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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 28 HIGH STREET,
CARLBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CLS 03)**



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT 28 HIGH STREET,
CARLBY,
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CLS 03)**

**Work Undertaken For
Abbeydale Homes**

February 2004

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

National Grid Reference: TF 0512 1394
Planning Reference: S02/1637/17
City and County Museum Accession No: 2003.352

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. 27/04

Quality Control
High Street, Carlby
CLS 03

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|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Project Coordinator | Denise Drury |
| Supervisor | Fiona Walker |
| Finds Processing | Denise Buckley |
| Illustration | Paul Cope-Faulkner |
| Photographic Reproduction | Sue Unsworth |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Paul Cope-Faulkner |

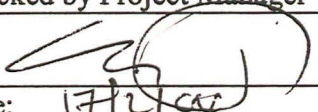
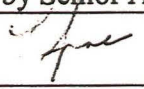
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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
|  Gary Taylor |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 17/2/04 | Date: 24-02-04 |

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during residential development on land at 28 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for a single dwelling.

Prehistoric remains, evident from cropmarks, survive in the south of the parish and may include Bronze Age (2250-800 BC) burial mounds. Romano-British (AD 50-410) activity is attested by the finds of coins, pottery and a statue of the god Mercury and perhaps suggest an important establishment in the vicinity. The church provides evidence of medieval (AD 1066-1540) occupation of the village along with areas of earthworks suggesting the village was larger than today.

The watching brief recorded a sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and topsoil. No archaeological features were identified. Finds retrieved from this investigation include a small quantity of medieval pottery as well as 19th and 20th century examples.

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 Abbeydale Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief

during groundworks associated with residential development on land at 28 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application S02/1637/17. The watching brief was carried out on the 23rd and 24th October 2003, in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Carlby is situated 7km north of Stamford and 8km southwest of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).

The site is located 150m east of the village centre as defined by the parish church of St. Stephen (Fig. 2) at National Grid Reference TF 0512 1394. The site lies at c. 30m OD on a plateau on the north side of the West Glen River.

Local soils are of the Elmton 1 Association, typically brown rendzinas. These are developed on the junction of Jurassic Blisworth Limestone and Blisworth Clay (BGS 1978).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

Carlby is located in an area of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. Evidence of prehistoric remains occurs as cropmarks concentrated in the south of the parish. Several circular cropmarks may represent ring ditches around Bronze Age burial mounds.

Romano-British activity is scarce save for the find of a bronze statue of Mercury, a hoard of coins and pottery from the vicinity of the village. These finds may indicate the presence of a high status building.

Carlby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086. Referred to as *Carlebi* the name is derived from the Old Norse and means either 'the farmstead (*by*) of the free peasants (*Karl*)' or 'the farmstead belonging to Karli' (Cameron 1998, 28). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the Bishop of Lincoln, Gilbert de Gand and Robert of Stafford and contained 20 acres of meadow and 80 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley 1976).

Medieval remains are best represented by the extant church of St. Stephen which dates to the late 12th century (Pevsner and Harris 1989, 212). Situated within the village are a number of earthworks identified as former house platforms and a sunken way suggesting that the village was larger during the medieval period.

3. AIMS

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

4. METHODS

Prior to the excavation of foundation trenches topsoil was stripped from the site. Foundation trenches were then excavated by machine to depths required by the development. The sides of the trenches were cleaned and rendered vertical. Selected deposits were then fully or partially excavated by hand to determine their function and to retrieve artefactual material. Each deposit encountered was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken

according to current Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Following excavation the records were 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.

The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of reddish brown shale (004) identified as the underlying solid geology. This was sealed beneath 0.6m of yellowish brown sand and silt (003) representing the weathered surface of the natural geology.

Above the natural deposits was a 0.2m thick subsoil of brown sandy silt (002). This was sealed beneath the current topsoil of brownish black silt (001) from which medieval and later pottery was retrieved.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise shale, sands and silts of the underlying geology. Naturally formed subsoil and topsoil have developed upon these layers. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Finds retrieved from the watching brief comprise locally produced medieval pottery from kilns at Stamford and Northamptonshire as well as 19th and 20th century pottery. Although no archaeological remains were exposed, the quantity of medieval pottery recovered would tend to suggest occupation of this period was located close by

7. CONCLUSION

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 28 High Street, Carlby, as the site lay close to the medieval core of the village.

