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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
HALL FARM YARD
MAIN STREET
CAWTHORPE
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CHF04)**



A P S
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES

Quality Control

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
HALL FARM YARD
MAIN STREET
CAWTHORPE
BOURNE
LINCOLNSHIRE
(CHF04)**

Work Undertaken For
Mrs S. Burgin

October 2004

Report Compiled by
Rachel Hall BA (Hons)

National Grid Reference: TF 0900 2210
Planning Ref: Application No. S03/1374/12

Conservation
Services

13 DEC 2004

Highways & Planning
Directorate

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No 135/04

Quality Control

Hall Farm Yard
Main Street
Cawthorpe
Bourne
Lincolnshire

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
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| Supervisor | Mary Nugent and Aaron Clements |
| Illustration | Rachael Hall |
| Photographic Reproduction | Sue Unsworth |
| Post-excavation Analyst | Rachael Hall |


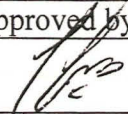
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| Checked by Project Manager | Approved by Senior Archaeologist |
| Dale Trimble  |  Tom Lane |
| Date: 1/10/04 | Date: 1/10/04 |

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at Hall Farm Yard, Main Street, Cawthorpe, Bourne. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for an individual house on Plot 5.

The investigations were undertaken as Cawthorpe lies within an archaeologically sensitive area with the settlement being bisected by the course of the Roman Road, King Street. Romano-British settlement is known to the east of Cawthorpe.

The watching brief identified a former topsoil, a backfilled foundation trench and demolition deposits overlying natural clayey silt. These features and deposits are associated with the former farm buildings that occupied site and its subsequent demolition. No artefacts were retrieved from the site during the investigations.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

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

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Mr. R. Baldwin of Tellet Properties to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development at Hall Farm Yard, Main Street, Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire. Approval for the development was sought through the submission of planning application

3PL/2003/1779. The watching brief was carried out on the 17th-18th February and 5th May 2004.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Cawthorpe is located 13km northeast of Stamford and 21km southeast of Grantham, in the administrative district of South Kesteven (Fig 1).

The site is situated south of the hamlet's centre at National Grid Reference TF 09002210, at approximately 16m OD.

Local soils are the Curdrige Association typical argillic gley soils to the east, Aswarby Association, fine loamy gleyic brown calcareous earths (Hodge *et al.* 1984). These soils overlie a solid geology of Jurassic Oxford Clay and Kellaways Sands (GSGB, 1972).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

During the Roman period two roads traversed the parish, converging just north of Bourne. King Street passes through Cawthorpe and once linked Bourne to Ancaster. To the east was a minor road, Mareham Lane, that connected Bourne to Sleaford and beyond (Margery, 1973).

Evidence of possible buildings associated with Romano-British pottery were discovered in a field to the south of Cawthorpe (Hayes and Lane, 1992). To the southwest further sherds of Romano-British pottery along with burnt bones were identified. It is likely that these represent the presence of cremation burials, possibly even a cemetery.

Further to the southeast, on the Fen edge of the parish is a substantial area of settlement, which occupies an area of rising ground west of, and adjacent to, the Car Dyke. Concentrations of buildings debris, including tiles and hypocaust fragments, have been identified during fieldwalking, along with Romano-British

pottery. Early Saxon pottery found at this site suggests continuity of settlement into the Early Saxon period (Hayes and Lane, 1992). An excavation carried out on the edge of this settlement revealed a number of ditched enclosures dating from the Middle Iron Age to Early Romano-British. In the later Romano-British period the settlement developed into a small villa complex (Field and Tripper, 1995).

Cawthorpe is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c.1086. Referred to as *Caletorp* the name is derived from the Old Scandinavian personal name *kali* and the Old Danish *porp* meaning a village or farmstead (Cameron 1998). At the time of Domesday the land was held by Oger the Breton and contained at least 16 acres of meadow and 25 acres of woodland for pannage (Foster and Longley, 1976).

Stripped ridges and furrows, characteristic of medieval agriculture, have survived in four fields in Cawthorpe (Hayes and Lane, 1992).

