
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING DURING CABLE TRENCHING AT
FULLETBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(FUVC 10)**

**Work Undertaken For
Central Networks Services Limited**

February 2011

Report Compiled by
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at Fulletby, Lincolnshire. The investigations monitored the excavation of cable trenches, trial pits and receptor pits throughout the village.

The groundworks took place within the core of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) village with the church containing 14th century fabric. Prehistoric activity is well attested to with numerous flint tools found in the village. A Romano-British (AD 43-410) cemetery has been found west of the village and to the east of the village, pottery of this period may mark the site of a settlement.

The investigations revealed a sequence of undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated features comprise a pond and ditch, both of which do not appear on early maps of the village and so are likely to date from before the 18th century. Also of some possible antiquity was a short length of wall preserved as a garden terrace which is believed to relate to a cottage that stood along Winn Lane until the mid 20th century. Former road surfaces were present, though their absence suggests that in some locations later road re-surfacing destroyed earlier levels. Make-up deposits for the current road, along with service trenches, field drains, subsoil and topsoil were also recorded.

Finds retrieved during the investigation include a few medieval sherds with a quantity of post-medieval and later pottery. Post-medieval brick and tile was also recovered in significant amounts. Other finds include glass, drain fragments, clay pipe, stone and metalwork. A small assemblage of faunal remains was also recovered. The finds were very mixed with none providing a secure date for a deposit prior to the 19th century.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Central Networks Services Limited to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during cable trenching works at Fulletby, Lincolnshire. The investigations were carried out between the 12th July and 14th October 2010 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Historic Environment Team, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Fulletby is located 14km south of Louth and 5km northeast of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The cable trenches to be monitored run through various parts of the village, including Manor House Street, School Lane, Chapel Lane, Church Street, Paradise Lane, Winn Lane and High Street. The works are broadly centred on the parish church of St Andrew at National Grid Reference TF 298 734 (Fig. 2). Fulletby is located on the undulating land of the Wolds and lies at a height of between 128m and 135m OD.

Local soils are of the Carstens Association, typically fine silty over clayey pelo-argillic brown earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 144). These soils overlie a drift geology of glacial till which in turn seals a solid geology of Cretaceous Claxby Ironstone and Tealby Formation mudstones and clay (BGS 1999).

2.3 Archaeological Setting

Fulletby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Palaeolithic to the present day. A Lower Palaeolithic hand axe and an Upper

Palaeolithic knife have been found to the east of the village.

Numerous finds of flint tools of Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been found east of the village around Gorse Farm southwards to Hoe Hill. A mound, thought to be a round barrow, also lay within this area.

Romano-British pottery is also known from east of the village and a cremation cemetery was exposed 1.5km to the west during the 19th century.

Fulletby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Fullobi* the name includes the Old Danish element *bý*, meaning a farmstead or village, though the first element is obscure (Cameron 1998, 47). At the time of the Domesday Survey the land was held by the Bishop of Durham and Earl Hugh and contained 122 acres of meadow and a priest is mentioned, which may imply the presence of a church (Williams and Martin 2002, 893, 909).

The only extant remains of the medieval period is the church of St Andrew's which, though largely rebuilt in the 19th century, contains 14th century elements (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 292). Medieval finds have also been recorded to the east of the village.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

New cable trenches, test pits and receptor pits were excavated in key locations

around the village (Fig. 3). Most were excavated by machine to depths required by the development, though trial pits were often hand dug. Following excavation, selected portions of the sides of trenches and pits were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were excavated further to retrieve artefactual material and to determine their function. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. 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

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

High Street

The earliest deposit encountered within the cable trenches along the central portion of High Street was a layer of brown to orange sandy clay (117) that measured over 0.56m thick (Fig. 5, Sections 9 to 12).

Towards the western end of this road, and overlying (117) was a natural layer of yellow chalk (116) which was sealed in turn by natural brown clay with flint (105).

Cutting natural (117) south of High Beeches was a north-south aligned ditch (119). This measured 4.8m wide and was

0.35m deep (Fig. 5, Section 10; Plate 4). A single fill of brownish grey clayey silt (118) was identified.

Sealing the ditch was an intermittent deposit of light brown clay with flint (107) measuring up to 0.36m thick and perhaps representing a levelling deposit for road construction. Pottery of post-medieval to 20th century date was retrieved from this layer. This had been cut by a north-south aligned field drain (110) that contained a fill of brown clay with flint (111) recorded south of Manor Cottage (Fig. 4, Section 4; Plate 3). A second field drain (114) was also recorded as cutting (107) at the southern end of Winn Lane (Fig. 4, Section 6). To the west of this latter field drain was a north-south aligned service trench (108) that had been backfilled with grey and brown gravelly sand (109).

Sealing the service trenches and field drains was the modern road surface of grey tarmac (101) that measured 0.25m thick.

At the western end of High Street, a ceramic drain (104) was recorded within a fill of orange clay and flint (103), upon which was grey and yellow limestone fragments (102) representing a levelling deposit for the road. This was partly overlain by topsoil comprising greyish brown silty clay (106).

Where sections were recorded within the verge, subsoils were encountered that consisted of greyish brown clayey silt with flints (113 and 120) which were overlain by a greyish brown clayey silt (112) topsoil that produced 20th century pottery and drain fragments as well as post-medieval brick.

Winn Lane

Natural was identified as yellow chalky clay (205) partly overlain by brown clay with flint (204).

Cutting natural towards the southern end of Winn Lane was an east-west aligned

feature (208), perhaps a service trench associated with Manor Cottage to the west. This measured 2.4m wide by 0.55m deep (Fig. 5, Section 17; Plate 5) and contained a single fill of greyish brown clay with flint (209). Post-medieval pottery and modern drain was retrieved from the fill.

Located south of this was a further service drain (210) that was aligned northeast-southwest. This was 0.5m wide and 0.47m deep (Fig. 6, Section 18). A ceramic drain (212) was recorded along with a fill of brown clay with flint.

Midway along Winn Lane, a former road surface was identified (207) that comprised a 0.11m thick layer of brownish grey silty clay with flint (Fig. 5, Sections 15 and 16). A similar deposit (203) encountered in Sections 13, 14 and 19 may also represent a former road or track surface. Post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from this deposit.

Sealing both (203) and (207) was the modern road surface of tarmac (202).

To the northwest, and within the grounds, of High Beeches, the earliest deposit within the trenches comprised a subsoil of greyish brown silty clay with flint (214) that measured over 0.2m thick (Fig. 6, Sections 20 and 21). A layer of flint cobbles (216) was also recorded overlying (214) and may be a former surface.

Sealing this possible surface was a levelling deposit of yellowish grey clay with flint (213) which was sealed by either a path (215) or the current topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (201).

Located immediately west of High Beeches was a short length of wall (218), remaining from a cottage destroyed in the 20th century. This was 4.2m long, 0.35m wide and 0.52m high (Fig. 6, Section 22; Plate 6) and was constructed of green sandstone and flint.

Paradise Lane

A natural layer of yellow chalk (303) was the earliest deposit encountered along this road (Fig. 6, Sections 23 to 26). This was sealed by natural orange brown clay with flint (302).

Overlying the natural layers was a make-up deposit of greyish brown silty clay with flint (305) and the modern tarmac road surface (304). Topsoil, comprising greyish brown clayey silt with gravel (301), was recorded along the verge.

Church Street

Natural identified in trenches along Church Street comprised yellow chalk and flint (404) overlain by orange brown chalk and flint (403).

In sections recorded within the road (Fig. 7, Sections 27-32), natural was overlain by brownish grey clay with flint (405) measuring up to 0.25m thick and brownish grey clayey silt with flint (407). These deposits provided levelling for the modern road surface (402).

Manor House Street

Natural was identified as a layer of yellow chalk (507), measuring over 0.2m thick (Fig. 7, Section 33).

Overlying the natural was a sequence of levelling deposits comprising brownish grey clay with flint (506), orange brown sand (505) and orange to red brick rubble (504). Upon these was a former surface of grey ash and clinker with frequent gravel (503). This was sealed by a 60mm thick greyish brown clayey silt (502) representing a track surface. Overlying the track was a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (501) that was 60mm thick.

