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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT BELL HOUSE, 45 CHURCH ROAD,  
TILNEY ALL SAINTS, NORFOLK  
(ENF 125381)**

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Work Undertaken for  
Mrs E Lyden

November 2010

Report Compiled by

Chris Moulis

Planning Application No: (10/00600/F)  
National Grid Reference: TF 5680 1786  
OASIS ID: - archaeol1-89067  
Museum Accession No. 2010.317

APS Report No. **110/10**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**

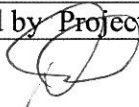
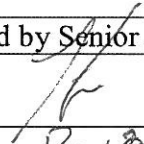




## Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation on land  
At Bell House, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk  
ENF 125381

Project Coordinator	Dale Trimble
Supervisor	Chris Moulis
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
Illustration	Chris Moulis
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth
Post-excavation Analyst	Chris Moulis

Checked by Project Manager	Approved by Senior Archaeologist
 Dale Trimble	 Tom Lane
Date: 13-12-10	Date: 13-12-10



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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Bell House, 45 Church Road, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk.*

*The evaluation was required as the development plot lay within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Tilney All Saints, and near to the medieval church of All Saints.*

*The evaluation revealed two substantial pits, and a small section of a ditch, all of which are probably of medieval date.*

*Finds retrieved comprised sherds of medieval Grimston type pottery, Fenland type brick fragments of late medieval to post medieval type and a small assemblage of animal bone.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as *'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Planning permission (Application No. 10/00600/F) for a single dwelling and detached garage has been granted by Kings Lynn and West Norfolk District Council subject to a condition requiring that an archaeological evaluation is

undertaken to provide Norfolk Historic Environment Service with information regarding the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. This will enable an assessment to be made as to whether further investigations are necessary.

The evaluation was conducted on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2010 in accordance with a specification designed by APS (Appendix 1) and approved by NLA.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Tilney All Saints is located approximately 6km southwest of Kings Lynn, within the administrative district of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk. The site is located on vacant land immediately east of Bell House, and to the south of a track which joins the east side of Church Road between Bell House and Church Row. The National Grid Reference is TF 5680 1786. The site lies approximately 90m south of the medieval parish church of All Saints.

The level of the site rises very gently from the south up to the track on its northern boundary, with ground level at the evaluation trench at around 3.10m OD.

Local soils are of the Blacktoft Association, deep stoneless calcareous silty soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge et al. 1984). The area, in general, is on flat ground at 2m OD.

### 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The place-name Tilney is of Old English derivation and means 'Tila's river or island'. Tilney All Saints is one of several adjacent parishes, some with saints' name suffixes, which are not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 but which probably formed several separate foci in a larger parish. Several concentrations of

Late Saxon pottery to the west of the current village probably indicates that the settlement migrated to assume its current foci during the early medieval period.

Close to the site is the parish church of All Saints which contains Norman, 12th century, elements, which further suggests that the village was in existence in the Late Saxon period. Concentrations of medieval pottery were recorded during the Fenland Survey at locations immediately to the west and north of the current site (Silvester 1988).

A watching brief undertaken close to Church Farm in 1996 recorded a feature associated with medieval pottery (Donald, 1996).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the work was to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the type and date range of archaeological activity that may be present within the site; to determine the likely depth and extent of archaeological activity, the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features that may be present within the site, the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area and also to establish the way in which any archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

### 4. METHODS

A square trench measuring 4m x 4m (Fig. 3) was excavated within the footprint of

the proposed building. A mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket was used to reduce the level of the trench to between 1.10m and 1.20m below ground level. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Features identified at the base of the trench were then further investigated by manual excavation.

Each deposit exposed during the excavation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A full list of contexts appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record, comprising monochrome print and digital images, was compiled. Plans of trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard APS practice.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

### 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed below. The numbers in brackets are the archaeological context numbers assigned in the field.

#### *Trench 1 (Fig 7)*

The earliest deposit identified in the trench was soft, light brown laminated silt, exposed around the southern and eastern edges of the trench (005) (Figure 5, Figure 7). This deposit was at least 1.15m thick, and represented a marine silt deposit.

Along the western side of the trench, and exposed at the base of Section 2, was



another light brown silt deposit (024) (Figure 4). Only a narrow band of this deposit was visible, but it appeared similar to (005), and, again, was likely to be naturally deposited silt.

In Section 1, deposit (003) was identified above this natural silt (024) (Figure 6) and comprised a soft light orange brown silt, mottled with medium brown. Deposit (003) was not laminated, and probably represented disturbance of the upper horizon of (005). (003) varied between 150 and 350mm thick.

Cutting deposit (003), feature (023) was identified at the south-west corner of the trench (Figure 5, Figure 6). Although only partly exposed within the excavated area, (023) appeared to form a 0.55m wide and at least 0.80m long linear feature which joined the southwest corner of feature (019), described below.

Cutting the natural deposits (005) and (026), features (019), (020), and (026) covered most of the area of the base of the trench (Figure 5, Figure 7, Figure 8).

Feature (019) comprised a sub-rectangular pit that measured at least 2.70m by 1.90m in plan, and was up to 0.65m deep. The pit was 0.15m deeper near its southern edge than at its northern edge, adjacent to pit (020). The upper 0.40m of the deposits filling the feature were hand excavated, and the remainder down to the base were investigated by an auger survey. The earliest deposit within the cut was (018), a 0.15m thick deposit of dark grey silt containing occasional fragments of oyster shell. Deposit (017) was also an early fill of (019). This was recorded as greyish medium brown silt, approximately 0.10m thick.

Feature (020) was a similarly sub-rectangular pit, and appeared to cover much of the northern third of the trench, measuring at least 1.5m by 3.5m in plan. As with pit (019), the level of the base was

investigated by auger survey and was established to be approximately 1.10m below the base of the trench. Pit (020) was therefore considerably deeper than (019).

The earliest deposit encountered in (020) was (016), a 0.20m thick mid grey and mid olive silt containing occasional charcoal flecks.

Feature (026), identified in plan and at the base of Section 2 represented a continuation of pit (020) into the western side of the excavation.