However, no medieval remains were identified and no archaeological deposits were encountered. Finds retrieved from this investigation include medieval and post-medieval wares.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wish to acknowledge the assistance of Mr D.I. Wells of Abbeydale Homes for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Denise Drury and this report was edited by Gary Taylor and Tom Lane. Jenny Young, the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist, kindly permitted examination of the relevant parish files maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Supervisor: Fiona Walker
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IFA, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

BGS British Geological Survey

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

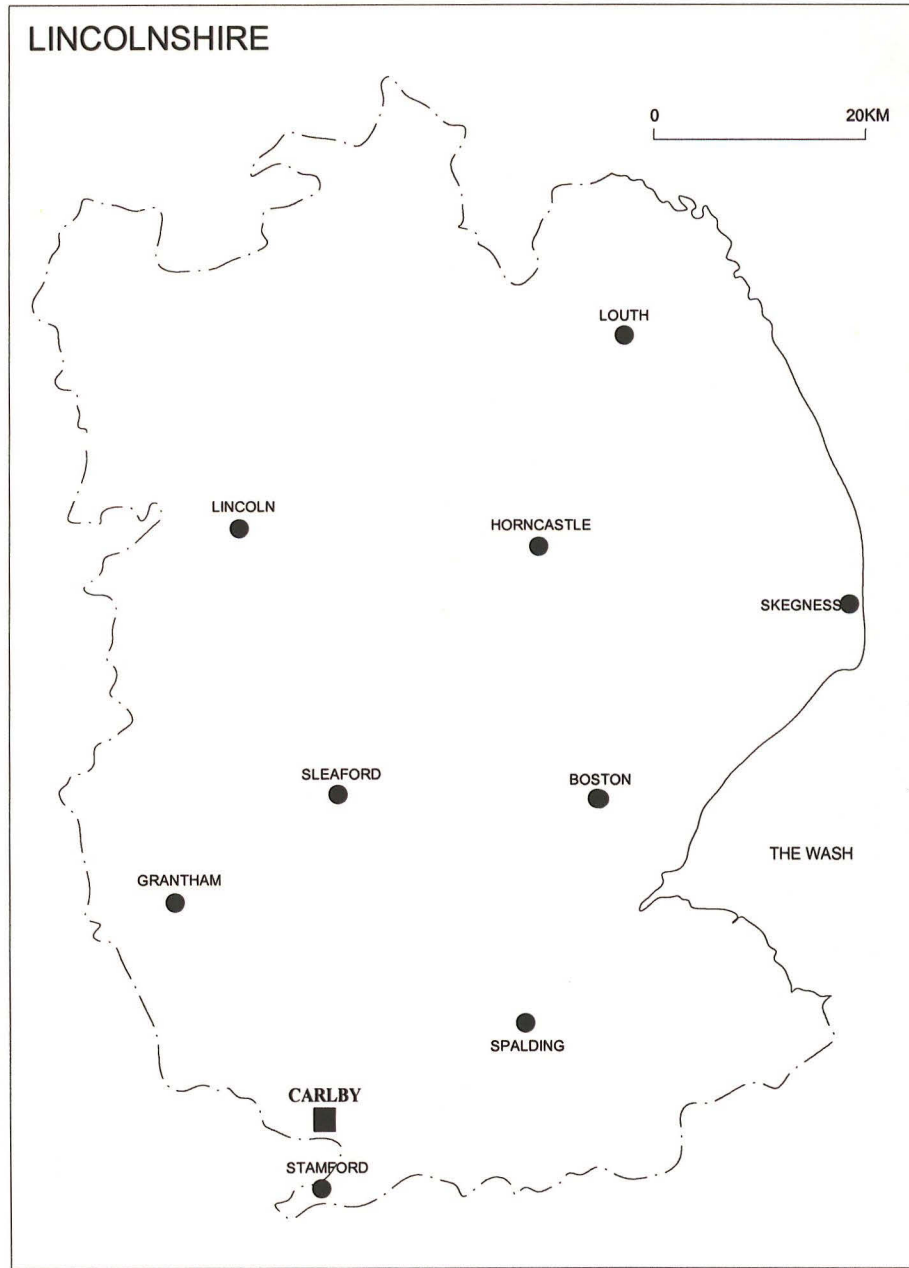


Figure 1 - General location map



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Figure 2 - Site location plan