Two large Georgian house stand in Cawthorpe, Cawthorpe House and Cawthorpe Hall which is situated near a 17th century Pigeoncote (Pevnsner and Harris, 1989).

Previous archaeological investigations within the immediate area have identified undated ditches and pits (Snee, 2000) and modern refuse pits and former yard surfaces (Cope-Faulkner, 2003).

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

The proposed development required the excavation of foundation trenches for an individual plot by mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.70m wide toothed bucket.

All available section faces were examined for archaeological features. The depth and thickness of each deposit revealed was recorded. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services' practice.

Records of deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

Eight contexts were revealed during archaeological monitoring of Plot 5 at The Hall Farm Yard, Main Street, Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire. These are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural layer of mid-grey clayey silt (008), 0.90m beneath present ground surface. This was overlain by a 0.45m thick layer (007) of mid-grey silt subsoil containing brick fragments, which was sealed by former topsoil (006) consisting of dark greyish brown silt.

A former foundation trench [005] was identified along the eastern side of the plot. This was backfilled with mid-yellow sandy silt (004), tarmac (003) and demolition rubble (002).

Sealing all deposits was a 0.50m thick levelling layer (001), consisting of mid-brown silt, gravel and demolition rubble.

6. DISCUSSION

A natural deposit comprising clayey silt was encountered at the base of the foundation trenches representing the natural geology.

A buried topsoil and subsoil was exposed within the foundation trenches. Truncating the former topsoil, along the eastern edge of the plot was a former foundation trench backfilled by demolition rubble. The foundation trench and its backfill are likely to be associated with the former farm buildings that once occupied the site and their subsequent demolition.

No artefacts were retrieved from the watching brief.

7. CONCLUSION

Archaeological investigations at the Hall Farm Yard, Main Street, Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire were undertaken as the site lay in close proximity to the course of a Roman thoroughfare with known Romano-British settlement in the vicinity.

However, no archaeological features of any antiquity were identified. The investigations identified a buried subsoil and topsoil, truncated by a former foundation trench backfilled with demolition rubble, associated with the levelling of the former farm buildings at the site.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs. S. Burgin for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Thanks also

to Jenny Stevens, the South Kesteven Heritage Officer for access to the parish files. The work was coordinated by Dale Trimble; and this report was edited by Dale Trimble and Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Dale Trimble
 Site Supervisors: Mary Nugent and Aaron Clements
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Rachael Hall
 Post-excavation analysis: Rachael Hall