The deposits filling (019) and (020) ran continuously across the section between the two features, indicating that both features must have been open at the same time (Figure 8). The deposits rise up in the middle of the section, and thereby correspond to the rise in level of the base of (019) where it meets (020). Deposits filling the pits formed a 0.5m thick alternating sequence of mid brown silt ((008), (010), (012) and (014)) and dark grey ash and silt ((009), (011), (013) and (015)). Five sherds of Grimston Ware pottery of mid 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from deposit (012) and two pieces of Fenland type handmade brick from overlying deposit (008). The dark grey deposits represent fire residue, and along with the animal bone and pottery recovered from deposits (008) and (012) suggest occupation of medieval to late medieval date in the vicinity of the site.

Similar in character to (008) was deposit (004), a sticky mid brown (light orange brown mottles) clayey silt between 0.20m and 0.30m deep (Figure 6, Figure 7). The deposit contained occasional small brick fragments, and occasional charcoal flecks. Again, this deposit seemed to form an upper fill over the large pits exposed in the base of the trench.

Above (004) was (006), a 0.45m thick deposit of compact mid brown clayey silt

containing occasional charcoal flecks (Figure 7). The width observed in section was approximately 0.65m, with a very indistinct interface with deposit (004). (006) was probably another upper fill in the pit cluster represented by (019), (020), and (026).

Sealing all these deposits was a 0.35 to 0.40m thick layer of soft mid-dark brown silt containing moderate brick fragments and moderate charcoal flecks (002) (Figure 6, Figure 7). This deposit formed a subsoil layer over the entire trench.

The most recent deposit encountered was a friable dark brown humic silt deposit, 0.35m thick. This deposit (001) contained moderately common brick and charcoal fragments, and comprised the present topsoil of the site (Figure 6, Figure 7).

## 6. DISCUSSION

A naturally deposited marine silt layer was encountered approximately 0.80m below the existing ground level of the evaluation trench ((005) and (024)).

Above this silt was another light brown silt deposit (003), which probably marks the disturbed upper horizon of the natural silt. Such disturbance is likely to have been caused by trampling, and by animal burrows and roots intruding into the upper surface of (003).

No features or artefacts of pre-historic or Roman date were identified in the evaluation.

Cutting through (003), and exposed over much of the base of the trench were two substantial pit features, (019), (020), and one linear feature (023). Cut (026) marks the continuation of (020) into the western side of the trench. Both of the large sub-rectangular pits appear to have been filled with the same deposits (in particular; (015), (014), (013), (012), (011), (010),

(009), and (008)). This suggests that the features must have been open at the same time.

The original reason for digging these pits is not entirely clear. They may simply represent domestic refuse pits. Alternatively they may have been dug to extract the silt for some purpose now lost.

Deposits recorded within pits (019) and (020) represent fire residue, and along with the animal bone and pottery recovered from deposits (008) and (012) suggest occupation of medieval to late medieval date in the immediate vicinity.

Post-medieval activity on the site was represented by a number of fragments of clay pipe stem recovered from the subsoil deposit (002).

Due to the small quantities of pottery and brick recovered, dating of the deposits is far from conclusive. However, the absence of later material from the stratigraphically early deposits within pits (019) and (020) would suggest a medieval date for these features.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development on land at Bell House, 45 Church Road, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk.

The evaluation revealed two large pits and a short length of a ditch. The exact purpose of this activity remains unclear, although a plausible explanation would be that the pits were for domestic refuse disposal towards the rear of housing plots fronting onto Church Road. Finds from the deposits filling the pits confirm occupation of medieval to post-medieval date in the immediate vicinity.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs E Lyden who commissioned this investigation. The work was co-ordinated by Dale Trimble, who edited this report with Tom Lane.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble  
 Site Supervisor: Chris Moulis  
 Site Assistant: Bryn Leadbetter  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction:  
 CAD Illustration:  
 Post-excavation analysis:

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ekwall, E. 1989 *The Concise Dictionary of English Place Names* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.), Oxford

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**

Silvester. R.J 1988, *The Fenland Project Number 3: Marshland and the Nar Valley, Norfolk*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. **45**

IfA, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*.

Norfolk County Council website: [historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk](http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk)

## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
NHER	Norfolk Heritage Environment Record
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
OS	Ordnance Survey



