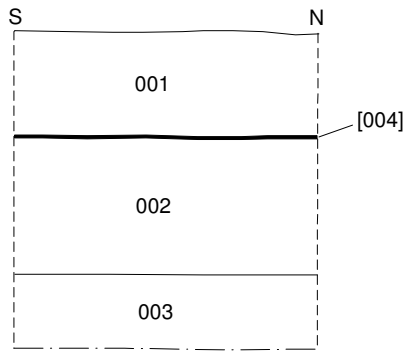
APS Archaeological Project Services
 IfA Institute for Archaeologists
 JSAC John Samuels Archaeological Consultants
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)



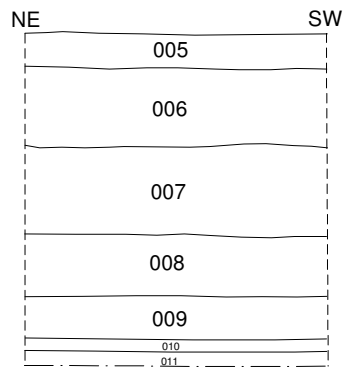
Figure 1: General Location Plan



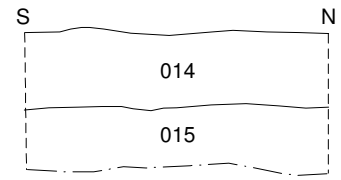
Figure 3. Trench Location Plan.



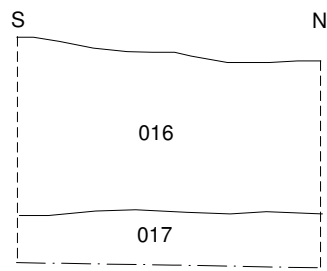
Section 1



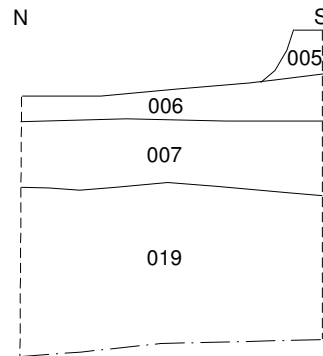
Section 2



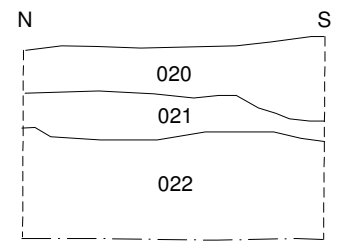
Section 3



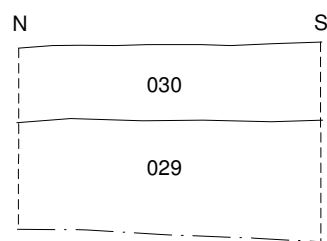
Section 4



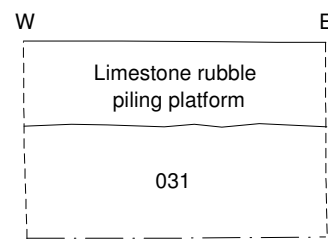
Section 5



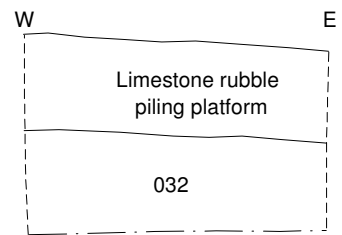
Section 6



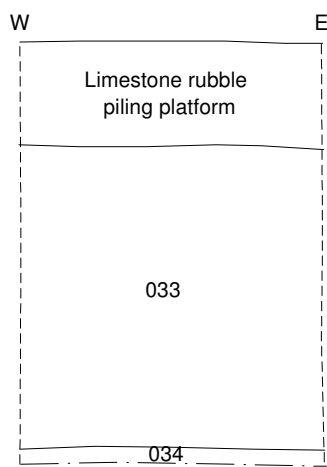
Section 7



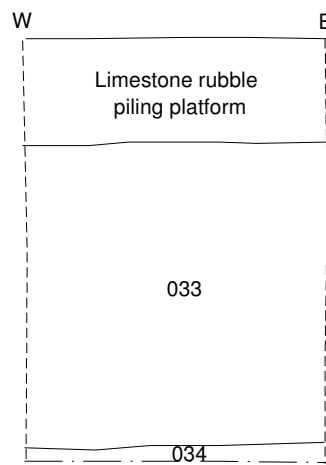
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Section 11