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

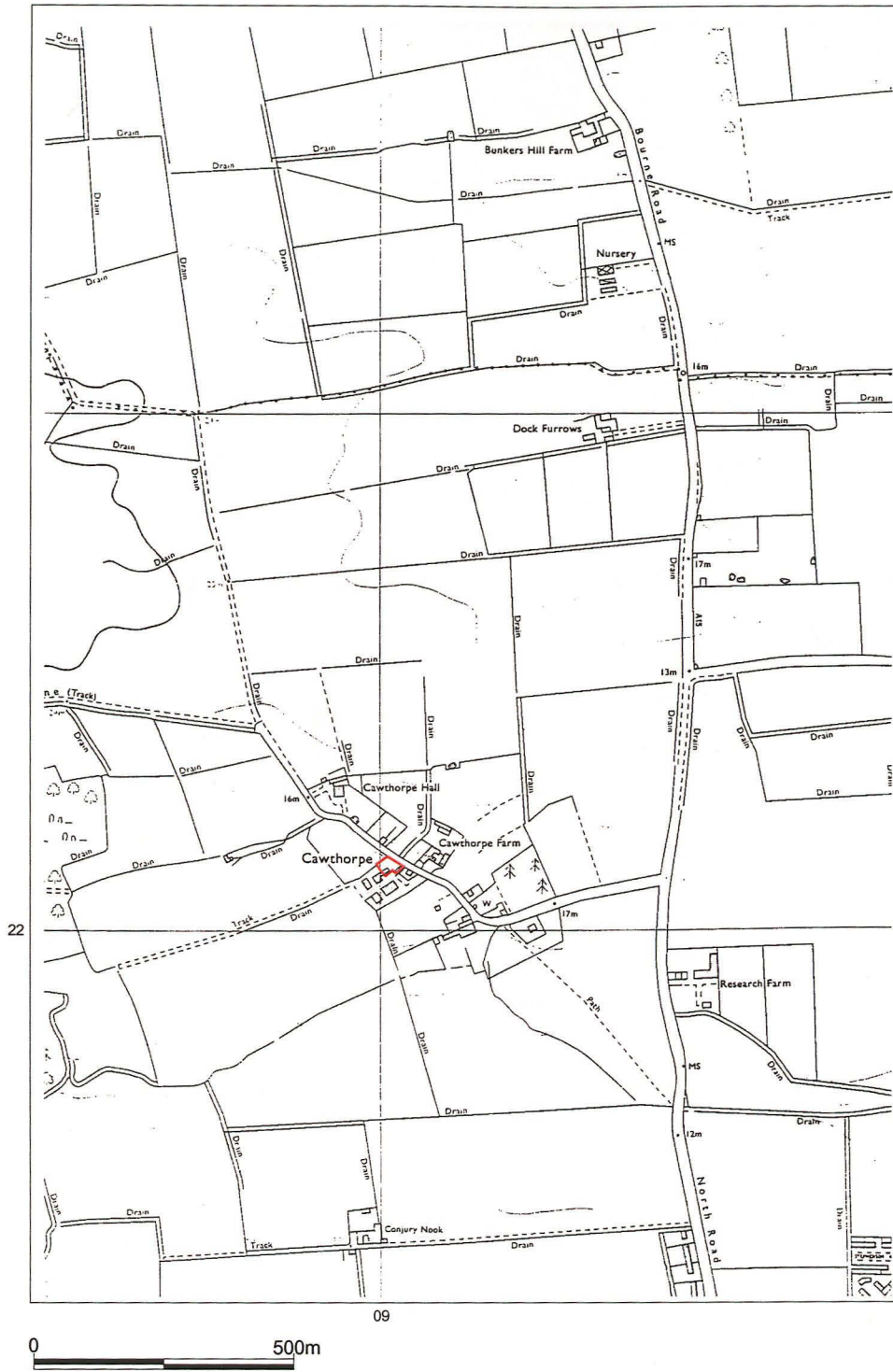
DoE Department of the Environment

GSGB Geological Survey of Great Britain

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists



Figure 1: General Location Plan



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hall Farm Yard, Cawthorpe (CHF04)