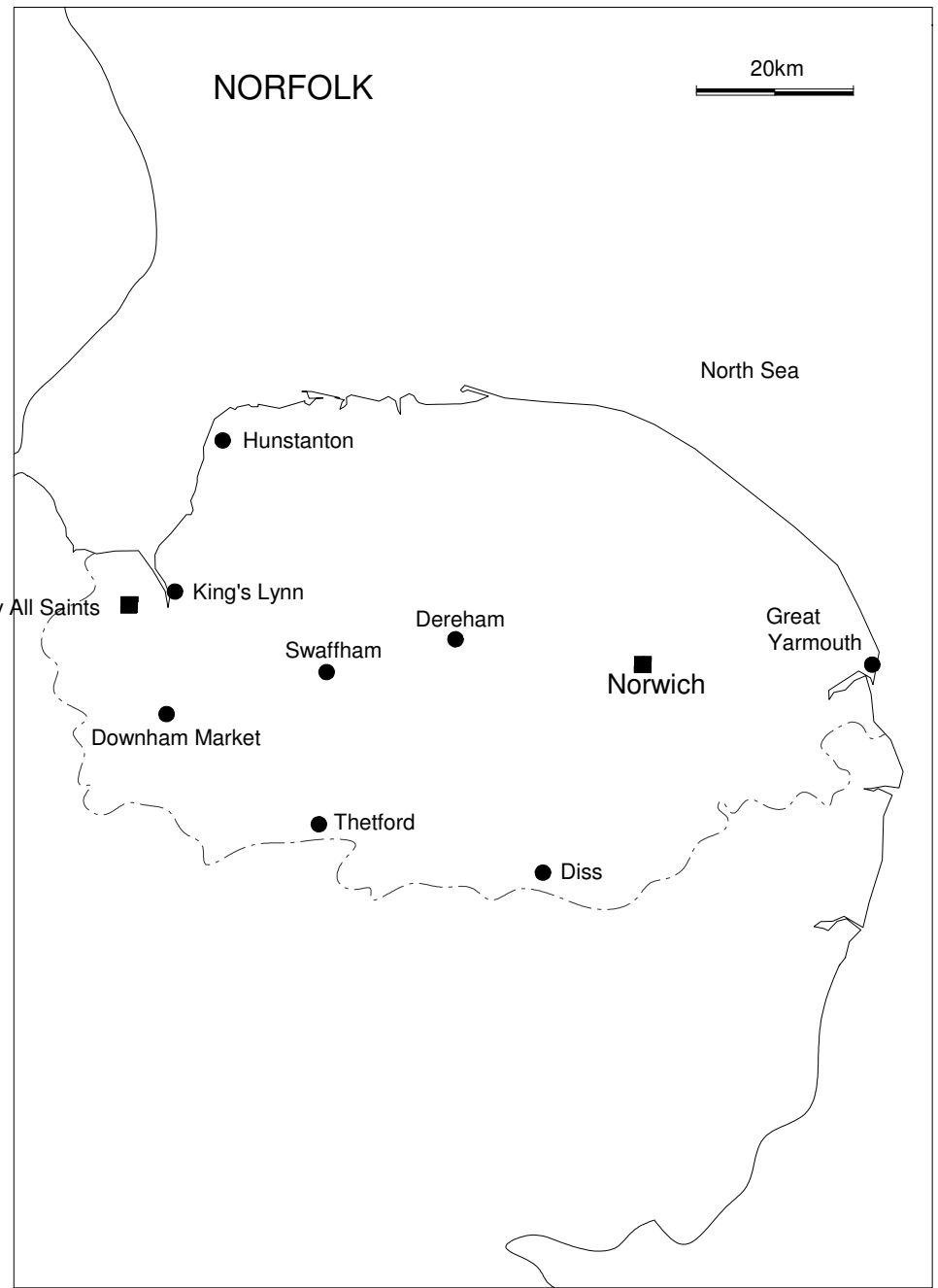


Figure 1 General location Map



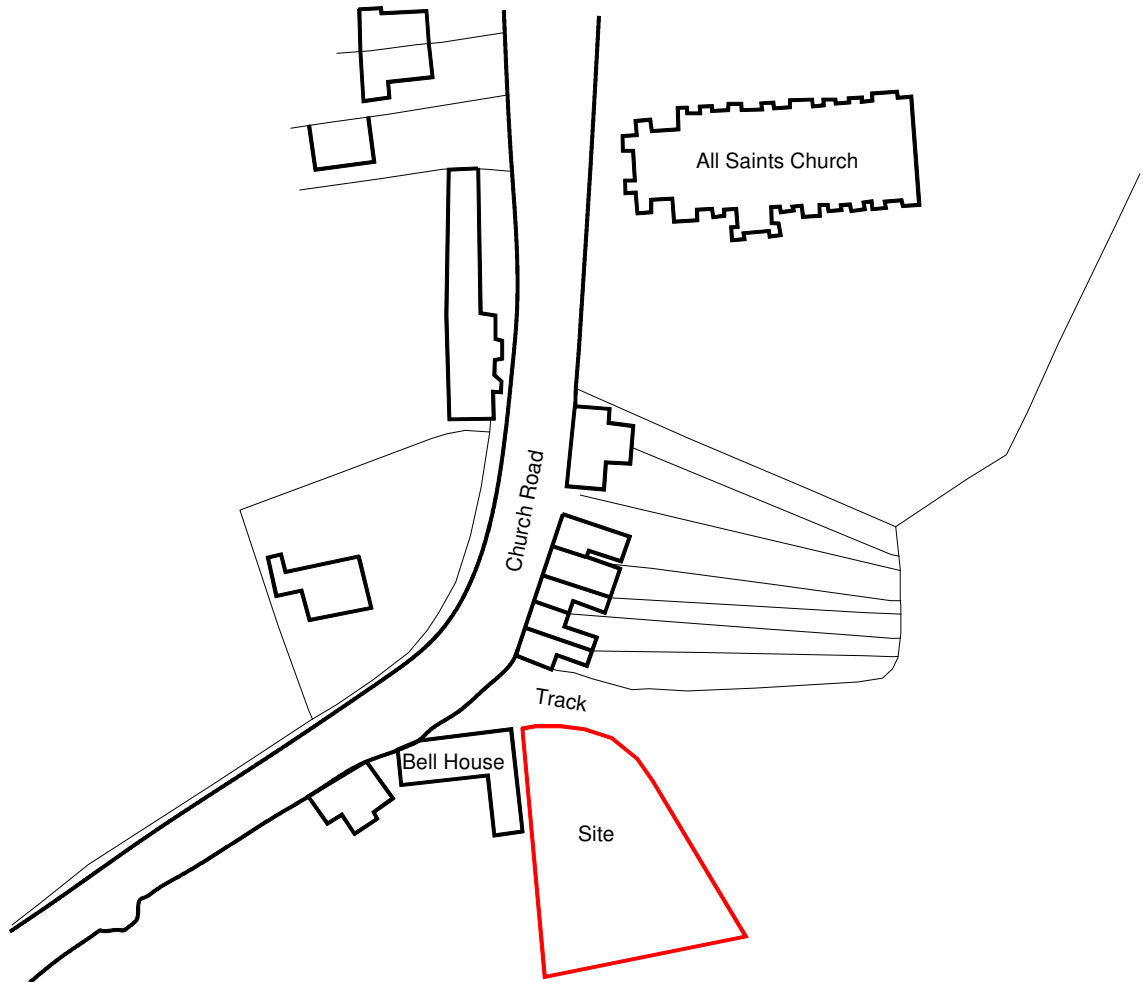








# Site Location Plan




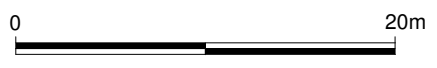
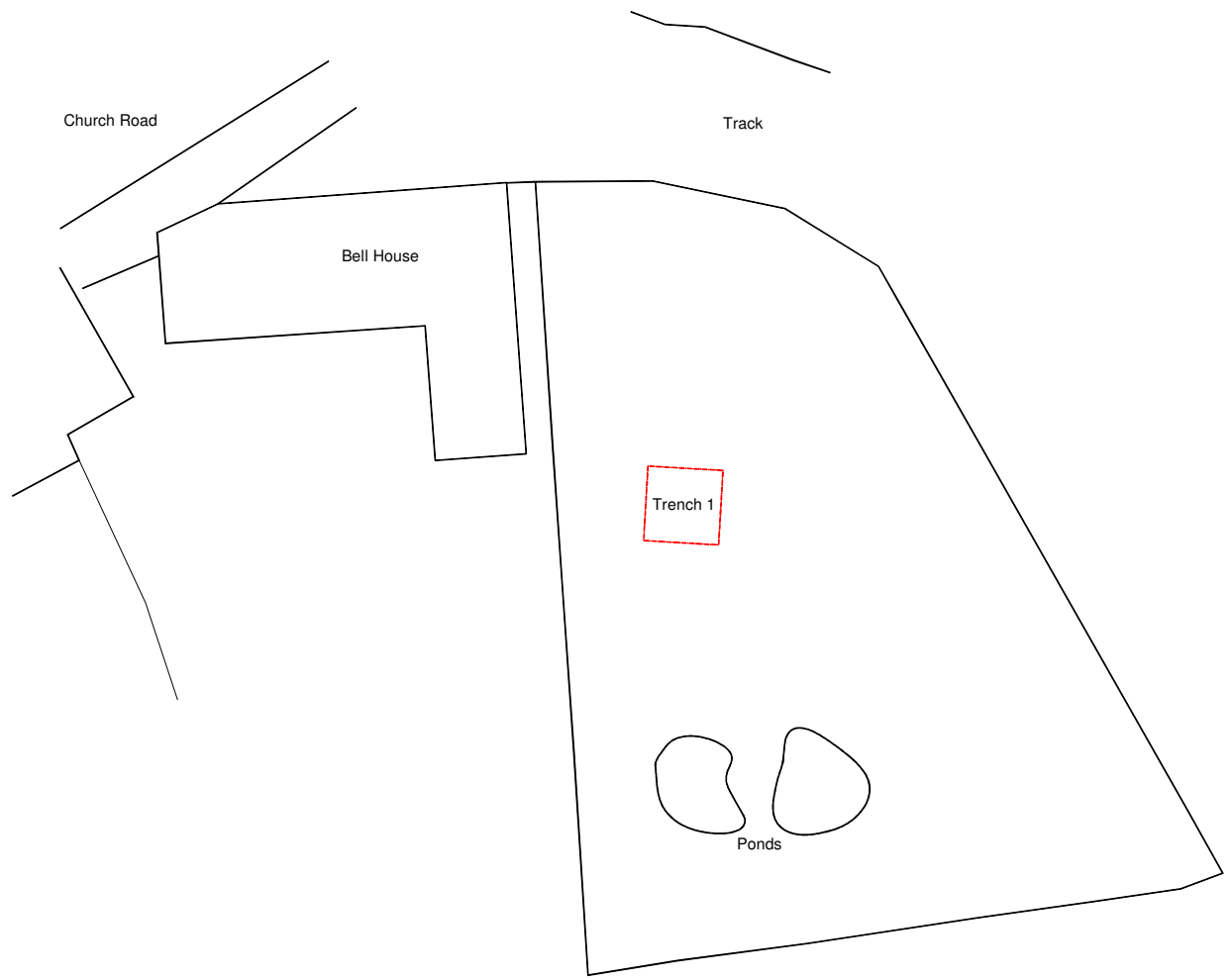
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Figure 3 Site Location