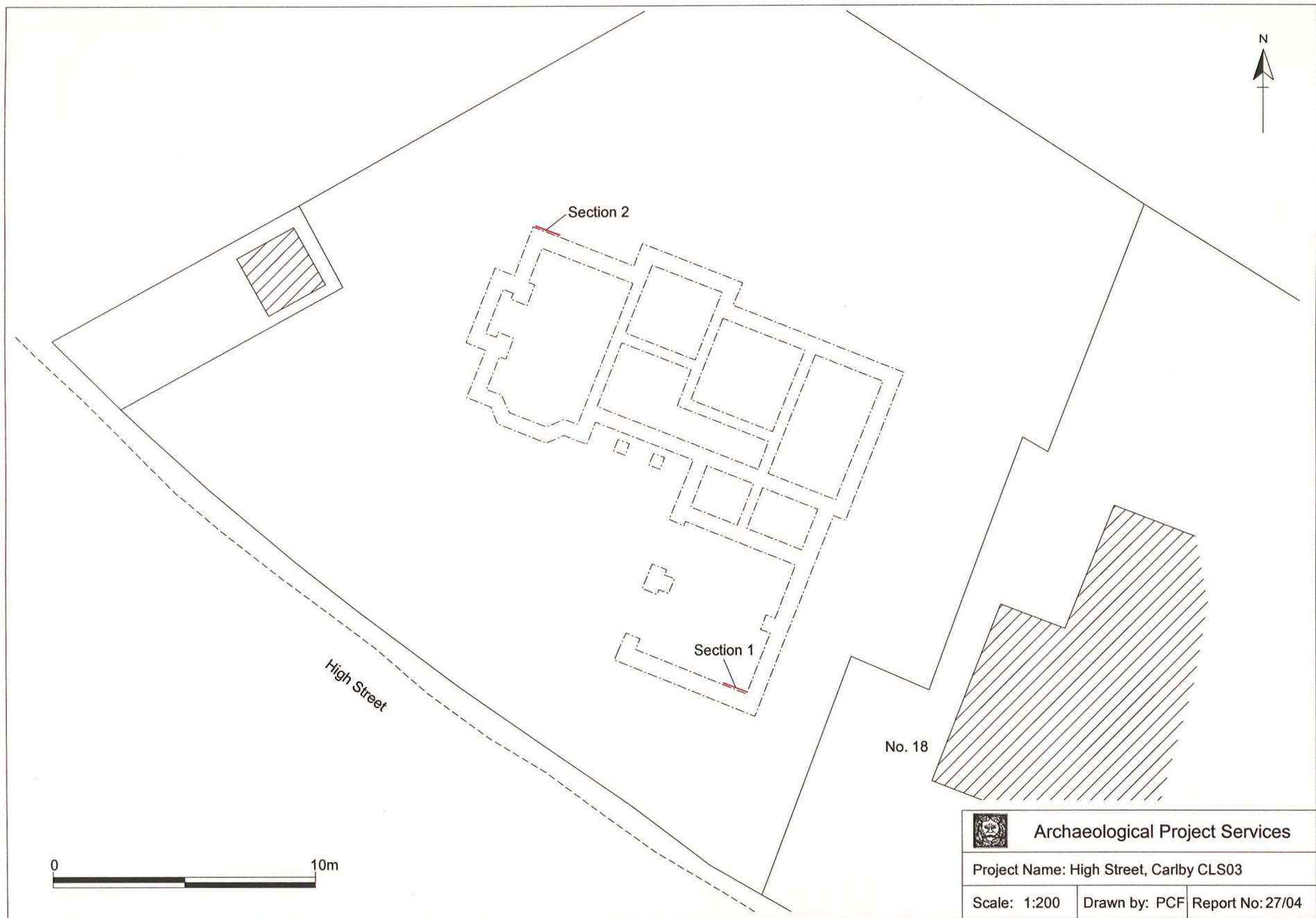
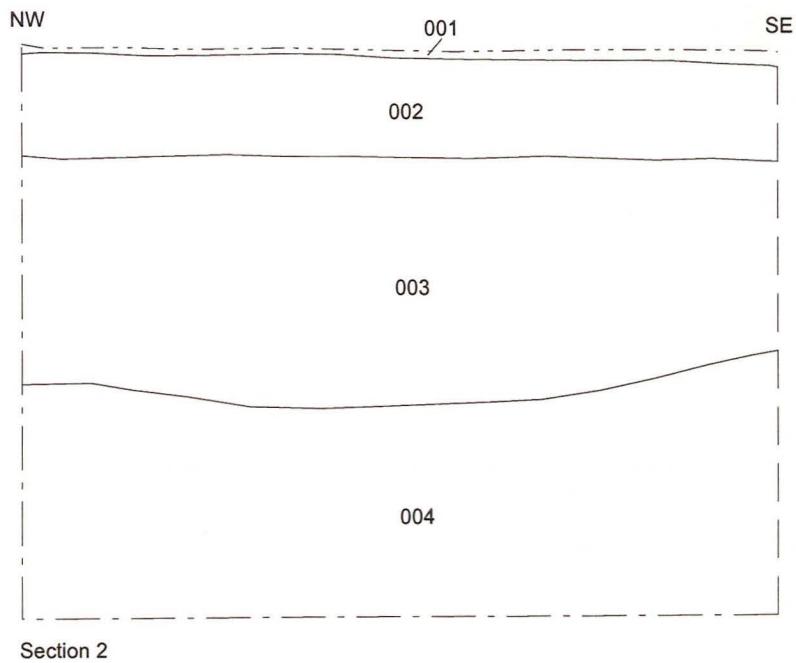