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Kirton Willington Rd/Church Lane

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: MJP

Report No: 97/10

Figure 4. Sections



Plate 1. General view of site looking south



Plate 2. Section 2 showing deposits in northeast part of site



Plate 3. General view of southeast stripped area looking north



Plate 4. Early 20th century pits [024] and [026] looking east



Plate 5. Machining of footings of Plots 18-20 looking west



Plate 6. Section 11, Plot 22 looking north

**Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AT WILLINGTON ROAD\CHURCH LANE, KIRTON, LINCOLNSHIRE**

PREPARED FOR LINDUM CONSTRUCTION

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

NOVEMBER 2009

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *archaeological monitoring is required during development of land of Willington Road\Church Lane, Kirton, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive, located in the historic core of the and opposite the 12th century church. Evidence of Late Saxon and medieval settlement has previously been found close by.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of development groundwork and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological monitoring during development at Willington Road\Church Lane, Kirton, 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 Kirton is located 6km southwest of Boston in the administrative district of Boston Borough, Lincolnshire. The site is located in the village centre, immediately west of the church and southeast of the junction of Church Lane and Willington Road at NGR: 530321 338552.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (B/09/00167/Ful) for the construction of 41 dwellings has been granted by Boston Borough Council with conditions for archaeological monitoring.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The site is at the crest of a very slight rise above the surrounding area at 5m OD. Soils at the site are alluvial gleys of the Tanvats Association developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 319).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The development site is in the historic core of Kirton, immediately west of the 12th century parish church. Previous investigations just to the west have revealed agricultural remains of post-medieval date and a pit of probable Saxon or medieval date containing charred grain (Archaeological Project Services 2000). Post-medieval artefact and structural remains have also been found immediately to the south of the current site (Archaeological Project Services 2002). Settlement evidence of Late Saxon and medieval date has been revealed at various locations close to the centre of Kirton, particularly on nearby Station Road and High Street.

- 6.2 Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site undertaken during 2005 recorded ditches of 9th – 10th century Late Saxon date over the south end of the site (Kitch , 2005). Environmental samples from dated Late Saxon features contained material indicative of crop processing and domestic hearth waste, suggesting the close proximity of agricultural activities and occupation.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret the deposits and any archaeological features exposed during the development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation 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 investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for 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 monitoring will be undertaken during the groundworks 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 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

POST-EXCAVATION9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation 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 investigation will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
- 9.3.2.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.3 Description of the topography of the site.
 - 9.3.2.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
 - 9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
 - 9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
 - 9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
 - 9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
 - 9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
 - 9.3.2.11 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 Boston Planning Archaeologist; Boston Borough Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

- 11.1 The documentation and records generated during the monitoring 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 Boston Planning Archaeologist. 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.
- 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 monitoring 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 investigations of this type 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.

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 Pottery Analysis	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln Prehistoric – D Trimble, APS/ Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman – A Boyle, APS/B Precious, Independent Specialist Post-Roman -A Boyle, APS
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Indep. Specialist/G Taylor, APS
Animal Bones	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis Human Remains Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist Dr 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**

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 Archaeological Evaluation of land off Willington Road, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KWR00), unpublished APS report no. 31/00

Archaeological Project Services, 2000 Archaeological Watching Brief of development at the Old Bakehouse, Kirton, Lincolnshire (KOB00), unpublished APS report no. 7/02

Kitch, J., 2005, Archaeological Evaluation Report: Church Lane/Willington Road, Kirton, Boston. Pre-Construct Archaeology