Trench Location Plan




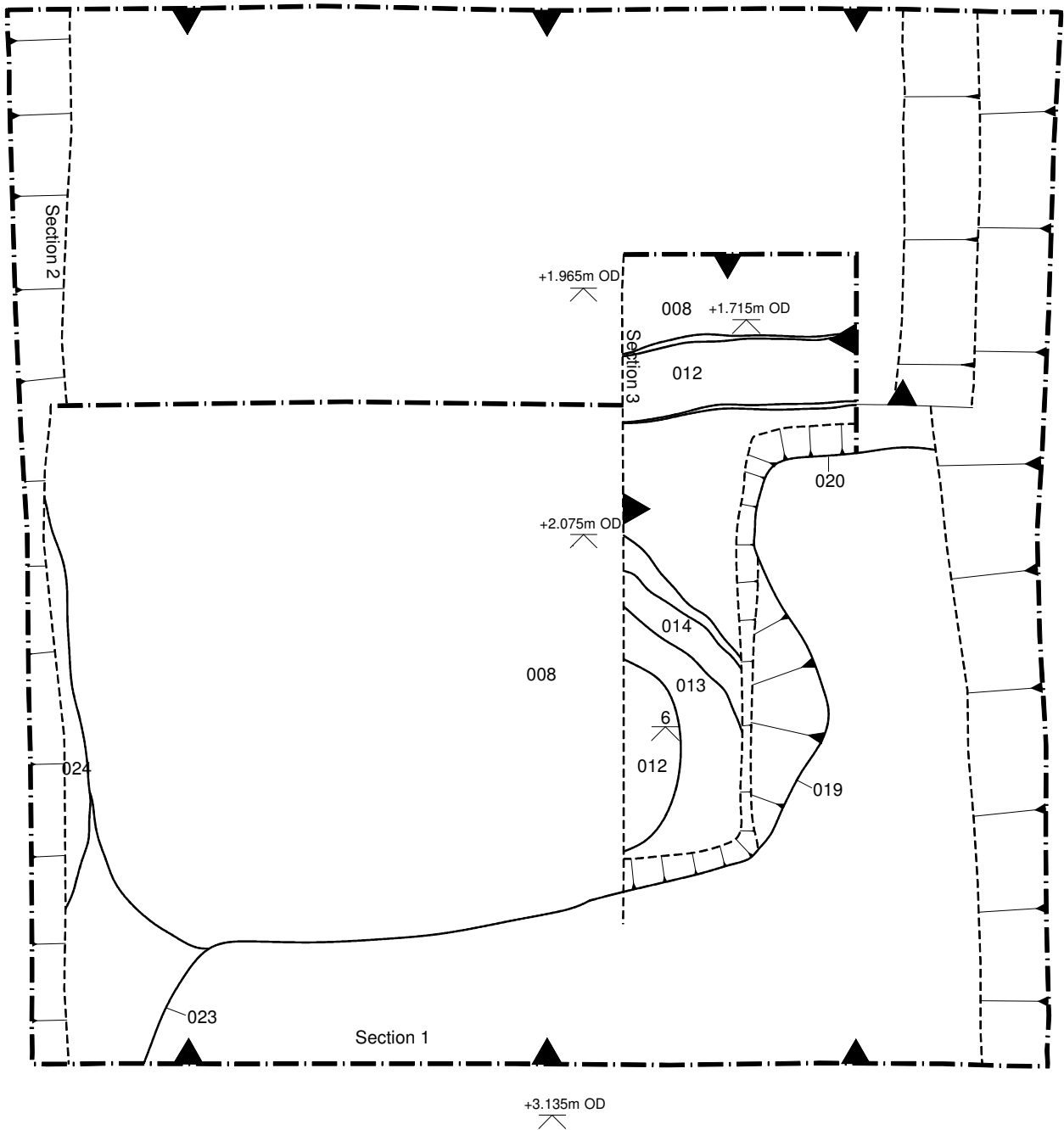
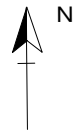
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Project Name: Tilney All Saints 45 Church Road ENF125381	
Scale 1:400	Drawn by: CJM Report No: 110/10