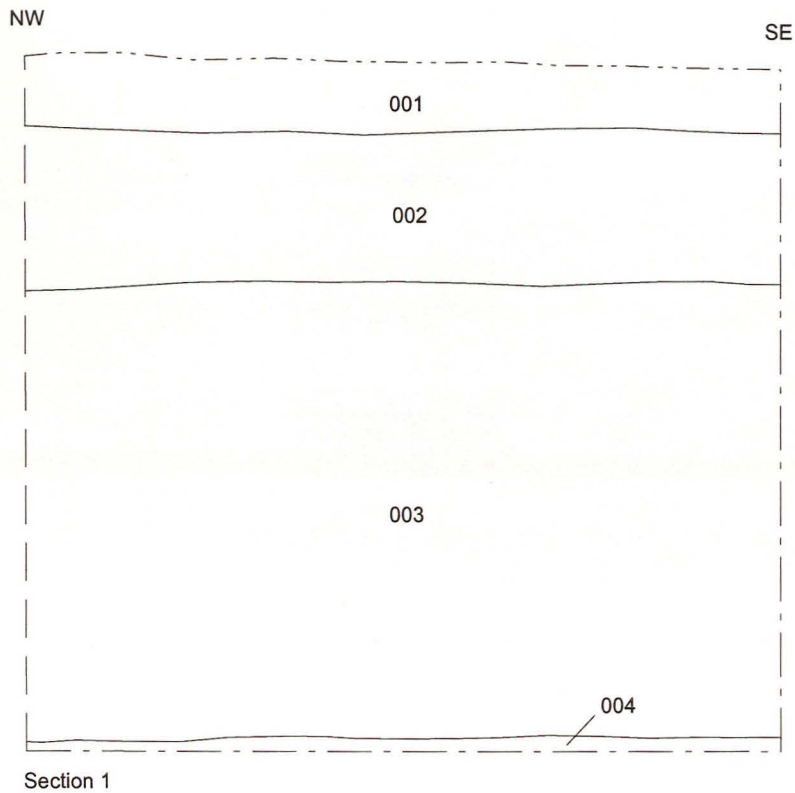


