BL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE (KAF 02)



A P S

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

PROJECT

SERVICES

EVENT LI4171

IR L18674 EAL18675

Conservation Services

0 3 APR 2003

Highways & Planning Directorate

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE (KAF 02)

Work Undertaken For Witham Trading Co. Ltd.

February 2003

Report Compiled by Paul Cope-Faulkner BA (Hons) AIFA

National Grid Reference: TF 192 618
Planning Reference: S/215/1440/01
City and County Museum Accession No: 2002.505

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 36/03

Quality Control Abbey Farm, Kirkstead KAF 02

Project Coordinator	Steve Malone	Steve Malone		
Supervisor	Fiona Walker			
Illustration	Paul Cope-Faulkner			
Photographic Reproduction	Sue Unsworth			
Post-excavation Analyst	Paul Cope-Faulkner			

Checked by Project Manager		Approv	ved by Serior Arch	aeologist
(2)-	Gary Taylor		/fm	Tom Lane
Date: 17/2/03		Date:	28-02-03	

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

1.	SUMMARY1
2.	INTRODUCTION
2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4	DEFINITION OF A WATCHING BRIEF
3.	AIMS2
4.	METHODS2
5.	RESULTS2
6.	DISCUSSION2
7.	CONCLUSION3
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
9.	PERSONNEL3
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY3
11.	ABBREVIATIONS
Apper	ndices
1.	Specification for archaeological watching brief
2.	Context descriptions
3.	Glossary
4.	The Archive

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location plan

Figure 2 Site location plan

Figure 3 Plan of the development showing section locations

Figure 4 Sections 1 to 4

List of Plates

Plate 1 General view of the development

Plate 2 Section 1

Plate 3 Section 2

1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during development at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of stanchion pits for a new agricultural store.

The site lies northeast of the medieval (AD 1066-1540) abbey of Kirkstead which was founded in 1139. Prehistoric remains are also known in the vicinity including Iron Age (800 BC – AD 50) settlement to the north of the site and a three ditched enclosure to the south.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological remains were encountered and no artefacts were retrieved from the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as "a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed." (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Witham Trading Co. Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with construction of a new agricultural storage building at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S/215/1440/01. The watching brief was carried out on the 26th November 2002, in

accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Historic Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Kirkstead is located approximately 22km southeast of Lincoln and 10km southwest of Horncastle in the administrative district of East Lindsey, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site lies adjacent to Abbey Farm on the south side of Abbey Lane at National Grid Reference TF 192 618 (Fig. 2). The site lies at 6m OD on land that slopes gently down to the west, towards the River Witham.

Locals soils are of the Blackwood Series, typically loamy sands, and Quorndon Series, typically sandy loams (Robson *et al.* 1974, 47, 48). These soils overlie a drift geology of predominantly sand and gravel deposits that comprise the 2nd river terrace of the Witham (BGS 1995). These in turn overlie boulder clay which seals a solid geology of Jurassic clays of the Ancholme Group (*ibid.*).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Kirkstead is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools are known from the vicinity.

Iron Age settlement has been identified in Woodhall Spa to the north and a large triple ditched enclosure has been identified south of the site from aerial photographs (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 8).

Kirkstead is first mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of 1157. Referred to as *Chirchesteda*, the name is derived from a slightly Scandinavianized form of the Old English *cirice-stede* meaning the site of a church (Cameron 1998, 75).

Hugh, Lord of Tattershall, gave land for monks of the Cistercian order to build Kirkstead Abbey in 1139 (Page 1988, 135). The first location chosen for the monastery was unsuitable as it lay within a marsh and was not large enough. Leave to move to a suitable location was granted by Robert, son of Hugh, in 1187, although there is controversy over the charter (RCHME n.d., 1). Earthworks of the abbey, including a small surviving part of stone walling, survive southwest of the site.