Chapel Lane

Located at the base of the cable trench was a natural layer of light yellow chalk and flint (603) that measured in excess of 0.58m thick.

Cut into the natural, near the northwest corner of the churchyard was a pond (604). This measured 4.2m long and 0.35m deep (Fig. 8, Section 41; Plate 7). A single fill of greenish brown clayey silt (605) was recorded.

Sealing the pond and recorded elsewhere along Chapel Lane was a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (601) that measured up to 0.7m thick (Fig. 8, Sections 39 and 40). A modern tarmac road surface (602) was also identified which lay directly above the chalk natural (603).

School Lane

The cable trench excavated along the thoroughfare revealed natural yellow chalk with flint (703). This had been overlain by mixed grey and yellow chalk and clay (705) that was up to 0.44m thick (Fig. 7, Section 35).

Natural layers were sealed at the north end of this area by a deposit of greyish brown silty clay with rubble and tile fragments (702) measuring over 0.6m thick (Fig. 7, Section 34). This deposit may represent a fill within a service trench, the extents of which could not be defined.

Sealing this deposit was the topsoil of the roadside verge that consisted of greyish brown clayey silt (701). Road surface deposits of tarmac (704) were also recorded in sections.

To the east of School Lane, a trench excavated in Chapel Field (Fig. 8, Section 37) revealed a field drain (706) within a backfill deposit of grey clay and flint (709). This had been sealed by limestone fragments (708) providing make-up for a modern driveway of tarmac (707).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise chalk and clay with flints. As such, these probably represent an incredibly chalk rich glacial

till.

An undated ditch revealed along the High Street may represent the only feature of any antiquity. No boundaries are shown in this vicinity on the enclosure map of 1776 or on subsequent Ordnance Survey maps. Also undated is a pond located along Chapel Lane at the northwest corner of the churchyard for which there is no map evidence.

A short length of wall within the grounds of High Beeches is believed to be part of a mud and stud cottage, though there is no evidence to support this. If so, it is likely to be post-medieval in date.

The remaining deposits recorded during this investigation comprise field drains, service trenches, road surfaces and make-up, subsoil and topsoil layers. These are all likely to be relatively recent in date. The absence of sequences of road deposits along with a few instances where the road surface lies directly upon chalk suggests that truncation along these routes has occurred prior to the last re-surfacing of the road, thus destroying earlier deposits.

Finds retrieved from the investigation comprise pottery principally of post-medieval date, though a few sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from Winn Lane and Paradise Lane. Brick and tile was also retrieved in quantity and was post-medieval in date. Other finds include glass, clay pipe, metalwork, stone, bone and plastic items. A small collection of animal bones was also retrieved. The finds were generally very mixed and no deposits could be securely dated to before the mid 19th century.

7. CONCLUSION

A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks at Fulletby as they all lay within the core of the medieval village.

However, no remains were identified that could be dated to the medieval period. A ditch and pond remain undated and do not appear on maps dating from the 18th century to the present day and are hence likely to be earlier than the 18th century.

The principal deposits recorded during the investigation comprise road surface and make-up layers as well as subsoil, service trenches and field drains. A short length of stone wall was also recorded.

Finds recovered from the investigation include a single medieval pottery sherd. Most finds were of post-medieval date and included pottery, brick, tile, clay pipe as well as modern glass and drain. Metalwork and other items were recovered along with a collection of animal bone.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr K Lancaster of Central Networks Services Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
 Site Supervisors: Bob Hamilton, Mark Peachey
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

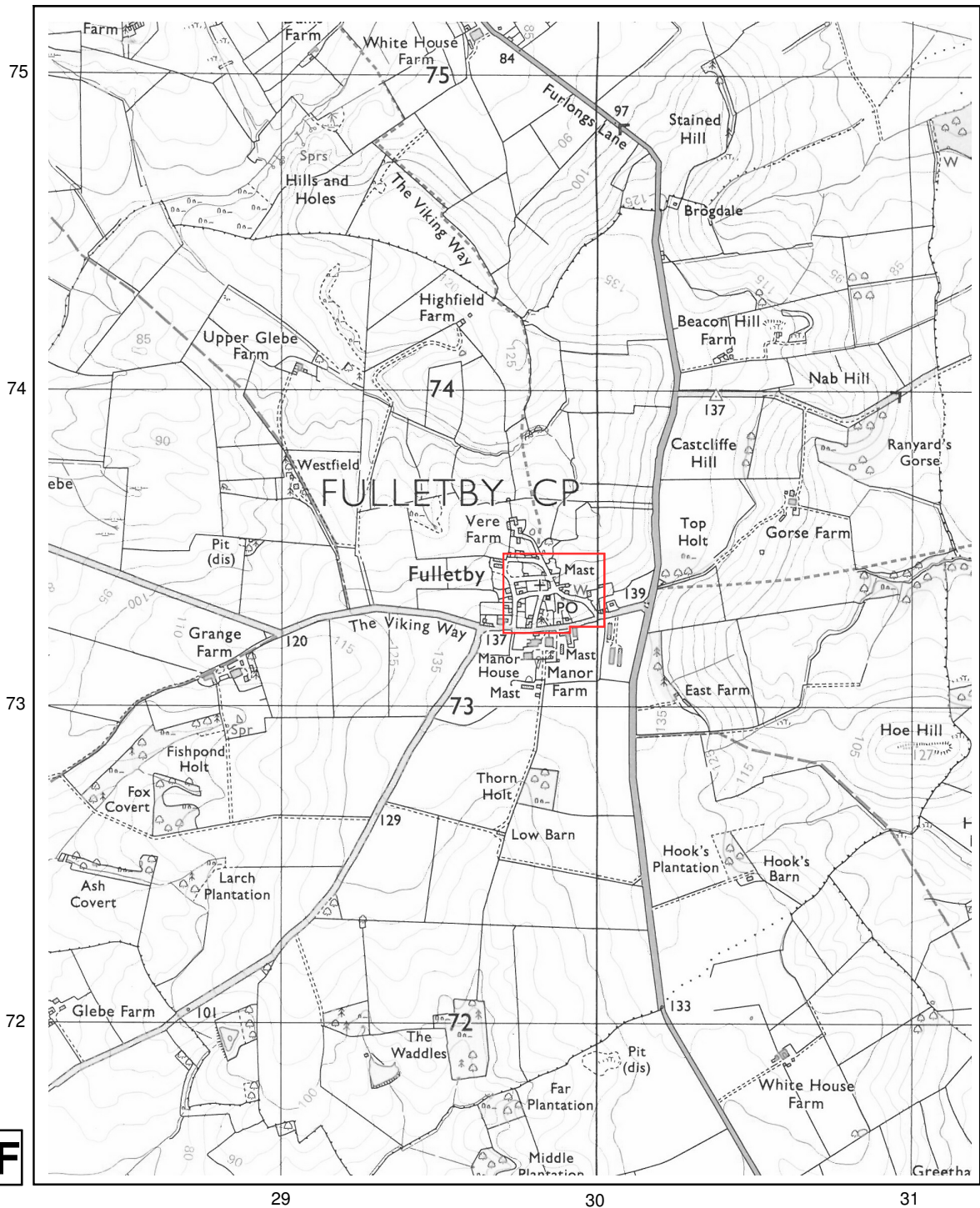
APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IfA Institute for Archaeologists



Figure 1 - General location plan



TF

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 Area detailed in Figure 3




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Figure 2 - Site location plan