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

Specification: Version 1, 02-07-09

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Brick rubble hardcore, 0.33m thick	Road foundation	Modern
002	Quite soft dark brown silt with occasional small brick frags, 0.45m thick	Subsoil	
003	Quite soft mid to dark brown, with rusty mottles, silt, at least 0.25m thick	Alluvial silt	
004	Modern excavation, road strip 0.35m thick	Cut for road	Modern
005	Tarmac 0.11m thick	Car park surface of adjoining property	Modern
006	Compact light yellow limestone rubble 0.27m thick	Make-up for surface	Modern
007	Moderately firm dark grey silt with occasional CBM and coal frags, 0.28m thick	Layer-possibly former topsoil	Modern
008	Quite soft dark brown silt 0.2m thick	Subsoil	
009	Quite soft light brown silt 0.13m thick	Layer	
010	Quite soft, mainly light brown silt with mid to dark grey mottles, 0.05m thick	Layer	
011	Firm mainly light brown, with soft bluish grey mottles, slightly clayey silt, at least 0.05m thick	Alluvial silt	
012	Unstratified finds	Finds	
013	Soft dark grey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill removed by machine	12 th -14 th C
014	Compacted mid yellowish grey sand and gravel with brick frags, 0.25m thick	Levelling for current construction	Modern
015	Firm dark brown slightly clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks/occasional bone, at least 0.22m thick	Subsoil	
016	Firm dark brown silt with frequent roots, occasional CBM flecks, charcoal, up to 0.6m thick	Subsoil	
017	Firm mid brown silt, at least 0.18m thick	Alluvium	
018	Domed red brick structure filled with brick rubble, 1.9m diameter, at least 1.3m deep	Soakaway	
019	Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional angular pebbles, at least 0.55m thick	Subsoil	
020	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular and rounded pebbles, quite rooty from nearby tree, up to 0.25m thick	Topsoil in NE corner strip of site	
021	Loose light yellow limestone rubble up to 0.16m thick, similar to (006)	Dump of limestone rubble	
022	Friable dark brown clayey silt with rare small rounded pebbles, at least 0.35m thick	Subsoil	20 th C
023	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent clinker, ashy material, brick frags, not excavated	Fill of [024]	Early 20 th C
024	Sub-rectangular cut, 1.35m x 1.2m, excavated just enough to show vertical sided	Cut of pit	Early 20 th C
025	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent ash, clinker, occasional brick frags, not excavated	Fill of [026]	Early 20 th C
026	Rectangular cut 2m x 1.3m, excavated just enough to show vertical sided	Cut of pit	Early 20 th C
027	Loose to friable dark brown clayey silt with frequent brick frags and clinker, not excavated	Fill of [028]	19 th C
028	Sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, 1.7m long, 1.4m wide, excavated just enough to show vertical sided	Cut of pit	19 th C
029	Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional angular pebbles, at least 0.4m thick, same as (019)	Subsoil, probably alluvium	
030	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular and rounded pebbles, 0.25m thick, same as (020)	Topsoil in SE corner plot	Late 19 th -20 th C
031	Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional angular pebbles, at least 0.37m thick, same as (029)	Subsoil, plots 23-25, probably alluvium	
032	Friable dark brown clayey silt with occasional angular pebbles, at least 0.35m thick	Subsoil, plots 26-29, probably alluvium	
033	Friable dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional angular pebbles, 1m thick, a bit redder than (032)	Subsoil, plots 18-22, probably alluvium	
034	Firm mid reddish brown, with grey mottles, silty clay, at least 0.05m thick	Alluvium	

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby and Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 69 sherds from 37 vessels, weighing 1523 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the late Saxon/early medieval to the early modern period.

Condition

The material is fragmentary but relatively fresh. A piece of medieval Toynton ware (TOY) and a two sherds of post medieval Black Ware (BL) seem to have a fuel ash deposit adhered, suggesting exposure to extreme heat. A single fragment of South Lincolnshire Shell and Quartz (SLSQ) is sooted suggesting use over a hearth or fire, and leached internally possibly an indicator that the vessel was used to hold acidic contents.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Late Saxon to Early Medieval	ST	Stamford Ware	970	1200	1	1	5
Medieval	SLSQ	South Lincolnshire Shell and Quartz (generic)	1200	1500	1	1	13
	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1500	2	2	35
Post Medieval to Early Modern	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1850	2	1	224
	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	3	1	29
	PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	1	1	20
Early Modern	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)	1680	1850	1	1	39
	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	4	2	61
	ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	3	1	59
	MAJO	English Majolica	1850	1900	4	2	72
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	18	9	521
	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	28	13	440
Total					68	35	1518

Provenance

Subsoils (008) and (022) and possible buried topsoil (007) produced material, as did topsoil (030). In addition, four pits including [024], [026], [028] and fill (013), within a further pit which was largely machined away before recording, all yielded pottery.