Scale: N.T.S

Drawn by: RVH

Report No:135/04

Figure 2: Site Location

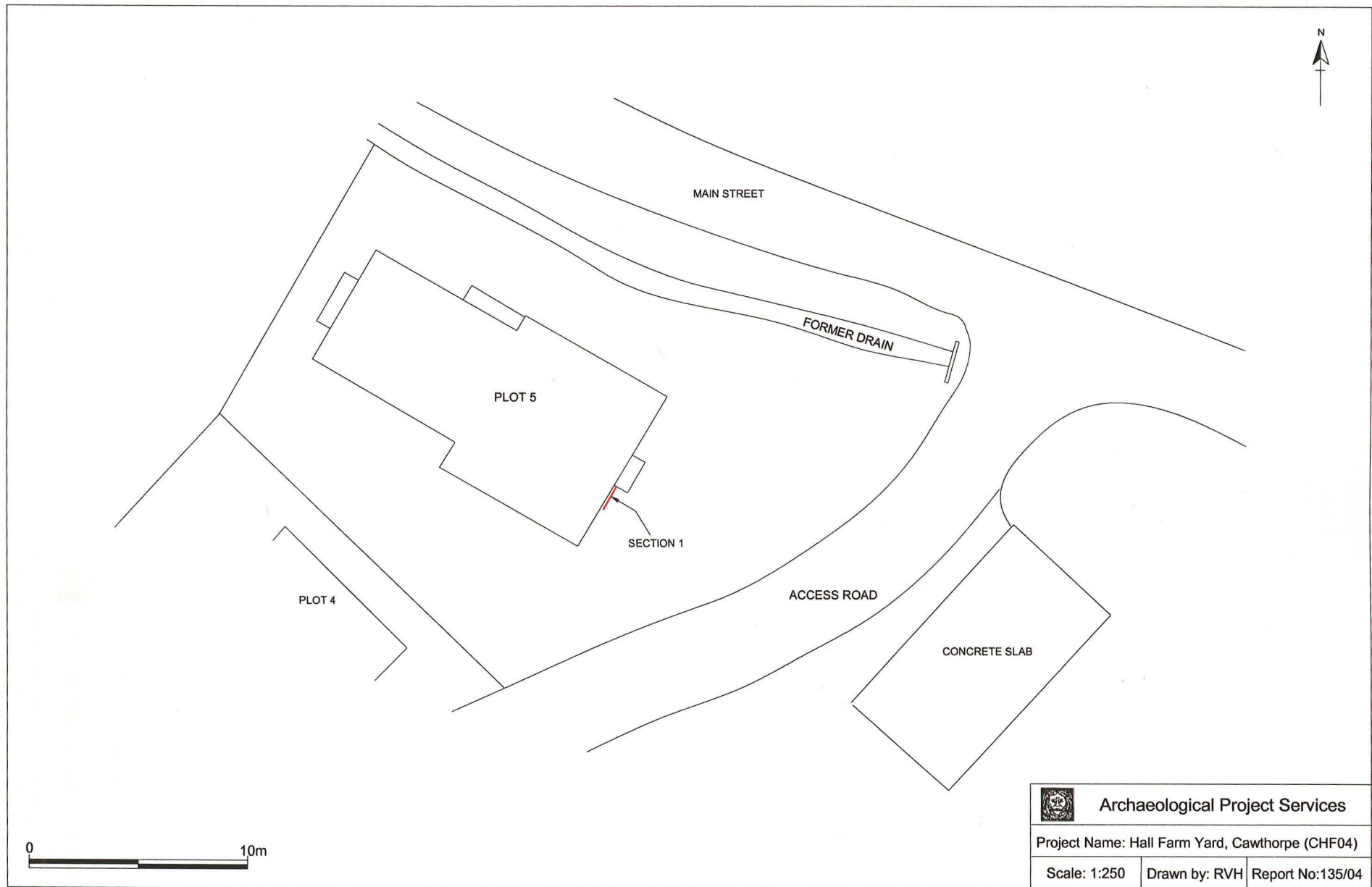
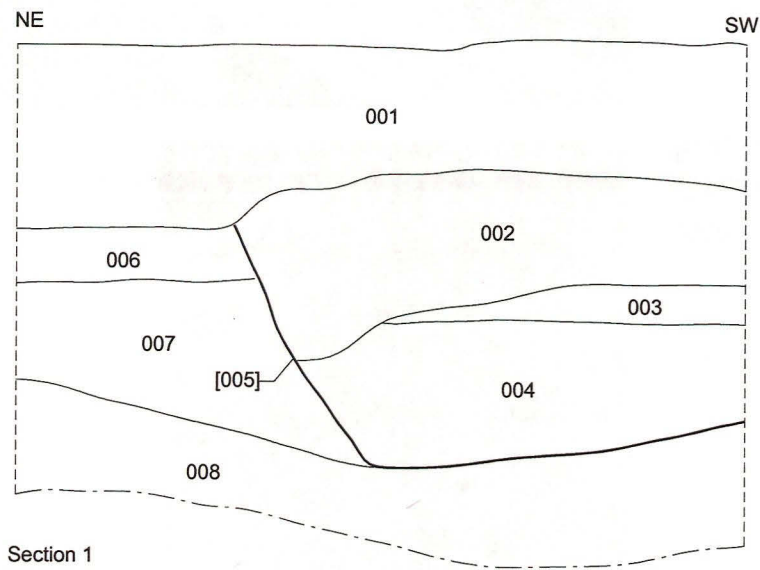


Figure 3: Monitored Foundations and Section Location



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Hall Farm Yard, Cawthorpe (CHF04)

Scale: 1:20

Drawn by: RVH

Report No:131/04

Figure 4: Plot 5/Section 1



Plate 1 General View of Site, looking northwest



Plate 2 Removal of levelling dump (001), looking southwest



Plate 3 Section 1, looking northeast

Appendix 1

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief at Hall Farm Yard, Cawthorpe, Bourne, Lincolnshire