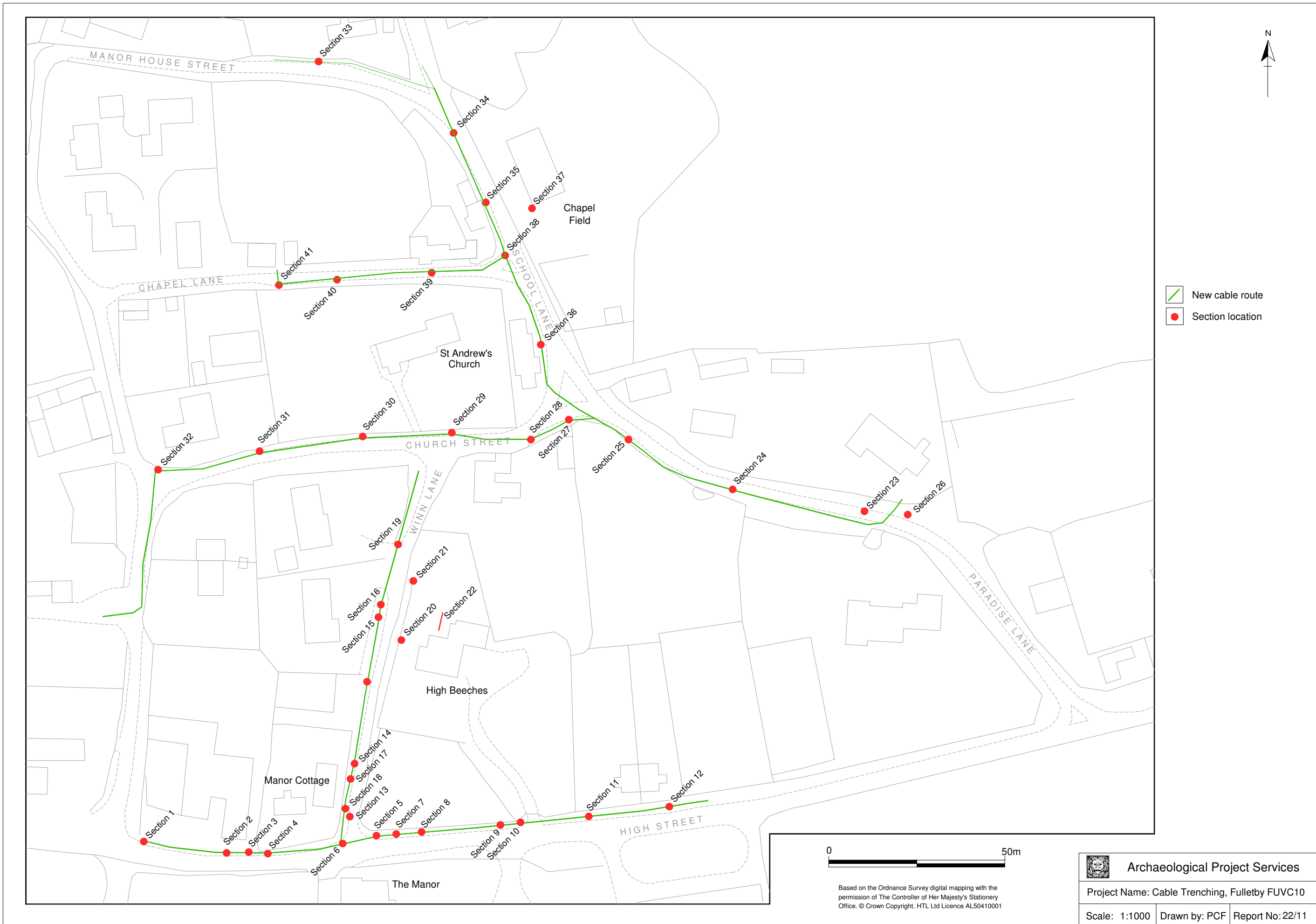
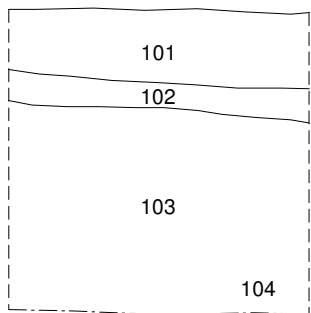


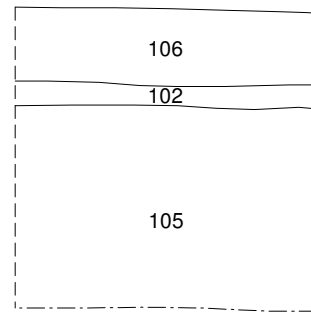
Figure 3 - Plan showing new cable routes and section locations

E W



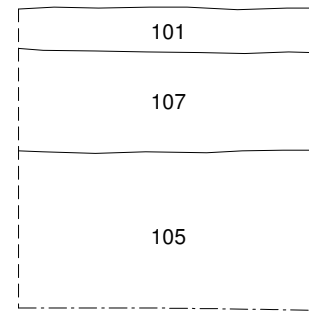
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W E



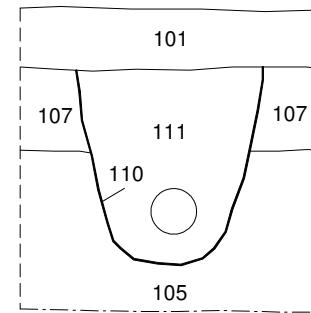
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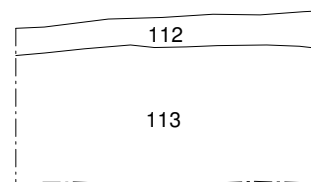
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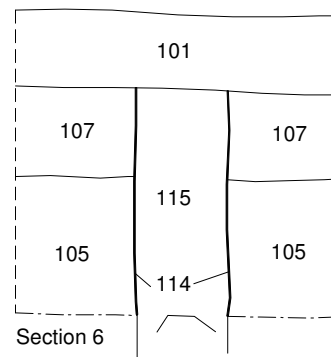
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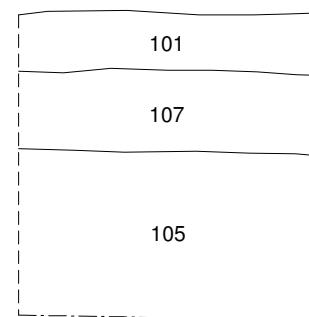
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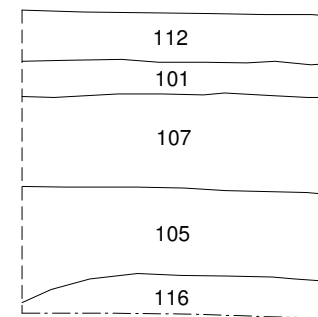
Section 6