Between 1230-40, Kirkstead Abbey was responsible for building the small church of St. Leonard south of the Abbey. The history of the church has been overshadowed by that of the Abbey, although it has been referred to as a gate chapel (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 418). It is likely that this was a parochial church and may indicate medieval settlement in the vicinity.

Other medieval remains include the possible site of a moated enclosure near Old Hall Farm and supposed medieval vaults beneath Abbey Lodge Inn.

Post-medieval remains within the precinct of the abbey is represented by three mounds which are likely to be pottery kilns. Recent work by the RCHME has also identified a possible post-dissolution house on the site (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 8).

3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as outlined in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, nature and function.

4. METHODS

Stanchion pits were excavated by machine to depths required by the development. Selected pits were then cleaned and the sides rendered vertical. The depth and thickness of each deposit was measured from the ground surface. Each deposit revealed was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording of deposits encountered during the watching brief was according undertaken to Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of the deposits recognised were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced.

5. RESULTS

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

The earliest deposit encountered in the base of the stanchion pits was a layer of mixed brownish yellow and yellowish brown sand (003), identified as the underlying drift geology.

Developed upon this was a subsoil of mixed brown, yellowish brown and greyish brown silty sand (002) overlying which was the modern topsoil (001) comprising brown silty sand.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise sands of the 2nd river terrace deposits associated with the River Witham. These were overlain by a sequence of subsoil and topsoil deposits.

No archaeological remains were encountered and no artefacts were retrieved from this investigation.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, because of the proximity of Kirkstead Abbey and the likelihood of medieval remains being disturbed by the development.

The watching brief identified a sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil deposits. No archaeological features were encountered. No artefacts were retrieved from the investigation.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. W. Nelstrop of Witham Trading Co. Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the parish files and library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Steve Malone
Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth

Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner

Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-

Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 1995, Horncastle, solid and drift geology, 1:50,000 map sheet 115

Cameron, K., 1998, *A Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place Names*, English Place-Name Society Popular Series No. 1

P., Cope-Faulkner, 1998. Desk-top Assessment Archaeological of the *Implications* of Proposed Reservoir Construction Woodhall Spa and at Kirkstead. Lincolnshire (WSK 98). unpublished APS report 14/98

IFA, 1999, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs

Page, W., 1988, The Victoria History of the County of Lincoln II (reprint)

Pevsner, N. and Harris, J., 1989, Lincolnshire The Buildings of England (2nd edition, revised Antram, N.)

RCHME, n.d., Kirkstead Abbey, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Survey Report

Robson, J.D., George, H. and Heaven, F.W., 1974, Soils in Lincolnshire 1: Sheet TF16 (Woodhall Spa), Soil Survey Record No. 22