Range

Late Saxon/Medieval

There were four sherds within this group, including a single sherd of Stamford ware (ST), a fragment of South Lincolnshire shell and quartz (SLSQ) and two pieces of medieval Toynton ware. The Stamford and Toynton types are very common in this area and provide little information about the site, especially as they were retrieved from subsoil deposits. The fabric SLSQ is a recently recognised coarse type, most probably a local product. This vessel, a jar, is handmade.

Post Medieval/Early Modern

There is a range of post medieval early modern ceramics most of which are standard, widely distributed, mass produced varieties. A jar or bowl in black ware (BL) has what appears to be slag inclusions; this is unusual for a vessel of this type.

Potential

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage. There is limited potential for further work although the presence of medieval material should be noted in case of any further work on the site.

Summary

A small assemblage was recovered during the watching brief at KIRW09. This contains four medieval sherds as well as a substantial number of pieces dating to the post medieval and early modern period.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. A total of three fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 610 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2 below.

Condition

The pieces are relatively fragmentary but the breaks are fairly fresh. One brick has a clinkered surface indicating exposure to a very high heat. A single brick has mortar adhered to multiple surfaces and the other has white salt surfacing.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
025	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Calcareous	1	368	Overhang from Mould; handmade; clinkered end; fenland brick; mortared surfaces; 55mm thick	18th-19th
027	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Calcareous	1	211	Corner; 73mm thick; handmade; salt surfaces	18th-19th
027	MODDRAIN?	Modern Drainage Pipe?		1	31	Land drain; flake; ID? Poss part of PANT	18th-19th

Provenance

Material was retrieved from two pits, [026] and [028].

Range

There are two bricks, both of which are hand made. Both are in a calcareous oxidised fabric characteristic of fenland type bricks. There is also single piece of probable ceramic drainage pipe.

Potential

There is little potential for further work. The material should be kept as part of the site archive.

Summary

Three pieces of early modern ceramic building material were recovered during the watching brief.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 6 (93g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bone was collected from subsoil (008 and 019) and the fill of a pit (027).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
008	large mammal	vertebra	1	28	
019	medium mammal pig	rib	3	26	all join
		canine	1	2	
027	cattle	radius	1	37	

Summary

As a small collection the assemblage has limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Four pieces of glass weighing a total of 48g were recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
022	Very dark green bottle	1	24	20 th century
023	Colourless bottle	2	17	Early 20 th century
025	Very dark green bottle	1	7	20 th century

Provenance

Glass was recovered from subsoil (022) and pit fills (023) and (025).

Range

Only fragments of bottles were recovered and all are probably 20th century in date.

Potential

As early modern material the glass is of limited potential except as dating evidence.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition and presents no problems for long-term storage.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipe

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
012	1					1	12	Lincolnshire type A bowl	1640-60
030	1					1	1	Stem only, slightly flattened	17 th century
Totals	2					2	13		

Provenance

The pipes were recovered from topsoil (030) and as an unstratified find (012). They are probably local products, probably from nearby Boston.

Range

A bowl and a stem were found, both of them 17th century.

Potential

Although indicating 17th century activity at the site the clay pipes are of limited potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find, weighing 3g, was recovered.

Condition

The other **artefact is in good condition.**

Results

Table 6, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
025	Stone	Roofing slate	1	3	19 th -20 th century

Provenance

The other find was recovered from pit fill (025).

Range

A single piece of roofing slate was found.