E W



Section 7

W E



Section 8



Archaeological Project Services

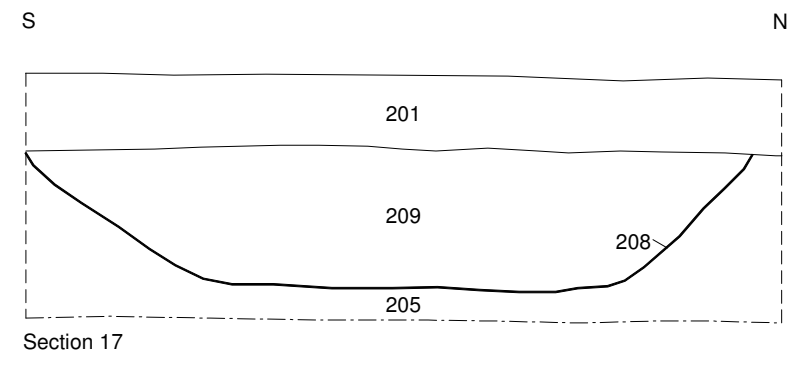
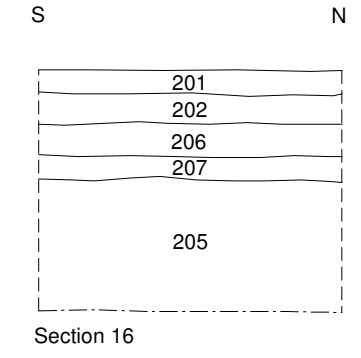
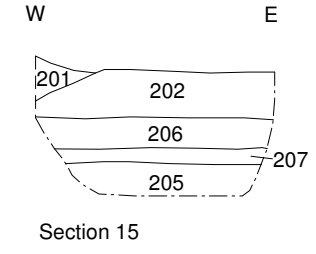
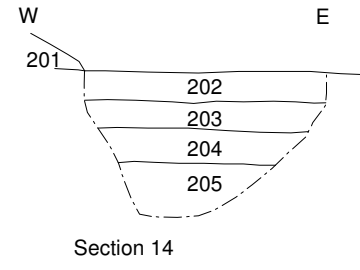
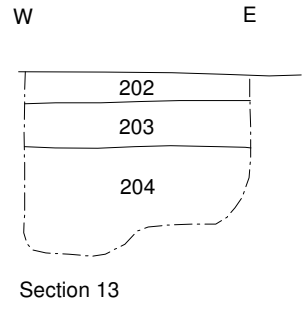
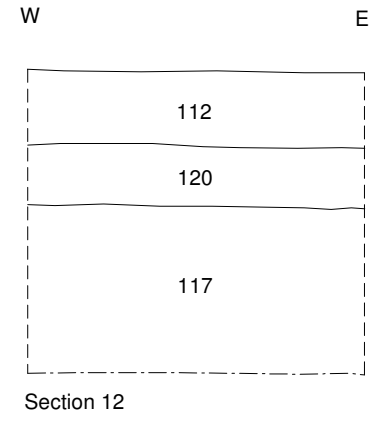
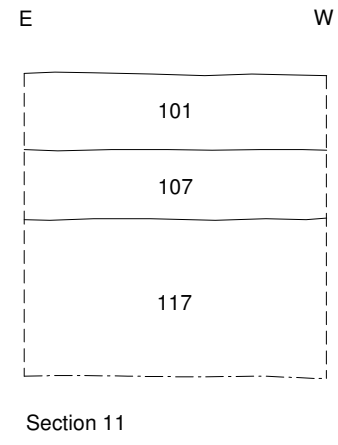
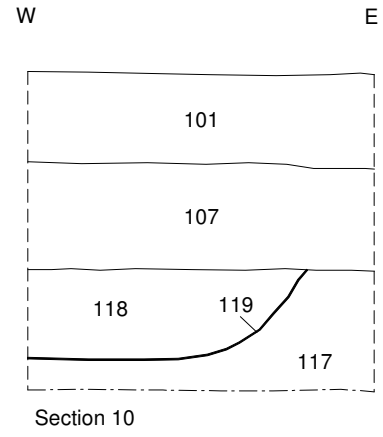
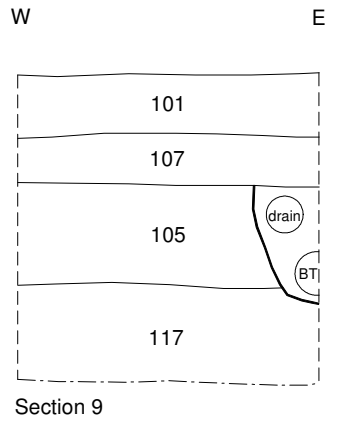
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Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 8




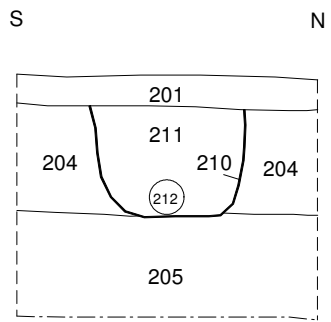
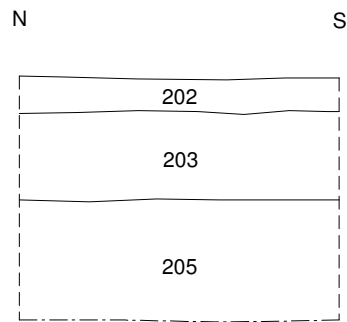
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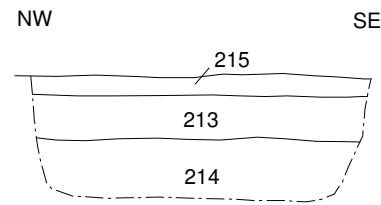
Figure 5 - Sections 9 to 17



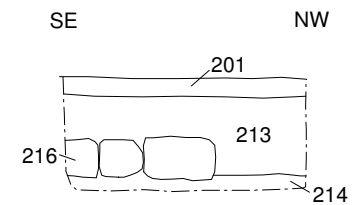
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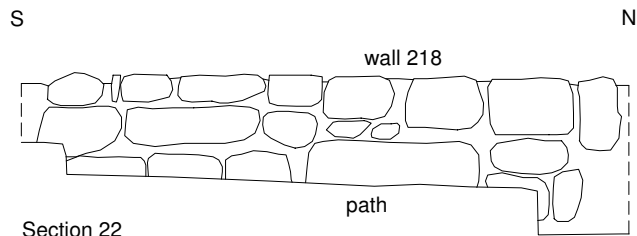
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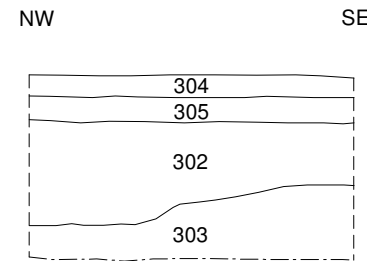
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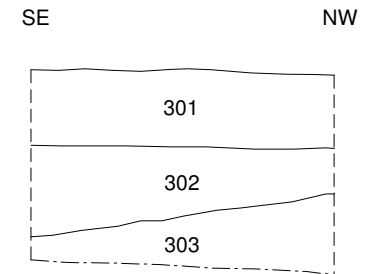
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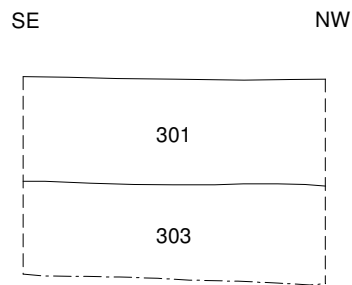
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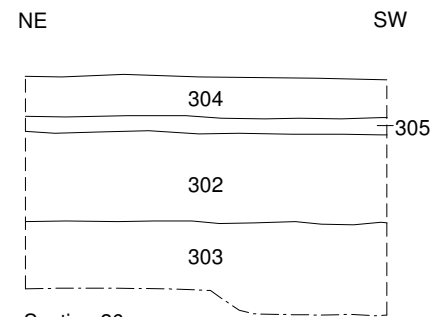
Section 23



Section 24



Section 25



Section 26




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Figure 6 - Sections 18 to 26