Figure 4 Trench Location






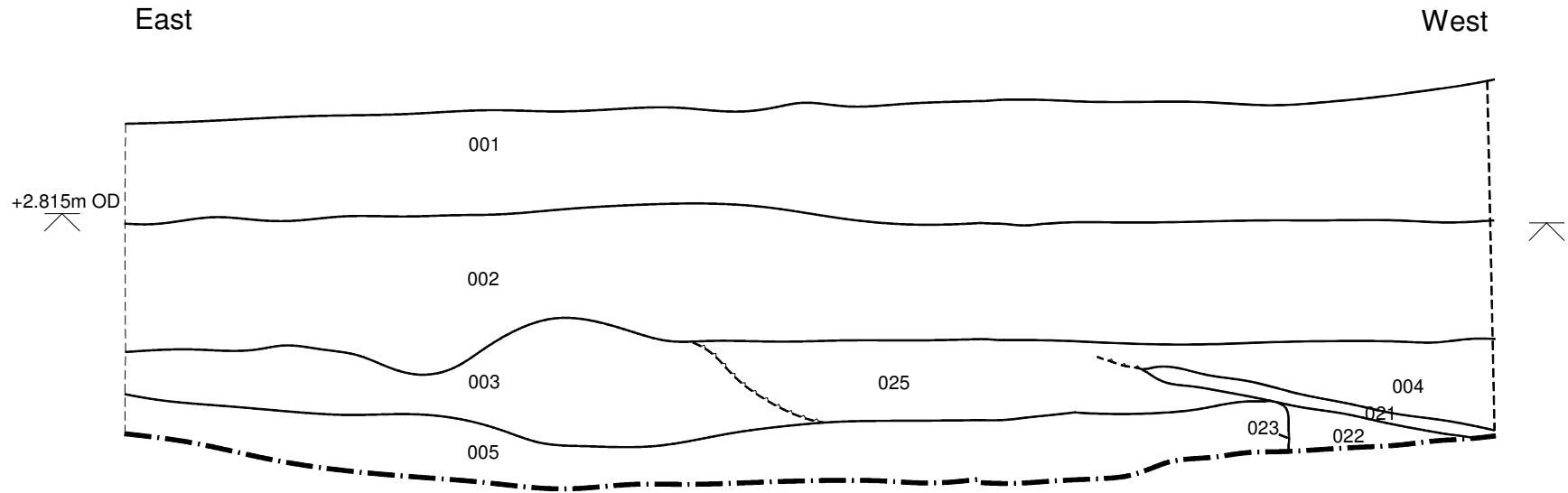
	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>
Project Name: Tilney All Saints 45 Church Road ENF125381	
Scale 1:25	Drawn by: CJM Report No: 110/10

Figure 5 Trench Plan



Section 1. North Facing




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Tilney All Saints 45 Church Road ENF125381		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: CJM	Report No:110 /10