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England



Figure 1 - General Location Plan

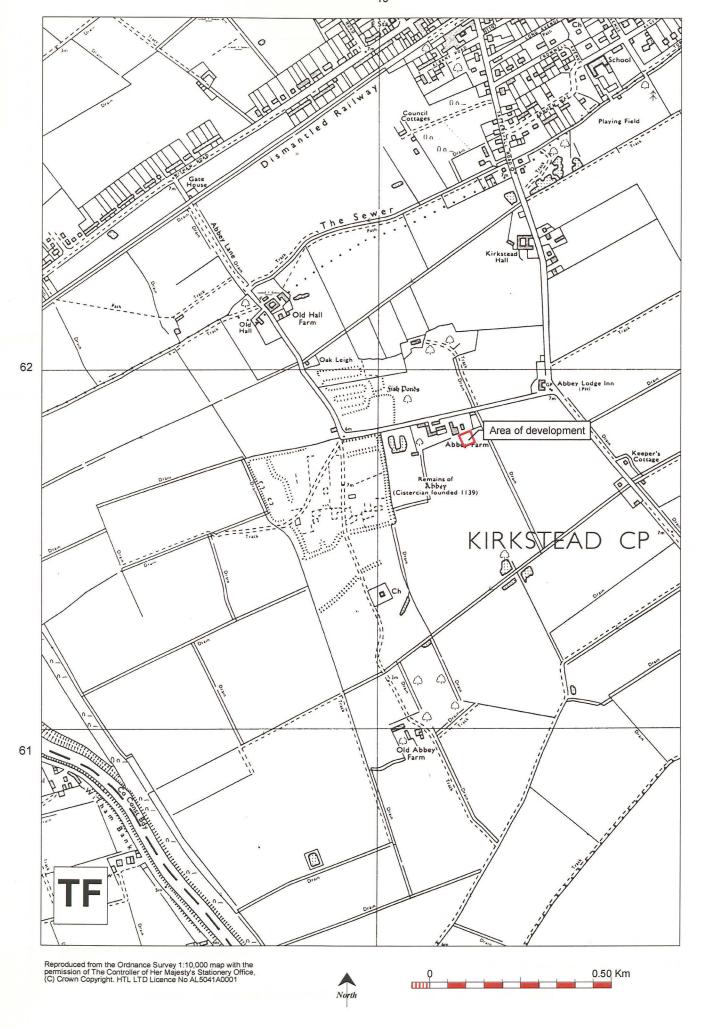


Figure 2 - Site location plan

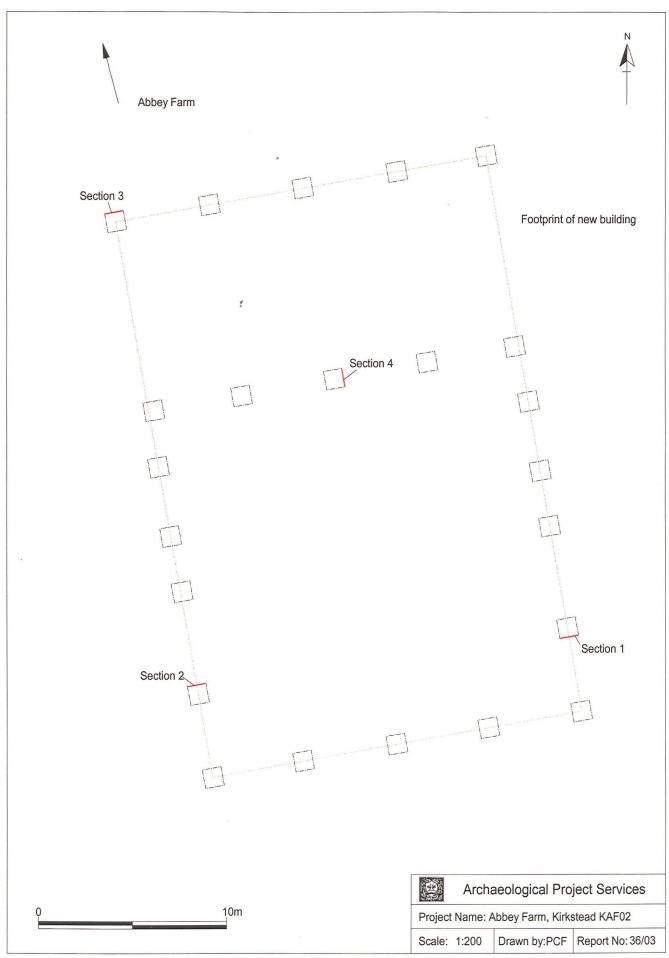


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations

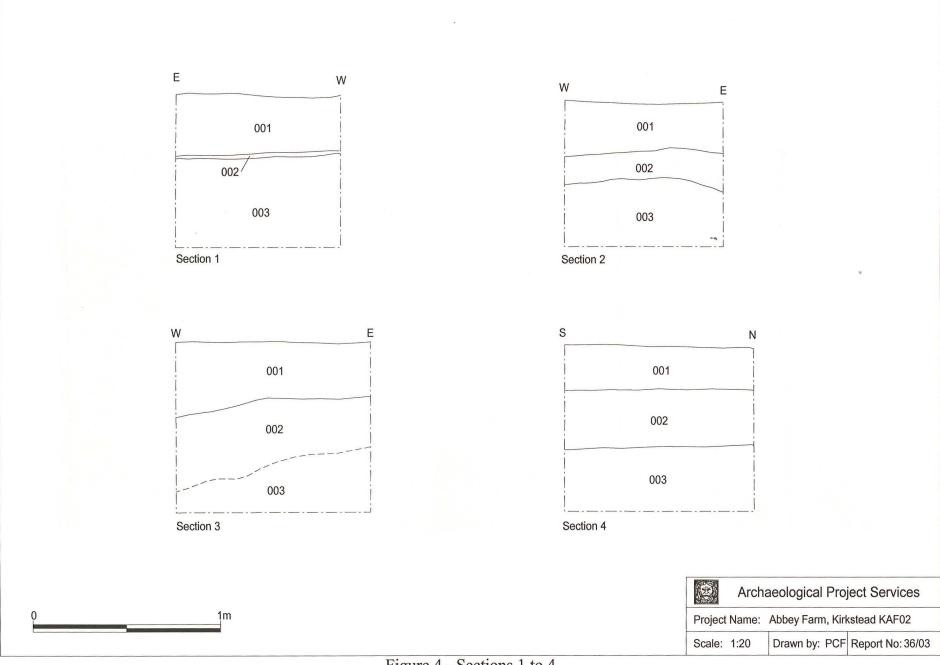


Figure 4 - Sections 1 to 4



Plate 1 - General view of the development, looking southwest

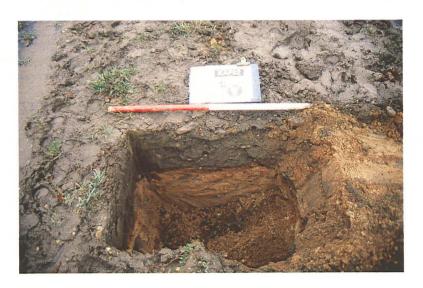


Plate 2 - Section 1, looking south



Plate 3 - Section 2, looking north

LAND AT ABBEY FARM, KIRKSTEAD, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 A watching brief is required during the construction of an agricultural storage building at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The Farm lies close to the remains of medieval Kirkstead Abbey. Previous investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the farm have revealed archaeological remains including undated ditches and demolition debris thought to be from a 14th-17th century building.
- 1.3 The watching brief will be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development. The archaeological features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.
- 1.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological watching brief during the erection of an agricultural storage building on land at Abbey Farm, Abbey Lane, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire, National Grid Reference TF 192 618.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project.

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Kirkstead lies approximately 22km southeast of Lincoln and c. 2km southwest of the centre of Woodhall Spa in the administrative district of East Lindsey. The site lies at Abbey Farm on the south side of Abbey Lane, just to the east of the remains of Kirkstead Abbey, at National Grid Reference TF 192 618.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 A planning application (S/215/1440/01) was submitted to East Lindsey District Council for the construction of an agricultural storage building including office, toilets and canteen. Permission has been granted subject to conditions requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, in accordance with a written scheme of works submitted to and approved by planning authority, during the development. This present document constitutes such a written scheme of works.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies on gently undulating land on ground that slopes westward down toward the River Witham at approximately 6m OD. Local soils are predominantly Aldeby Association sandy loam, though areas of Nocton, Downholand and Isleham Association soils cross the site and

comprise humose or peaty soils, possibly developed in former tributaries of the Witham. These soils overlie sand and gravel river terrace deposits which in turn overlie boulder clay or till. Beneath these glacial deposits is a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGY

- 6.1 Prehistoric stone tools have been found in the general area and an Iron Age settlement has been identified close to the site. A Roman site is also located nearby.
- Immediately to the west of the farm is the site and remains of Kirkstead Abbey, founded in the 12th century. The abbey was a wealthy house and was responsible for building a small chapel which still stands about 400m to the southwest. The abbey was dissolved in 1537 and now mainly survives as earthworks. An area of fishponds survives as earthworks just to the northwest of the farm. Cropmarks indicate an elaborate system of drainage, enclosures and fishponds surrounding the abbey. Some of these cropmark ditches were recorded during construction of a reservoir to the south of the farm, but remain undated (Snee 2001). A number of mounds, thought to be the remains of post-medieval pottery kilns have been found in the area (Archaeological Project Services 1998a). Previous investigations have revealed buried ditches, demolition debris of 14th-17th century date that suggests the former location of a building, and recovered medieval pottery (Archaeological Project Services 1998b).

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 The aims of the watching brief will be:
 - 7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the ground works for the development.
- 7.2 The objectives of the watching brief will be to:
 - 7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
 - 7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
 - 7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.
- 8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development, and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement.
- 8.2.2 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed regularly to identify and record

archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the watching brief a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
 - The site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, archaeological curator, coroner and the police will be informed, as appropriate.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the watching brief will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the field work will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

- 9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the watching brief will be prepared.
- 9.3.2 This will consist of:
 - A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
 - A description of the archaeological setting of the watching brief.
 - Description of the topography of the site.
 - Description of the methodologies used during the watching brief.
 - A text describing the findings of the watching brief.

- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; East Lindsey District Council Planning Department; and to the County Council Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the watching brief will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the City and County Museum, Lincoln. This will be undertaken following the requirements of the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives* for long term storage and curation.

12 PUBLICATION

12.1 A report of the findings of the watching brief will be presented to the editor of the journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: Britannia for discoveries of Roman date, and Medieval Archaeology and the journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group for findings of medieval or later date.

13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the County Archaeological Office. They will be given as much written notice as possible prior commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook 1998, Sections 5.7 and 18).
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 15.1 The watching brief will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one personday) will require a post-excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principal 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.

Task Body to be undertaking the work

Conservation Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln

Pottery Analysis Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust

Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist

Anglo-Saxon - J Young, Independent Specialist

Medieval and later - G Taylor APS in consultation with H Healey,

Independent Archaeologist

Non-pottery Artefacts J Cowgill, Independent Specialist

Animal Bones Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

Environmental Analysis J Rackham, Independent Specialist

Human Remains Analysis R Gowland, Independent Specialist

17 INSURANCES

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

18 COPYRIGHT

- 18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1998a Desk-top Assessment of the Archaeological Implications of Proposed Reservoir Construction at Woodhall Spa and Kirkstead, Lincolnshire (WSK98)

Archaeological Project Services, 1998b Archaeological Watching Brief on land at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire (AFK98 and KAD98)

Snee, J 2001. Archaeological Watching Brief of Development at Abbey Farm, Kirkstead, Lincolnshire (KTR99), unpublished Archaeological Project Services report 74/01

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Friable dark brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Topsoil
002	Firm mixed mid brown, yellowish brown and greyish brown silty sand, 0.4m thick	Subsoil
003	Firm mixed mid brownish yellow and yellowish brown sand, >0.5m thick	Natural deposit

GLOSSARY

Boulder Clay

A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as till, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.

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, e.g. (004).

Iron Age

A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.

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.

Post-medieval

The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.

Prehistoric

The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.

Romano-British

Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

3 Context records

1 Context register

1 Sheet of scale drawings

1 Daily record sheet

1 Photographic record sheet

1 Stratigraphic matrix

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:

Lincolnshire City and County Museum 12 Friars Lane Lincoln LN2 1HQ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*, produced by the Lincolnshire City and County Museum.

Lincolnshire City and County Council Museum Accession Number:

2002.505

Archaeological Project Services Site Code:

KAF 02

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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