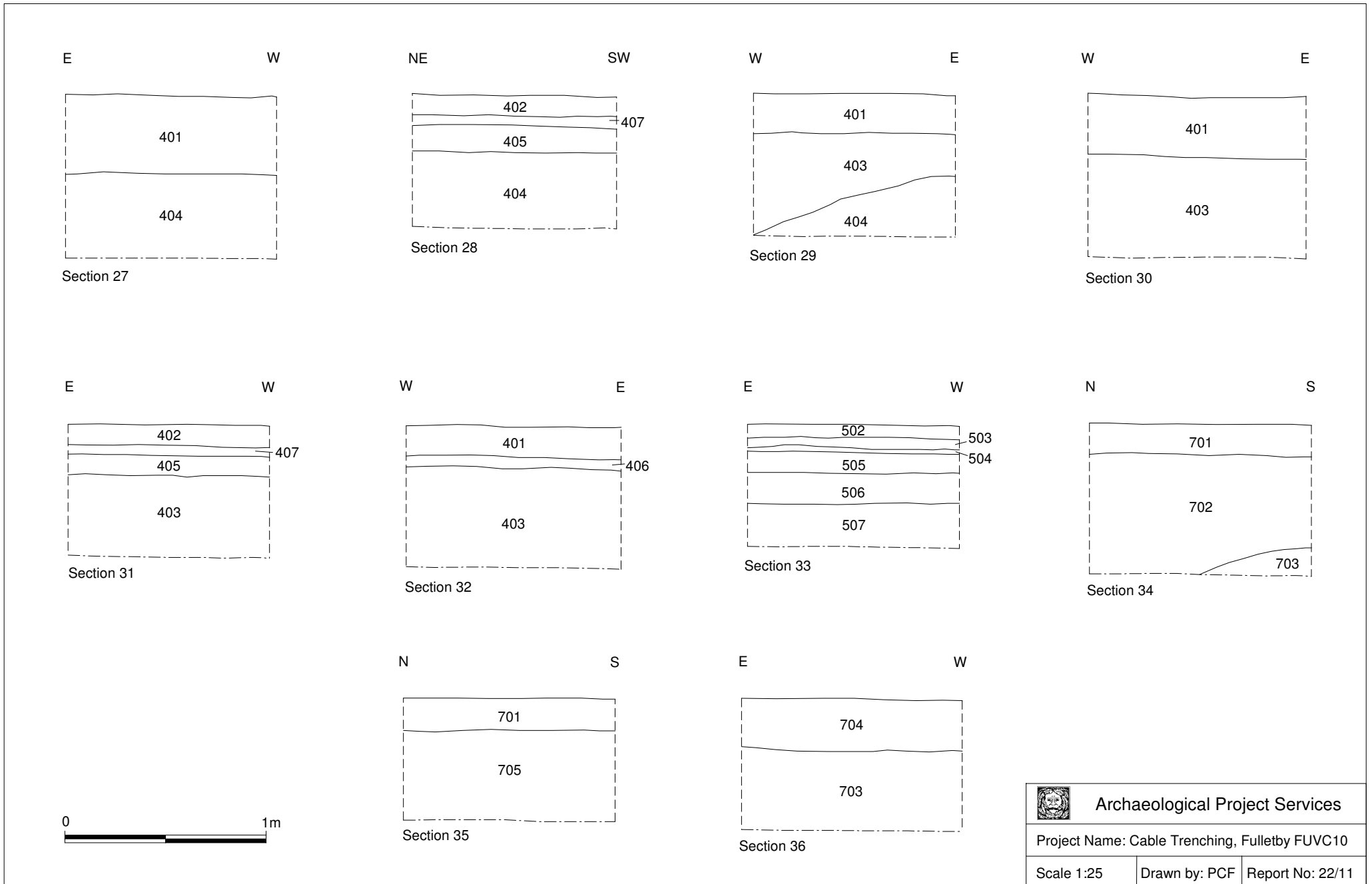
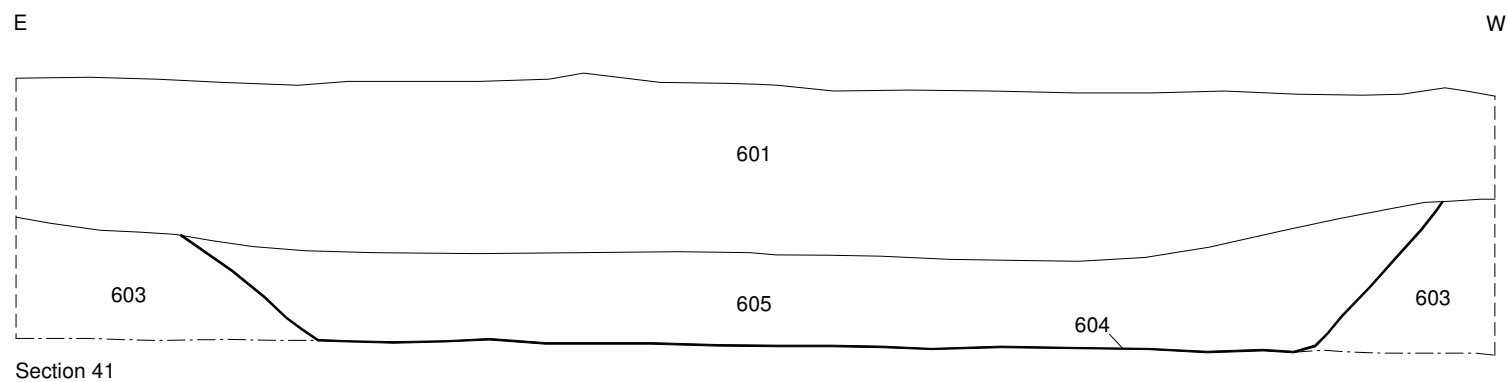
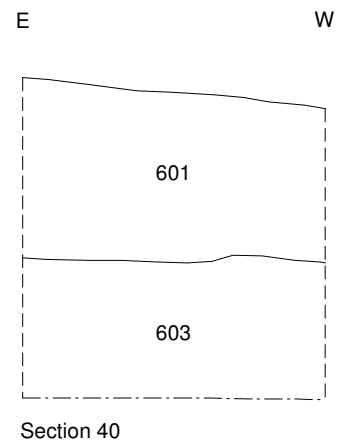
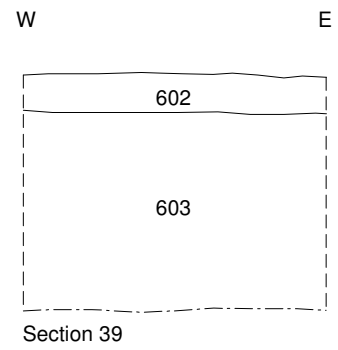
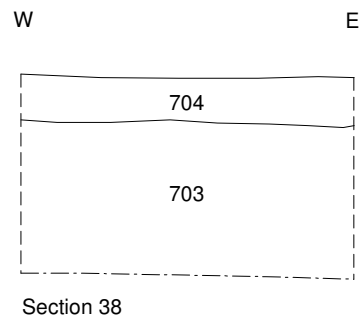
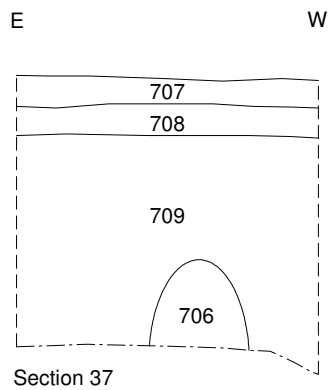


Figure 7 - Sections 27 to 36




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Figure 8 - Sections 37 to 41



Plate 1 – View looking down High Street



Plate 2 – Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 – Section 4, looking southeast



Plate 4 – Section 10,
looking north



Plate 5 – Section 17,
looking southwest



Plate 6 – Wall (218),
looking west



Plate 7 – Section 41,
looking southeast

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

High Street

No.	Description	Interpretation
101	Firm dark grey tarmac, 0.25m thick	Road surface
102	Compacted light grey and yellow limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Make-up for (101)
103	Firm mid brown to orange clay with flint	Fill of (104)
104	Ceramic drain	Drain
105	Firm light brown clay with flint nodules	Natural deposit
106	Loose dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
107	Friable light brown clay with flint	Redeposited natural
108	Linear feature, aligned north-south, vertical sides, not fully excavated	Service trench
109	Friable light grey and brown gravelly sand	Fill of (108)
110	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.6m wide by 0.85m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Field drain
111	Friable light brown clay with flint	Fill of (110)
112	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 80mm thick	Topsoil
113	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flints, 0.45m thick	Subsoil
114	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.3m wide by >1m deep, vertical sides not fully excavated	Field drain
115	Friable light brown clay with flint	Fill of (114)
116	Indurated light yellow chalk	Natural deposit
117	Friable mid brown to orange sandy clay	Natural deposit
118	Soft mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.35m thick	Fill of (119)
119	?linear feature, aligned north-south, 4.8m wide by 0.35m deep, gradual sides and flattish base	Ditch
120	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint, 0.2m thick	Subsoil

Winn Lane

No.	Description	Interpretation
201	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
202	Firm dark grey tarmac	Road surface
203	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with flint, 0.15m thick	Former road surface
204	Compacted mid brown clay with flint	Natural deposit
205	Compacted light brownish yellow chalky clay	Natural deposit
206	Loose light orange to yellow limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Make-up for (202)
207	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with flint, 0.11m thick	Former road surface
208	?linear feature, 2.4m wide by 0.55m deep, moderate sides and flattish base	Service trench
209	Loose mid greyish brown clay with flint	Fill of (208)
210	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.5m wide by 0.47m deep, steep sides and flat base	Service trench
211	Friable mid brown clay with flint	Fill of (210)

No.	Description	Interpretation
212	Ceramic drain	Fill of (210)
213	Friable mid yellowish grey clay with flint, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
214	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint	Subsoil
215	Friable dark grey tarmac	Pathway
216	Compacted light grey flint nodules, 0.15m thick	Metalled surface
217	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint, 0.3m thick	Subsoil
218	Flint and sandstone structure, regular coursing with rough finishing, 4.2m long by 0.35m wide	Wall foundation