Figure 6 Section 1

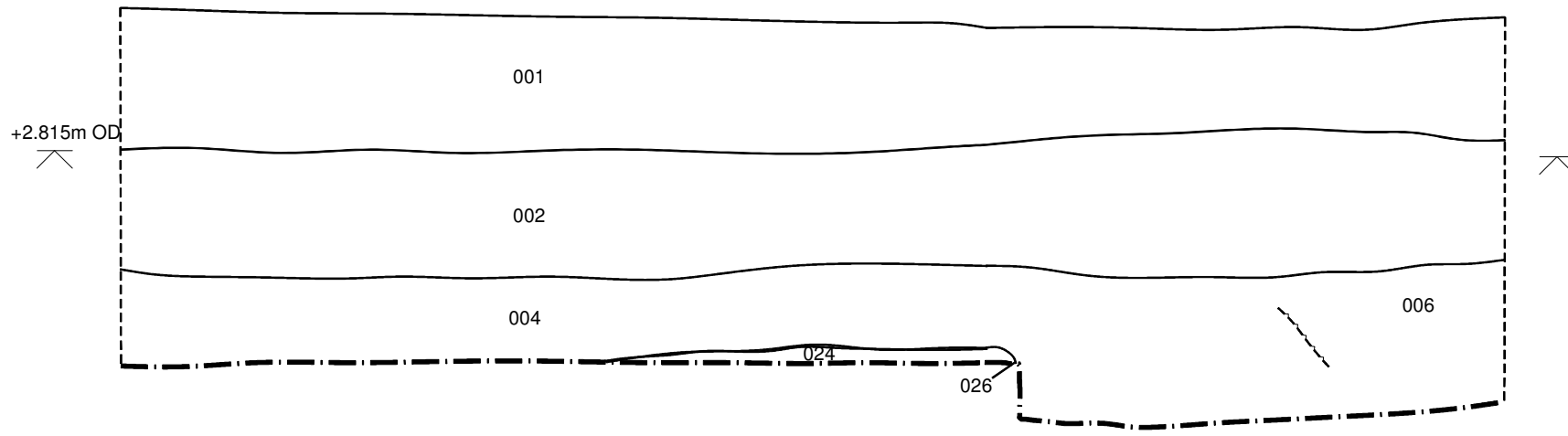




Section 2. East facing

South

North




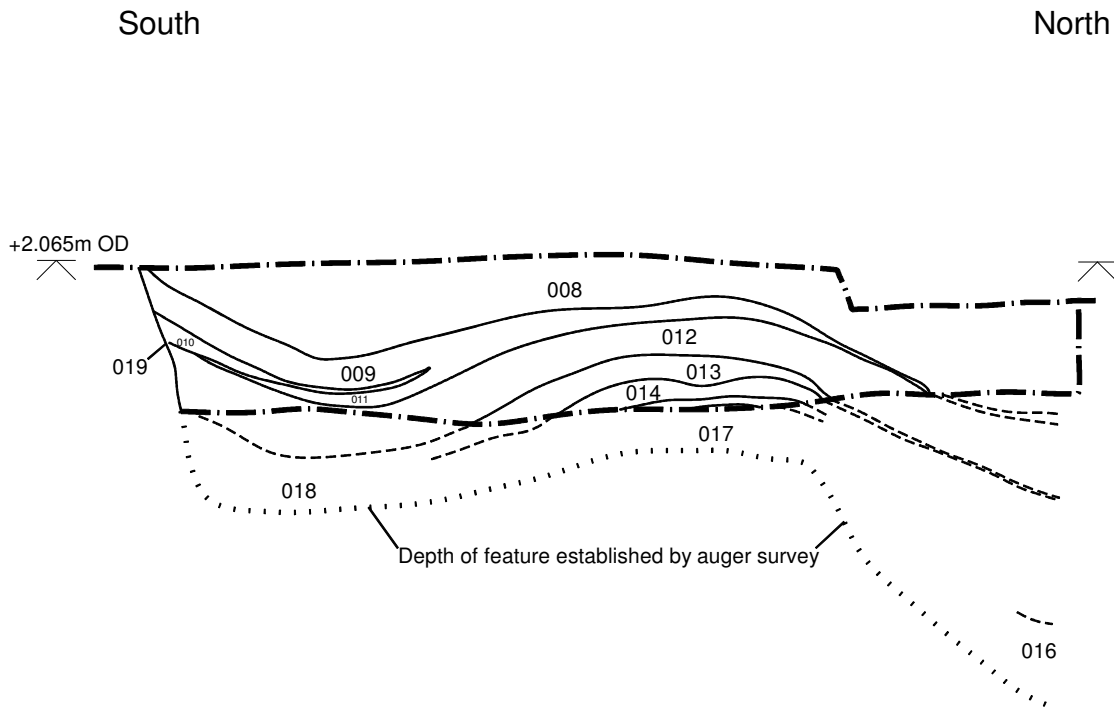
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Project Name: Tilney All Saints 45 Church Road ENF125381		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: CJM	Report No: 110/10

Figure 7 Section 2



Section 3. East facing




	<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>
Project Name: Tilney All Saints 45 Church Road ENF125381	
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: CJM Report No: 110/10

Figure 8. Section 3





Plate 1. Area of Trench looking south-west, before excavation



Plate 2. General view looking west towards section 2





Plate 3. Section 3 and features (019) and (020), looking west





Appendix 1

SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AT BELL HOUSE, TILNEY ALL SAINTS  
NORFOLK

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## 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land at Bell House, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk.*
- 1.2 *The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Tilney All Saints, adjacent to the medieval church of All Saints.*
- 1.3 *An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching is required to determine the archaeological implication of residential development at the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing and interpreting the archaeological deposits located during the trenching. The text will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Bell House, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview
  - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.2.4 List of specialists
  - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## 3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Tilney All Saints is located approximately 6km southwest of King's Lynn, within the administrative district of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The site is located on the east side of Church Road, close to the medieval parish church of All Saints at National Grid Reference TF 5680 1786.

## 4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Planning permission (Application No. 10/00600/F) for a single dwelling and detached garage has been granted by King's Lynn and West Norfolk District Council subject to a condition requiring that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken to provide Norfolk Historic Environment Service with information regarding the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. This will enable an assessment to be made as to whether further investigations are necessary.

## 5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Locals soils are of the Blacktoft Association, deep stoneless calcareous silty soils developed on marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The area is on flat ground at 2m OD.

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The place-name Tilney is of Old English derivation and means 'Tila's river or island'. Tilney All Saints is one of several adjacent parishes, some with saint's name suffixes, which are not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 but which probably formed several separate foci in a larger parish. Several concentrations of Late Saxon pottery to the west of the current village probably indicates that the settlement migrated slightly.
- 6.2 Close to the site is the parish church of All Saints which contains Norman, 12<sup>th</sup> century, elements, which further suggests that the village was in existence in the Late Saxon period. Concentrations of medieval pottery have been immediately to the west and north of the current site (Silvester 1988).

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains on site to determine the need, or otherwise, for further archaeological investigations or preservation measures.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Determine the date of the archaeological remains present on the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent and spatial arrangement of archaeological remains present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Establish the character of archaeological remains that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of archaeological remains in the area.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological remains extend into the site.
  - 7.2.6 Identify the way in which the archaeological remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 8.1 Reasoning for this technique
- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
  - 8.1.2 The trial trenching will consist of the excavation of one (1No.) trench measuring 4m x 4m, as required by the brief. Should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth then the trench widths may be extended and the sides stepped in, or shored, as appropriate. In some instances where hand excavation is impractical, augering may be used to determine the depth of deposits.
- 8.2 General Considerations
- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety

requirements in operation at the time of the evaluation.

- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Archaeological Project Services is an IFA registered archaeological organisation (no. 21) managed by a Member of the Institute.
- 8.2.3 All work will be carried out in accordance with accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and any revisions of such received up to the acceptance of this specification. Additionally, all work will be carried out with consideration for the regional research imperatives (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000).
- 8.2.4 Any 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 the discovery promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.5 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the evaluation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.6 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.
- 8.2.7 The trenches, all exposed surfaces, excavation horizons, and spoil, will be regularly and repeatedly metal-detected to ensure optimum recovery of artefacts. Any identified artefacts will be excavated from its parent context in normal stratigraphic sequence.
- 8.2.8 An accession number will be obtained from the Norfolk HER for allocation to the site archive.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 A metal detector will be used during normal hand excavation in order to maximise artefact retrieval. The spoil heap will also be scanned with a metal detector.
- 8.3.3 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the

removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*i.e.* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 8.3.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. All context and site numbering used will be compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.
- 8.3.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.6 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and digital colour images will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 8.3.7 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. The archaeological curator, local environmental health department and, if appropriate, the coroner and the police will be informed. If removal proves necessary, appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained before excavation of human remains commences.
- 8.3.8 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later washing and analysis. All finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Guidelines for Finds Work* (1992).
- 8.3.9 Conservation of artefacts will be carried out by Lincoln City and County Museum. The resources available for conservation is dependent on the quantity and type of artefacts recovered from the site.
- 8.3.10 The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.3.11 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by an EDM survey or tape survey to

established features recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, as appropriate.