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A watching brief is required during construction of a dwelling at Hall Farm Yard, Cawthorpe, Bourne, Lincs.*
- 1.2 *The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying within the historic core of the village and very close to the line of Long Hollow, the Roman Road connecting Bourne with Ermine Street.*
- 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 groundworks connected with construction of a dwelling at Hall Farm Yard, Cawthorpe, near Bourne, Lincolnshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Cawthorpe is located 2km northwest of Bourne in the South Kesteven district of Lincolnshire. The site lies towards the centre of the hamlet on the south side of the main road, centred on National Grid Reference TF 09002210.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application (S03/1374/12) was submitted to South Kesteven District Council for demolition of an existing cottage and construction of a new dwelling at Hall Farm Yard, Cawthorpe. Permission has been granted subject to a condition requiring an archaeological watching brief during all phases of groundworks associated with the development

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 Local soils are the Curdrige Association typically deep stoneless permeable coarse loamy soils developed on Jurassic sands and clays (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 181).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 Cawthorpe is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, indicating that it was in existence by the

Late Saxon period. The first element of the place name refers to 'Kali', a Scandinavian personal name, the suffix means 'secondary settlement' from the Old Danish *thorp* (Cameron, 1998)

- 6.2 Archaeological remains associated with King Street, the Roman road which connected Bourne with Ermine Street, may be present within the area. However, no deposits of this kind were recorded during a watching brief undertaken during development of a plot to the south (Snee, 2000).
- 6.3 Possible crofts or closes have been identified from aerial photographs north and east of the site, suggesting that Cawthorpe may have been substantially larger during the medieval period.
- 6.4 Cawthorpe Hall dates to the eighteenth century but may have replaced an earlier building. A 17th century dovecote located close to the area of development is a listed building and may have been associated with the Hall or its predecessor.

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 excavation of the foundation trenches and other areas of ground disturbance.
- 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. If appropriate, mechanical excavation should be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket.
 - 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:
 - 8.2.4.1 the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trench.
 - 8.2.4.2 groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

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 fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

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

9.3 Stage 3

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

9.3.2.6 A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the watching brief findings.

9.3.2.7 Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.

9.3.2.8 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.

9.3.2.9 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.

9.3.2.10 Specialist reports on the finds from the site.

9.3.2.11 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist; 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 South Kesteven Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator (*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 in consultation with H Healey, Independent Archaeologist |
| Non-pottery Artefacts | J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor |
| Animal Bones | Environmental Archaeology Consultancy, or M Holmes, or P Cope-Faulkner |
| 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

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Specification Version 2 22nd July 2004

Appendix 2
Context Summary

| Context No. | Type | Description | Thck (m) | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------|--|----------|--------------------------|
| 001 | Dump | Loose, mid-brown silt and gravel and modern demolition debris | 0.50 | Levelling |
| 002 | Fill | Moderate, red and pale grey brick rubble, concrete and mortar | 0.45 | Fill of [005] |
| 003 | Fill | Loose, dark grey tarmac | 0.10 | Fill of [005] |
| 004 | Fill | Moderate, mid-yellow sandy silt | 0.40 | Fill of [005] |
| 005 | Cut | Steep sided cut with flat base, unclear extent with confines of foundation trench, 7.50m+ x 0.70m+ | 0.65 | Former Foundation Trench |
| 006 | Layer | Moderate, dark greyish brown silt | 0.15 | Buried Topsoil |
| 007 | Layer | Moderate, mid-grey silt, occ stone rubble and cbm frags | 0.45 | Subsoil |
| 008 | Layer | Moderate, mid-grey clayey silt | 0.35+ | Natural |

Abbreviations:

cbm ceramic burnt material

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Anglo-Saxon | Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066. |
| Context | An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <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. |
| Domesday Survey | A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD. |
| Fill | Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s). |
| 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 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 |
| Ridge and Furrow | The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture. |
| Romano-British | Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain. |

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 8 | Context records |
| 1 | Photographic record sheet |
| 2 | Drawing 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: 2004.179

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CHF04

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.