Figure 3 - Plan of the development showing section locations



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: High Street, Carlby CLS03

Scale 1:10

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 27/04

Figure 4 - Sections 1 and 2



Plate 1 - General view of the development area, looking west



Plate 2 - Section 1, looking northeast

Appendix 1

LAND ADJACENT TO 18 HIGH STREET, CARLBY, LINCOLNSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during the construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to 18 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire.*
- 1.2 *Finds of medieval pottery and earthworks of medieval date have been recorded in Carlby. Evidence of medieval occupation has been uncovered immediately to the west of the proposed development site.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of a watching brief during groundworks on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the watching brief. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological watching brief during construction of a dwelling on land adjacent to 18 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire. The site is located at National Grid Reference TF 0512 1394.
- 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 Carlby is situated approximately 7km north east of Stamford and 7km south west of Bourne in the administrative district of South Kesteven. The site lies on the east side of the village on the north side of High Street at National Grid Reference TF 0512 1394.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S02/1637/17) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for the erection of a dwelling. Permission is subject to a condition requiring the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during all phases of the groundworks.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Carlby lies on a plateau on the north side of the West Glen River at c30m OD. Local soils are Elmton 1 Association brown rendzinas (stony or sandy clay loam) on a solid geology of Jurassic limestone (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 179).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The place-name Carlby (meaning the village of the peasants or Karle's village) indicates Scandinavian origins and the village is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086). The church of St Stephen, located approximately 150m west of the site, dates from the early 13th century.

- 6.2 Medieval pottery and earthworks, thought to be associated with the medieval village, have been recorded in Carlby (Archaeological Project Services, 1994). Evidence of medieval occupation, immediately to the west of the proposed development site, was revealed during building work in the 1970s.
- 6.3 It is possible that groundworks at the present site may disturb or reveal archaeological remains of medieval date.

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 groundworks.
- 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.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

- 8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of 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 trench.

- 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 and the police will be informed.

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; the South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist; South Kesteven 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 as a condensed article 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 South Kesteven District Council Community Archaeologist. They will be given seven days notice in writing before the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

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

16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

| <u>Task</u> | <u>Body to be undertaking the work</u> |
|------------------------|---|
| Conservation | Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln |
| Pottery Analysis | Prehistoric - Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust Roman - B Precious, Independent Specialist 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.

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

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

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 1995 *Desk-top assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed construction at 28 High Street, Carlby, Lincolnshire*, unpublished report

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13

Specification: Version 1, 24/04/2003

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

| No. | Description | Interpretation |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 001 | Friable dark blackish brown silt, 0.3m thick | Topsoil |
| 002 | Firm mid brown sandy silt, 0.2m thick | Subsoil |
| 003 | Firm mid yellowish brown sand and silt, 0.6m thick | Natural deposit |
| 004 | Firm light to mid reddish brown shale, >10mm thick | Natural deposit |

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Hilary Healey and Gary Taylor

Recording of the pottery was undertaken with reference to guidelines prepared by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001) and the pottery was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Lincolnshire ceramic type series. A total of 10 fragments of pottery weighing 99g was recovered from a single context. No other artefacts or faunal remains were retrieved.

Provenance

The material was recovered from topsoil (001).

Most of the pottery was made in moderate proximity to Carlby, at Stamford 7km to the west, and in the Stanion-Lyveden area of northeast Northamptonshire, 25km southwest.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Pottery

| Context | Fabric Code | Description | No. | Wt (g) | Context Date |
|---------|-------------|--|-----|--------|--------------------------|
| 001 | ST | Stamford ware, 1 glazed, 1 abraded, 10 th -12 th century | 4 | 34 | 20 th century |
| | STANLY | Stanion-Lyveden ware, 1 abraded, 12 th -13 th century | 2 | 12 | |
| | LPM | Cane/mocha ware, 19 th century | 1 | 5 | |
| | BS | Brown stoneware, 19 th century | 1 | 10 | |
| | UGRE | Plant pot, 20 th century | 2 | 38 | |

Although redeposited with later artefacts, medieval pottery forms the largest component of the small assemblage and probably signifies occupation of this period in close proximity to the site.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Carlby that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the files of the South Kesteven Community Archaeologist and the Lincolnshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The moderate collection of medieval pottery fragments is of moderate local potential and significance and probably indicates habitation of this period in close proximity to the investigation area. The early modern material is of very limited local potential.

The lack of any material earlier than about the 10th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition. Similarly, the absence of any artefacts dating between the 13th and 19th centuries would tend to suggest that the site was abandoned at that time.

References

Slowikowski, A., 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

Appendix 4

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, e.g.(004). |
| Cropmark | A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop. |
| 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. |
| Pannage | Right given to the owners of pigs to go into a wood and to allow the pigs to eat the acorns or beech mast which <i>fall to the ground</i> . |
| 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. |

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 4 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 1 | Drawing sheet |
| 1 | Stratigraphic matrix |
| 1 | Bag 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:

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: 2003.352

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CLS 03

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.