8.3.12 Samples will be taken from all waterlogged feature fills. Otherwise, samples will be taken from primary and secondary fills of ditches and pits, the level of sampling being appropriate to the content of the individual feature. Samples will be retained from approximately 50% of half-sectioned postholes where they form parts of recognizable structures. All sampling will follow the procedures in *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines - Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002).

8.3.13 Representative samples of structural masonry will be retained. The retention of unworked structural stone and plain ashlar will be determined by the number of geological types present. All dressed, inscribed or moulded stone masonry will be retained except where there are logistical, or archaeological considerations, not to do so.

## 9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 If relevant, during the evaluation specialist advice may be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary, the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of any such specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## 10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

### 10.1 Stage 1

10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting 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: the colour images will be stored on CD and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual 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.

### 10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

### 10.3 Stage 3

10.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the evaluation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site - to include results of background research into the history and former land-use of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- Description of the methodologies used during the evaluation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the findings of the investigation.
- Text describing the findings of the evaluation.
- Plans of the trenches showing 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 context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.
- A consideration of the significance of the archaeological remains encountered, in local, regional and national terms.

## 11 ARCHIVE

- 11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long-term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited with the receiving museum as soon as possible after completion of the project, and within 12 months of that completion date.
- 11.2 The archive will be microfilmed. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.
- 11.3 Prior to the project commencing, Norfolk Museums Service will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 11.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

**12 REPORT DEPOSITION**

12.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be sent to: the client and the Senior Archaeologist, (Planning); Norfolk Historic Environment Service (3 copies), two copies for Norfolk County Historic Environment Record and one for the local planning authority; the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

**13 PUBLICATION**

13.1 A report of the findings of the excavation will be submitted for inclusion in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Post-medieval Archaeology*, *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.

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

**14 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

14.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Norfolk Historic Environment Service. As much notice as possible, ideally fourteen days, will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements. However, the curator will be contacted at the earliest opportunity to seek reduction, or waiving, of this notification period.

**15 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

15.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptability from the archaeological curator.

15.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

**16 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The work will be directed by Tom Lane MIFA, Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services. The on-site works will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor with knowledge of archaeological evaluations of this type. Archaeological excavation will be carried out by Archaeological Technicians, experienced in projects of this type.

16.2 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: David Knight Trent and Peak



Archaeological Trust or Dr Carol Allen, independent specialist. Small assemblages may be reported on by Dale Trimble, Project Manager for APS or by Dr Anne Boyle, the in-house pottery specialist at APS. All work by the latter will be mentored by the named specialists.

Roman:	Alex Beeby, APS/Barbara Precious, independent specialist (formerly City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit), or local specialist if required
Post-Roman:	Dr Anne Boyle, APS in house pottery specialist.
Other Artefacts	J Cowgill, independent specialist/G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	R Gowland, independent specialist
Animal Remains Analysis	M Holmes, independent specialist/P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Micromorphology	Dr Charly French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	Pat Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

**17 PROGRAMME OF WORKS**

17.1 The site works are timetabled to take 1 day depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered and will be staffed by a Project Officer and a site assistant. Post-excavation work is timetabled to take about 5 days, depending on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

**18 INSURANCES**

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

**19 COPYRIGHT**

19.1 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.

19.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive

for educational, public and research purposes.

- 19.3 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.
- 19.4 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.

## 20 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Hamilton, K, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching at Bell House, Tilney All Saints, Norfolk* Norfolk Historic Environment Service

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**

IFA, 2008 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

Silvester, RJ, 1988 *The Fenland Project Number 3: Marshland and the Nar Valley, Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology **45**

Specification: Version 1, October 28<sup>th</sup> 2010

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	1	Friable, very dark brown humic clayey silt. Moderate brick fragments and charcoal fragments. 0.35m thick	Topsoil	
002	1	Soft, mid-dark brown clayey silt. Moderate brick fragments and charcoal flecks	Subsoil	
003	1	Plastic light orange-brown clayey silt. 0.15m to 0.35m thick	Layer	
004	1	Firm or sticky. Mid brown with light orange brown mottles. Clayey silt. 0.20m to 0.30m thick	Upper fill of pit (020) etc.	
005	1	Soft, light brown silt with fine laminations	Natural marine deposit	
006	1	Firm, mid brown clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Up to 0.45m thick	Upper fill of pit (020) etc.	
007		Context void		
008	1	Soft, mid-light brown (mottled with mid greyish brown) sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks, and occasional oyster shell. 0.26m thick	Fill of pits (019) and (020)	
009	1	Soft, very dark grey ashy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks. 80mm thick	Fill of pits (019) and (020)	
010	1	Soft, mid-light brown sandy silt. 40mm thick.	Fill of pit (019)	
011	1	Soft, very dark grey ashy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks. 40mm thick	Fill of pit (019)	
012	1	Soft, mid-light brown (with occasional mid greyish brown mottles) sandy silt	Fill of pits (019) and (020)	
013	1	Soft, dark grey ashy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks. 80mm thick	Fill of pits (019) and (020)	
014	1	Soft, light brown silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. 80mm thick	Fill of pits (019) and (020)	
015	1	Soft, very dark grey ashy scorched silt. Moderate charcoal flecks, and occasional oyster shell	Fill of pits (019) and (020)	
016	1	Soft, mid grey (with mid olive mottles) silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.20m thick	Fill of pit (020)	
017	1	Soft, greyish mid –light brown silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.11m thick	Fill of pit (019)	
018	1	Soft, dark grey silt. Occasional oyster shell and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.14m thick	Fill of pit (019)	
019	1	Sub-rectangular cut feature c. 2.10m by 3.00m in plan and up to 0.65m deep	Pit cut	
020	1	Sub-rectangular cut feature at least 1.70m by 3.50m in plan and up to 1.06m deep	Pit cut. Same as (026)	
021	1	Soft, very dark grey ashy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks. 40mm thick	Fill of cut (023)	
022	1	Soft. Mix of light brown and mid brownish grey. Occasional charcoal flecks and occasional oyster shell. At least 0.14m thick	Fill of cut (023)	
023	1	Linear cut feature, c. 0.60m wide by at least 0.90m long.	Ditch cut	
024	1	Soft, light brown silt. At least 50mm thick	Natural marine deposit	
025	1	Soft, mid brown (with light orange-brown mottling) silt. Up to 0.25m thick	Fill of ditch (023)	
026	1	Sub-rectangular cut feature at least 1.40m by 3.50m in plan and at least 0.40m deep	Pit cut. Same as (020)	

## Appendix [3]

**THE FINDS****POST ROMAN POTTERY***By Alex Beeby***Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). This document also covers surrounding counties. A total of nine sherds from seven vessels, weighing 172 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 Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the early modern period.