Paradise Lane

No.	Description	Interpretation
301	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, 0.25m thick	Disturbed topsoil
302	Firm mid orange brown clay with flint	Natural deposit
303	Indurated light yellow chalk	Natural deposit
304	Firm dark grey tarmac, 80mm thick	Road surface
305	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with flint, 0.15m thick	Make-up for (304)

Church Street

No.	Description	Interpretation
401	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.15m thick	Topsoil
402	Firm dark grey tarmac, 0.12m thick	Road surface
403	Firm mid orange brown chalk and flint	Natural deposit
404	Indurated light yellow chalk with flint	Natural deposits
405	Friable mid brownish grey clay with flint, 0.25m thick	Levelling deposit
406	Friable mid orange brown silty clay with frequent flint	Subsoil
407	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with flint, 60mm thick	Levelling deposit

Manor House Street

No.	Description	Interpretation
501	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
502	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, 60mm thick	Track surface
503	Friable dark grey ash and clinker with frequent gravel, 60mm thick	Former road surface
504	Firm mid orange to red brick rubble, 50mm thick	Levelling deposit
505	Loose mid orange brown sand, 0.11m thick	Levelling deposit
506	Friable mid brownish grey clay with flint, 0.15m thick	Levelling deposit
507	Indurated light yellow chalk	Natural deposit

Chapel Lane

No.	Description	Interpretation
601	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.7m thick	Topsoil

No.	Description	Interpretation
602	Indurated black tarmac	Road surface
603	Concreted light yellow chalk and flint	Natural deposit
604	Feature, 4.2m long by 0.35m deep, moderate sides and flat base	Pond
605	Soft mid greenish brown clayey silt	Fill of (604)

School Lane

No.	Description	Interpretation
701	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
702	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay with rubble and tile fragments	Fill of service trench
703	Concreted light yellow chalk with frequent flint nodules	Natural deposit
704	Firm dark grey tarmac	Road surface
705	Firm light grey and yellow clay and chalk	Natural deposit
706	Ceramic drain, 0.3m diameter, aligned northeast-southwest	Field drain
707	Indurated dark grey tarmac	Drive surface
708	Loose mid orange yellow limestone fragments, 100mm thick	Levelling deposit for (707)
709	Firm dark grey clay and flint	Fill of field drain trench

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Lavinia Green

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 140 sherds from 132 vessels, weighing 1934 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 Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the Medieval to the Early modern periods.

Condition

The material is mainly fresh and small in size, with only a few abraded pieces. A single sherd of unspecified English stoneware has sooting on the base. The average sherd weight is relatively low at 14 grams.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	12	12	191
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	1	1	5
CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	9	9	42
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1690	1900	18	16	554
ENPO	English Porcelain	1750	1900	7	7	106
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	14	11	209
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1	13
MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1300	1499	2	2	152
NCBW	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	6	3	73
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1690	1900	1	1	16
PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	19	19	126
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	1	1	34
STMO	Staffordshire/Bristol mottled-glazed	1670	1800	1	1	1
STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol slipware	1650	1780	2	2	14
TB	Toynton/Bolingbroke wares	1450	1750	1	1	24
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	1	1	18
TOY11	Toynton Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	1	1	40
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	43	43	316
Totals				140	132	1934

Provenance

Material came from six out of the seven areas investigated along the village cable within cable trenches, test pits and receptor pits.

High Street

Re-deposited natural (107) produced 11 sherds of Black ware and one sherd of Glazed red earthenware. (112) a topsoil layer yielded 12 sherds of early modern wares.

Winn Lane

A Medieval local fabric sherd was retrieved from topsoil layer (201) and early modern sherds. From context (203), a Cistercian handle, Late earthen ware base and a rim and body sherd from an unspecified English stoneware jar. One sherd of Glazed red earthenware was found within a linear feature [208], the only pottery to be recovered from a feature. A bowl rim of Toynton/Bolingbroke was retained from levelling deposit (213). A mixture of Late Medieval to early modern pottery was collected from subsoil layer (217).

Paradise Lane

A variety of material was saved for analysis from disturbed topsoil layer (301), most interesting was a medieval local fabric rod handle.

Church Street

Topsoil layer (401) produced part of an English porcelain female figurine, possibly that of a child, she was holding a spoon in one hand and a bowl in the other. An Unspecified English stoneware bottle, from the same layer, had a back stamp and registry mark to a 1905 date of manufacture.

Manor House Street

One single sherd of modern white ware was kept from topsoil layer (501)

Chapel Lane

Post medieval to early modern sherds were recovered from topsoil (601), two sherds of 19th century Buff ware were marked with a circular stamp a printed word 'fire proof' and the manufacturers name which was not legible, this could of possibly been from a hot water bottle. One early modern base piece had part of a back stamp and registry mark, dating the manufacturing period between 1842 and 1883.

Range

Medieval/Late Medieval

Two pieces of miscellaneous locally produced medieval pottery (MEDLOC) were recovered from layers (201) and (301). One body sherd from jug (201) and a rod handle from jug (301) both dating between the 14th to 15th centuries. The rod handle is very similar to the Lincoln Glazed ware rounded type jugs see (Young, Vince and Nailor *fig* 157.1160) of the same period. Dating to the Late medieval period was one Cistercian ware oval handle from context (203) and a faceted jug base of Toynton Late Medieval ware from (217), a possible attempt at copying German stoneware.

Late Medieval/Post Medieval

14 sherds of Glazed red earthenware dating between the 16th to the mid 17th centuries were collected from various contexts (107), (201), (209), (217) and (301), the forms were mainly jars and bowls in various glazes. One sherd of Toynton/Bolingbroke ware with Glazed red earthenware fabric and an internal greeny/brown glaze was retained from levelling deposit (213). 12 sherds of Black glazed ware from layers (107) and (217) were recorded, mainly from jar, bowl and cup forms. One sherd having a Midlands Purple fabric would suggest that it is later in date, possibly 17th century. One Staffordshire/Bristol slipware press moulded dish had been joggled to get the desired affect dating to the late 16th to early 17th century.

Post Medieval/Early Modern

A variety of wares came from this period and the majority were from Modern white ware, pearl ware and unspecified English stoneware. The main forms were flat, dishes and plates, some had blue hand painted designs but most of them have typical blue transfer print designs. One Pearl ware had a moulded rim and an English porcelain flat piece had a moulded floral decoration.

Potential

All the pottery is stable and should pose no problem for long term storage. There is limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small fragmentary group of medieval and late medieval pottery was recovered from FUVC10, suggesting activity of this date occurred in the areas investigated. The majority of wares being from the early modern period and from topsoil is a very typical assemblage for a watching brief.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby and Lavinia Green

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 46 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 6124 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 Archive Catalogue 2.

Condition

The material is fairly fresh with a mixture of large (modern drain) pieces to small (brick) fragments. Some of the material is handmade, sand and slop moulds have been used for some of the bricks and traces of mortar remain. The average fragment weight is relatively high at 133 grams though the assemblage includes one large modern drain weighing 783 grams making the average rather unrepresentative.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full name	NoF	W(g)
BRK	Brick	12	2364
BRK?	Brick?	3	86
CBM	Ceramic building material	8	106
FIRE CLAY	Fired clay	2	45
FLOOR	Floor tile	3	275
MOD DRAIN	Modern drain	3	354
MOD TILE	Modern moulded tile	2	173
MODDRAIN	Modern land drain	4	1699
MODTIL	Modern tile	5	53
PANT	Pantile	3	877
PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	1	92
Totals		46	6124

Provenance

Material was collected from three out of the seven sites investigated along the village cable.

High Street

Brick and modern floor tile were retained from a re-deposited natural layer (107) and brick, modern drain and floor tile were kept for interpretation from topsoil layer (112).

Winn Lane

A mixture of material was recovered from contexts (201), (203), (213) and (217). Linear feature [208] produced three pieces of pantile which dates between the 16th and 18th centuries.

Paradise Lane

Disturbed topsoil layer (301) produced a single tile dating between the 15th to 16th centuries, also modern drain and tile were present.

Range

Late Medieval

Only one piece of PNR tile was found, a flat unglazed roofer with a struck upper and evidence of trimming along one side, this is the earliest of all the ceramic building material and dates between the 15th to 16th centuries.