Potential

As an isolated item of early modern date, the piece of slate is of limited potential.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 7 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 7, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
007	14th	
008	M11th-12th	
012	1640-60	Based on 1 clay pipe
013	12th-14th	
022	20 th	
023	Early 20 th	
025	Early 20 th	
027	EM19th	
030	L19th-20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

- ~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>
- ~ 2003, *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at <<http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/section.asp?catId=3155>>
- Darling, M. J., 2004, 'Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery', *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 11, 67-74
- Davey, P. J., 1981, Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 4, 65-88
- Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)
- Slowikowski, A. M., Nenck, 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
- Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
007	TOY	Toynnton Medieval Ware		Bowl	1	1	19		BS	Fuel ash? deposit; spalled	14th

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
007	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware		Jug or Jar	1	1	16		BS		14th
008	ST		Fabric B	Jug	1	1	5		Base	Greeny glaze	M11th-12th
013	SLSQ	South Lincolnshire Shell and Quartz (generic)		Jar	1	1	13		BS	Sooted; leached interior; handmade	12th-14th
030	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish	1	1	31	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Base		L18th-L19th
022	WHITE	Modern whiteware		?	1	1	122	Moulded; Brown lithographic print dec	Base	Pedestal base	19th-E20th
023	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Cup	7	1	82	Over painted purple floral transfer print	Base; BSS	Joining sherds	M19th-20th
025	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Flat	1	1	3		Base	Crazed glaze; stamped "...ORT" and partially unreadable	M19th-E20th
025	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate	4	1	56	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Rim; BSS		L18th-L19th
025	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish	4	2	102	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Rim; BS	Crazed stained glaze; ID?	L18th-L19th
025	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Plate	3	2	14		Base; BSS		M19th-E20th
025	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish	4	1	208	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Rim; bases		L18th-L19th
025	BL	Black-glazed wares		Jar or Bowl	2	1	224		Base; BS	Fuel ash on outer surface; joining; ferruginous slag inclusions?	18th-M19th
025	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate	2	1	18	Overglazed painted dec on black transfer print; Chinoiserie	Bases		19th
025	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Plate	2	1	11	Blue transfer print;	BSS		M19th-20th

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
								chinoiserie			
025	ENPO	English Porcelain		Teapot	3	1	59	Moulded linear decoration	Base; BSS		19th
025	PEARL	Pearlware		Plate	2	2	81	Blue transfer print; chinoiserie	Rim to Base; base		L18th-L19th
025	CREA	Creamware		Dish	1	1	33		Rim		L18-EM19th
025	LERTH	Late Earthenware s		Garden Pot	3	1	29				19th
027	CREA	Creamware		Chamber?	3	1	28		Rims; BS	Small vess	EM19th
030	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Jug?	1	1	10	Black transfer print on rim	Lip		M19th-20th
030	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Plate	3	1	52	Green floral transfer print	Rims; base		M19th-20th
030	PORC	Porcelain		Hollow	1	1	20		Base	Manufacturers stamped crest under base reads "Bavaria"	L19th-20th
030	WHITE			Lid?	1	1	7	Brown transfer print; lustre?	Rim		M19th-20th
030	BS	Brown stoneware (generic)		Jar	1	1	39		Base	Pooled internal glaze; underfired	19th-20th
030	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Cup or Bowl	1	1	9	Blue Lithographic print dec	Rim		L19th-E20th
030	MAJO	English Majolica		Hollow	2	1	37		Base; BS	Blue/Green external glaze - dripped	M19th-L19th
030	MAJO	English Majolica		Hollow	2	1	35	Moulded floral dec	BSS		M19th-L19th
030	PEARL	Pearlware		Dish	1	1	25	Sponge Dec	BS	Spalled glaze	L18th-L19th

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
030	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Plate	4	1	64	Black floral transfer print	Rims; bases		M19th- 20th
030	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Flat	3	1	64	Black floral transfer print	Rim to Base		M19th- 20th
030	WHITE	Modern whiteware		Flat	1	1	5		Base	Basal Stamp reads "S...FE... " and "LONDO.. ".	M19th- 20th

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
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.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Old English	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
Post hole	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.
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.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany and adjacent areas.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Context register sheets
34	Context record sheets
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
9	Daily record sheets
10	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
Danes Terrace
Lincoln
LN2 1LP

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.

The Collection Accession Number:	2009.168
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	KIRW 09
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-84076

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.