**Condition**

The condition of the material is mixed and includes both small fragmentary pieces and larger fragments. The overall average sherd weigh is moderate at 19 grams. Two sherds are sooted, one internally and one externally; this is suggestive of use over a hearth or fire. Fragments from a single vessel are blown and warped, this damage is often caused in the kiln during firing, but may also be the result of post depositional burning.

**Results***Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive*

Trench	Context	Cname	Form	Decoration	Part	Description	Date	NoS	NoV	Weight
1	002	GRIMT	Jug		BS	Misfired glaze	M12th-15th	1	1	36
1	002	PEARL	Dish	Brown sponge dec on rim	Rim	Early PEARL	L18th-E19th	1	1	14
1	008	EMHM	?		BS	Internally sooted	12th-M13th	1	1	1
1	008	GRIMT	Jar		BS	Thick green glaze	14th-15th	1	1	9
1	012	GRIMT	Jug or Jar		BS	Sooted exterior	M12th-15th	1	1	10
1	012	GRIMT	Jug		BS		M12th-15th	1	1	3
1	012	GRIMT	Jug	Finger pressed base	BSS; Base	Blown; misfired glaze	M12th-15th	3	1	99
<b>Total</b>								<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>172</b>

**Provenance**

Pottery was recovered from Subsoil layer (002), and contexts (008) and (012), both fills of pits [019] and [020].

**Range**

There is a restricted range of fabrics within this assemblage including material from five vessels in medieval Grimston type ware (GRIMT) and single pieces in early medieval handmade ware (EMHM) and early modern Pearlware (PEARL). These are all fabrics commonly found in this area. The presence of so much Grimston type pottery within the fills of [019] / [020] suggests a 13th-15th century date for these features, although some of the sherds from these pits are fairly fragmentary and are probably therefore residual. The heat affected GRIMT jug from (012) could suggest local production of Grimston type pottery in fairly close proximity to the site and may be worth reconsideration in the light of any further work carried out.

**Potential**

The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose to problems for long term storage. There is limited potential for further work on this material and no vessels are suitable for illustration.

### Summary

A small amount medieval pottery was recovered during the evaluation; most of this from the fills of, [019] and [020], two related pit features .

## 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). A total of four fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 465 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 material is relatively fragmentary. Two pieces are noticeably abraded and a further piece is sooted. A single fragment of glazed floor tile (GFLOOR) has a very worn upper surface probably from in situ wear.

### Results

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
1	002	CBM	Oxid; fine sandy	Micaceous; prob PANT or MODDRAIN; sooted	18th-19th	1	9
1	012	GFLOOR	Oxid; coarse sandy	Slightly Micaceous; mortar; worn upper surface; knife trimmed edges; abraded	15th-M16th	1	51
1	008	BRK	Oxid; calcareous	Fenland type; handmade	15th-18th	1	42
1	008	BRK	Oxid; calcareous	Fenland type; abraded; slop moulded; sag bar; straw impressions on edge; 60mm thick	15th-18th	1	363
<b>Total</b>						<b>4</b>	<b>465</b>

### Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from subsoil layer (002) and fills (012) and (008) within pits [019] and [020].

### Range

A limited range of types was recovered, including a glazed medieval or late medieval floor tile (GFLOOR), a flake of early modern miscellaneous ceramic building material (CBM) and two pieces of miscellaneous brick (BRK). The fragments of brick are of a handmade type common in the Fenland areas of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire throughout the later medieval and post medieval periods. Both these and the glazed floor tile could conceivably be contemporary with at least some of the medieval pottery also recovered during the evaluation.

### Potential

There is limited potential for further work. Whilst most of the material should be retained as part of the site archive, the single piece of CBM is suitable for discard.

### Summary

Four pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. All of this material dates from the late medieval period or later

## FAUNAL REMAINS

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A total of 10 (592g) fragments of faunal remains were recovered from stratified contexts.

**Provenance**

The faunal remains were retrieved from the fills of pits.

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

**Results**

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
004	Sheep/goat	humerus	1	14	
012	sheep/goat	skull	1	369	complete
	sheep/goat	mandible	2	113	complete
	sheep/goat	metacarpus	2	35	
	sheep/goat	metatarsus	1	14	
	large mammal	skull	1	16	
	large mammal	vertebra	1	12	
	oyster	shells	2	19	

**Summary**

As a small assemblage, the animal bone is of limited potential though should be retained as part of the site archive. If further work is required, the assemblage may warrant re-examination.

**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 fragments are in good condition.

**Results**

Table 4, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
002		1		2	1	4	6	Stems, mixed group	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

All of the clay pipes were recovered from the subsoil. They are likely to be fairly local products, perhaps made in nearby King's Lynn.

**Range**

Only stems were recovered but they were mixed in date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Potential**

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipes are of limited potential.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 5, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments

002	L18th-E19th	Subsoil
008	15th-18th	Could be earlier part of this range as Pottery dated 14th-15th
012	15th-M16th	

**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
Oxid	Oxidised
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

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- 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)

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<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 interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<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>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I
<b>Dumped deposits</b>	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
<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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe 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>Norman</b>	Architectural style current in the 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Also known as Romanesque.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon (q.v.) occupants of Britain.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	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 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
<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.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

26	Context records
1	Context Register Sheet
1	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Daily record sheet
5	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:

Norwich Castle Museum  
Castle Meadow  
Norwich  
Norfolk  
NR1 3JU

Norfolk Historic Environment Record Number: ENF 125381

Norfolk Museums Service Accession Number: 2010.317

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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