Post Medieval/Early Modern

Bricks, floor tile, pantile, fired clay, modern drain and tile were collected from this period. Some hand made bricks were present with evidence of sunken margins, lime mortar, vitrification and one had evidence that it had been laid on to a surface of pebbles, these date between the 16th to 18th centuries. The two fragments of fired clay were recorded as being shapeless, abraded and undatable. The modern drain and tile dates between the 19th to 20th centuries.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work. The majority of the collection is suitable for discard apart from one piece of tile from (301) which dates to the late medieval period.

Summary

During this watching brief the majority of material kept for analysis has a post medieval to early modern date and was retrieved from topsoil layers.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 48 (2150g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The animal bone was collected from a dumped deposit (107), the fills of service trenches (109 and 209), topsoil (112, 201, 301, 501 and 601), the fill of a ditch (118) and subsoil (217).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate.

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
107	cattle	?humerus	1	257	chop and butchery marks
	large mammal	vertebra	1	30	chop marks
	large mammal	skull	1	7	
	large mammal	unknown	1	23	
109	cattle	metatarsus	2	170	join; slightly chalky
112	cattle	radius	1	408	
	cattle	tibia	1	46	sawn one end
	cattle	humerus	1	43	
	cattle	scapula	2	15	
	large mammal	humerus	1	85	sawn both ends, concreted
	large mammal	long bone	5	68	1 sawn at both ends
	large mammal	rib	1	24	sawn at one end
	large mammal	skull	1	7	
	pig	radius	1	26	sawn at one end
sheep/goat	scapula	1	18		
118	horse	femur	1	142	
	large mammal	long bone	1	31	
201	horse	scapula	6	172	chalky; near join
	large mammal	?humerus	1	17	
209	medium mammal	?humerus	1	16	
217	bird	long bone	1	1	poss goose
301	large mammal	skull	1	60	sawn
	large mammal	vertebra	1	20	
	large mammal	humerus	1	77	small; sawn at one end
	cattle	tibia	1	38	juvenile; sawn at one end
	sheep/goat	humerus	1	35	
	sheep/goat	scapula	1	25	
	medium mammal	long bone	2	3	
501	large mammal	rib	1	39	sawn at one end

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Number	W (g)	Comments
601	large mammal	rib	1	65	sawn at one end
	large mammal	humerus	1	48	sawn
	cattle	humerus	1	53	juvenile
	horse	radius	1	45	juvenile
	sheep/goat	humerus	2	33	
	medium mammal	rib	1	3	

Summary

Many of the bones are sawn, typical of post-medieval butchery, and are likely to represent butchery waste. There appears to be no focus of the sawn bone and it is possible that these were discarded along the road edges, perhaps to firm the road. Most of the domestic species are represented.

The assemblage is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Seventeen glass items weighing a total of 1303g were recovered from 3 separate contexts.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. Many of the items are complete, or nearly so.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
112	Dark olive bottle, separate vessels, 1 mould-made, other with applied top	2	127	Early-mid 19 th century
301	Colourless small bottle, near-complete, late 19 th -early 20 th century	1	30	early-mid 20 th century
	Pale green bottles, late 19 th -early 20 th century	5	283	
	Green bottle, early-mid 20 th century	1	19	
	Blue bottle, early-mid 20 th century	1	9	
	Colourless glass, very burnt and distorted, 19 th -20 th century	1	15	
601	Colourless flat bottles, complete, mid 20 th century	2	270	Mid 20 th century
	Very light green bottle, possibly medicine container, moulded with regular bars on side - dosage indicators?, mid 20 th century	1	4	
	Colourless small octagonal bottle, complete, with aluminium screw top decorated with image of houses of parliament, HP sauce? mid 20 th century	1	108	
	Colourless bottle, constrained top for providing small 'dashes' of contents (probably sauce/relish), complete, with plastic screw top, mid-late 20 th century	1	267	
	Colourless bottle, embossed 'GOODALL BACKHOUSE & CO, YORKSHIRE RELISH', near-complete, early-mid 20 th century	1	171	

Provenance

The glass was recovered from the topsoil at High Street (112), Paradise Lane (301), and Chapel Lane (601). One is embossed as containing a product made in Yorkshire.

Range

Where identifiable, all the glass is from bottles, and is early modern, dating from the early 19th to mid-late 20th century. Several probable sauce bottles were found at Chapel Lane (601).

Potential

In general, the potential of the glass is low. However, they give some indications of dating and the group of sauce bottles from (601) provide some functional 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

All of the clay pipe is in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
201				3		3	8	Stems only	18 th century
217				1		1	2	Fluted bowl fragment, stamped WO on spur	1826-55
301				5	1	6	14	Stems only	18 th -19 th century
Totals				9	1	10	24		

Provenance

Clay pipes were recovered from the topsoil at Winn Lane (201) and Paradise Lane (301), and subsoil at Winn Lane (217). All of the pieces were probably made fairly locally, probably in nearby Horncastle, only 5km to the southwest, and one of the fragments is stamped with the initials WO, the mark of William Overton, a Horncastle pipemaker who was working in the period 1826-55 (Wells, 1979, 146).

Range

All of the clay pipes are probably 18-19th century in date, and are mainly stems, with one bowl fragment.

Potential

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

METAL FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A fairly large assemblage of metal artefacts, 22 items weighing a total of 3698g, was collected.

Condition

All of the metal items are in good condition but almost all are corroded.

Results

Table 6, Metals

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
107	Iron	Cast pipe connector	1	1717	19 th -20 th century
112	Iron	Nails, including modern 4" example, 20 th century	2	65	20 th century
	Iron	Horse shoe fragment, post-medieval	1	61	
201	Iron	Nails	2	32	
209	Iron	Nail/spike	1	44	20 th century
	Iron	Rectangular strip, 385mm long, 22mm wide, 5mm thick, bolt with square nut through one end, 19 th -20 th century	1	347	
	Iron	Possible sickle, gently curving blade 150mm long, 18mm max width, with integral rectangular? Sectioned handle, 75mm long, 14mm max width, post-medieval	1	46	
301	Iron?	Cast C-shaped mount?, holes through both terminals and widened central part of C, late post-medieval	1	60	19 th -20 th century
	Iron	Shallow sheet dish, probably top of bicycle bell, late 19 th -20 th century	1	14	
	Iron	Nail	1	6	
	Iron	T-headed spike	1	115	
	Iron	Washer, late post-medieval	1	36	
	Iron	Padlock, late 19 th -20 th century	1	271	
	Iron	Horseshoe, 19 th century	1	333	
401	Iron	Dished thick sheet, probably vessel fragment	1	196	
601	Iron	Swivel loop, possible harness fitting?	1	42	19 th -20 th century
	Iron	Oval loop, perhaps harness fitting	1	51	
	Iron?	Knife handle, blade broken off, post-medieval	1	90	
	Iron?	Flanged tube, machinery part, 19 th -20 th century	1	130	

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
	Iron and bone	Penknife, 19 th century	1	42	

Provenance

The metal items were recovered from the a dumped deposit (107), topsoil at High Street (112), Winn Lane (201), Paradise Lane (301), Church Street (401), and Chapel Lane (601), and the fill of a linear feature (209).

Range

A large quantity and wide range of metal items was retrieved but most, where datable, are late post-medieval to early modern. Several nails/spikes were found, and there were two horseshoes and a number of possible horse harness fittings. Several cutting tools were also recovered, including a possible sickle and a couple of knives. A further knife handle, of bone, was also retrieved (see 'Other Finds', below).

Potential

The metal items provide some dating evidence and also some functional indicators. Although all of the items are probably casual losses, the number of blades and horse equipment may relate to a blacksmith in the village.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Lavinia Green

Introduction

Four other artefacts, together weighing 174g, were recovered.

Condition

All of the other finds are in good condition.

Results

Table 7, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
112	Stone	Roofing slate, Welsh? 19 th -20 th century	1	11	19 th -20 th century
	Bone and iron	Handle, probably of knife, 'pistol grip' form, early 18 th century	1	21	
201	Stone	Burnt limestone	1	46	-
301	Plastic and copper alloy	Bakelite connector box	1	96	Mid 20 th century

Provenance

The other artefacts were recovered from the topsoil at High Street (112), Winn Lane (201) and Paradise Lane (301).

Range

The other artefacts were varied in nature and use but all are post-medieval to early modern in date. The bone handle, probably from a knife, is of 'pistol grip' form, replicating the swung-down shape of flintlock pistols of the period. It dates to the early 18th century (Hume 1991, fig 63).

Potential

The other artefacts are of limited potential but provide some dating evidence apart from the burnt limestone which is undatable.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 8 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 8, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
107	19 th -20 th	
112	20 th	
201	20 th	
203	20 th	
209	20 th	
213	20 th	

Cxt	Date	Comments
217	1826-55	Date on 1 clay pipe, also contains 1 sherd Modern White ware which could be of the same date or later
301	Mid 20th	
401	Mid 18 th - 20th	1 unspecified English stoneware bottle has a manufacturers date of 1905
501	Late 19 th – 20th	
601	Mid 20th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Context	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Dec	Description	Date
107	BL	Jar	1	1	31	BASE		With MP fabric	1550-1750
107	BL	Jar/ bowl	10	10	159	BS;RIM			
107	GRE	Jar/ bowl	1	1	20	BS			
112	CREA	Flat	1	1	4	BS			

Context	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Dec	Description	Date
112	ENGS	Straight sided jars	5	3	102	BS;RIM;PROFILE			
112	ENPO	Flat	1	1	4	BS			
112	PEARL	Flat/dish/plate	1	1	59	RIM	Hand painted	Moulded rim	
112	WHITE	Flat	4	4	56	BS;RIM;BASE			
201	ENGS	Jar	1	1	12	RIM			
201	GRE	Jar/ bowl	7	6	138	BS;RIM;BASE		Various glazes	
201	MEDLOC	Jug	1	1	14	BS		fabric is ox,r,ox medium sandy, high fired, quartz sub-rounded to sub-angular moderately well sorted, sparse shale grits up to 5mm, sparse rounded fe up 1mm, dark green splash glaze	14th-15th?
201	STSL	PMD	2	2	14	BASE	Joggled		Late 16th-early 17th
201	WHITE	Flat	1	1	1	BS			
203	CIST	Cup/Posset pot	1	1	5	HANDLE		Oval handle?	16th to mid 17th
203	ENGS	Jar	2	2	6	BS;RIM			
203	LERTH	Closed	1	1	13	BASE			
209	GRE	Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	BS			
213	TB	Bowl	1	1	24	RIM		With GRE fabric, internal glaze greeny/brown	
217	BL	Jar/ bowl/cup?	1	1	1	BS			
217	CREA	Flat	4	4	8	BS;RIM			
217	GRE	Jar/ bowl	4	2	18	BS;BASE			
217	TOY11	Jug	1	1	40	BASE	Faceted	To copy the Raeren German stonewares	1450-1550
217	WHITE	Flat	1	1	1	RIM	Transfer print decoration		
301	CREA	Flat	4	4	30	BS;BASE			1770-1830
301	ENGS	Straight sided Jars/Bottles	8	8	372	BS;NECK;RIM;BASE		1 Base sherd with sooting on external side	1690-1900
301	ENPO	Flat	5	5	44	BS;RIM;BASE	1 Moulded floral decoration		1750-1900
301	GRE	Jar/ bowl	1	1	23	BS		Green to brown glaze	1500-1650
301	MEDLOC	Jar/Jug	1	1	138	HANDLE		Rod handle. Fabric is ox,r,ox, coarse sandy, quartz rounded to sub-rounded up to 1.5mm moderately well sorted with patchy olive green glaze	14th - 15th?
301	NCBW	Jar/ bowl	2	2	14	BS;RIM			1800-1900
301	PEARL	Flat	14	14	66	BS;RIM;BASE		Hand painted	1770-1900

Context	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Dec	Description	Date
301	SLIP	Jar/ bowl	1	1	34	BS		Patchy yellow slip	1650-1750
301	STMO	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	RIM			1670-1800
301	TGE	?	1	1	18	LID			1750
301	WHITE	Flat	26	26	121	BS;RIM;BASE	Transfer print decoration	2 Hand painted sherds	1850-1900
401	ENGS	Bottle	1	1	48	BASE		Part of a back stamp, registry mark dating to 1905	1905
401	ENPO	Figurine	1	1	58			Part of a female figurine from shoulders to knees, possibly that of a child holding a spoon in one hand and a bowl in the other	
501	WHITE	Flat	1	1	14	BASE	Transfer print decoration		
601	ENGS	Jar	1	1	14	BS	Fluted		
601	NCBW	Jar/ bowl	4	1	59	BASE		2 Sherds with a stamp 'fire proof' in a circle also possibly the manufacturers name but this is unclear	
601	NOTS	Jar	1	1	16	RIM			1690-1900
601	PEARL	Flat	4	4	1	RIM	Transfer print decoration		
601	WHITE	Flat/Cup	10	10	123	BS;BASE;HANDLE	Transfer print decoration	1 base sherd with part of a back stamp, registry mark. Diamond mark dating manufacture between 1842-1883	1842-1883

Archive Catalogue 2 Ceramic Building Material

Context	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	description	date
107	BRK	oxid, med-coarse, sandy	1	62		16th - 18th
107	BRK	ox,r,ox	2	424	Sand moulded, handmade	16th - 18th
107	FLOOR	ox,r,ox	1	9		16th - 18th
112	BRK	ox,r	1	357	Sand moulded, lime mortar, left to dry on pebbles, could be a mixture of clays	16th - 18th
112	BRK	gault	1	202		16th - 18th
112	BRK	oxid,coarse	1	100	Sunken margins, sand moulded, 50mm wide	16th - 18th
112	FLOOR	gault	1	134	Handmade	16th - 18th
112	MOD DRAIN		1	39	Made with concrete, very burnt	19th - 20th
112	MOD DRAIN		2	315		19th - 20th
112	MOD TILE		1	70	Modern floor tile	20th
112	MODTIL		4	45	Brown transfer print	20th
201	BRK	oxid,med-coarse	1	24		16th - 18th

Context	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	description	date
201	BRK	ox,r,ox	3	377	Partly vitrified, sand moulded, struck upper, lime mortar	16th - 18th
201	BRK?	gault	1	26	frequent aerated fe	16th - 18th
201	CBM	oxid	1	19	With 1 pebble stuck to it, very abraded	16th - 18th
201	CBM	oxid,coarse	5	42	Spalled fragments	16th - 18th
201	FIRE CLAY		1	20	shapeless possibly very abraded cbm	
201	FLOOR		1	132		17th - 19th
203	BRK	ox,med,coarse,sandy	1	405	Slop moulded, handmade, vitrified surface at one end, 56mm wide	16th - 18th
203	BRK?	ox, coarse	1	17		16th - 18th
203	BRK?	gault	1	43		16th - 18th
209	CBM	gault	1	38		16th - 18th
209	FIRE CLAY	oxid	1	25	Shapeless, no surfaces, occ flint nodules stuck to one side	
209	MODDRAIN	gault	3	1430	Very large piece of drain	20th
209	PANT	oxid	3	877	Very crudely made, sandy base, struck upper	16th - 18th
213	BRK		1	413	Frogged	20th
213	MOD TILE		1	103	Modern floor tile	20th
217	CBM	oxid,med,sandy	1	7	Small fragment	16th - 18th
301	MODDRAIN		1	269	Made with concrete	19th - 20th
301	MODTIL		1	8	Moulded	20th
301	PNR	ox,r,ox	1	92	flat roofer, one edge trimmed, struck upper, sandy bottom	15th - 16th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
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 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).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
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) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term 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.
Palaeolithic	The earliest part of the 'Stone Age' dating from the first period of human occupation to the end of the last ice age (approximately 10,000 years ago). It is usually sub-divided into lower, middle and upper, each characterised by differing stone tools and sub-species of humans.
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 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

72	Context records
8	Photographic record sheets
14	Sheets of scale drawings
50	Daily record sheets
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

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

Museum Accession Number:	LCNCC: 2010.99
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	FUVC 10
OASIS Record Number:	archaeo11-94505

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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