

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Sandilands, Fen Road, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire

Prepared by

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on behalf of

Mr & Mrs Cooper

*JHG Planning Consultancy
(Consultant Archaeologist: Neville Hall MIFA)*

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CONTENTS

	Pg
Abstract	1
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Site Location and Description	1
3.0 Planning Background	3
4.0 Aims and Objectives	3
5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	3
6.0 Methodology	6
7.0 Results	7
8.0 Discussion and Conclusions	12
9.0 Acknowledgements	13
10.0 Bibliography	13
FIGURES	
Figure 1: Site and trench location	2
Figure 2: Trench 1; Plan and Sections	8
Figure 3: Trench 2; Plan and Sections	10
Figure 4: Trench 3; Plan and Sections	11
TABLES	
Table 1: Quantification of the site archive	6
PLATES	
Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 looking east (1m scale x 2)	15
Plate 2: General view of Trench 3 Trench 2 looking south-east (1m scale x 2)	15
Plate 3; Wall footing 304 looking south-west (1m scale)	15
Plate 4; Ditch 106 looking south (1m scale)	15
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX 1: Selection of photographs	15
APPENDIX 2: Summary of all contexts	16
APPENDIX 3: Full photographic register	17

APPENDIX 4: The medieval and post-medieval finds by <i>Jane Young</i>	18
APPENDIX 5: Written Scheme of Investigation	19
APPENDIX 6: OASIS form summary	29
APPENDIX 7: Standard Terms and Conditions	30

Abstract

A pre-determination archaeological evaluation was conducted by PRO Archaeology Services in advance of the proposed construction of five new single residential dwellings with garaging and associated access driveways (Planning Ref: S/046/0223/12) on land at Sandilands, Fen Rd, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire. Three twenty metre long trenches were positioned over the areas of the proposed new dwellings during early April 2013. Trench 1 revealed a late medieval ditch and trenches 2 & 3 revealed a ditch, pit and gully, which were probably associated with medieval settlement across the site. A suspected robbed out wall footing of a small late medieval/early post-medieval structure was discovered within Trench 3. The features were sealed beneath a simple stratigraphic sequence of subsoil overlain by ploughsoil (total depth c. 0.70m). The impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource is discussed within this report to aid determination of any future archaeological mitigation. A confidence rating is high that the best possible results were achieved.

1. Introduction

PRO Archaeology Services were commissioned on the advice of Neville Hall MIFA on behalf of JHG Planning consultancy acting for Mr & Mrs Cooper, Lincolnshire in advance of a planning application for redevelopment.

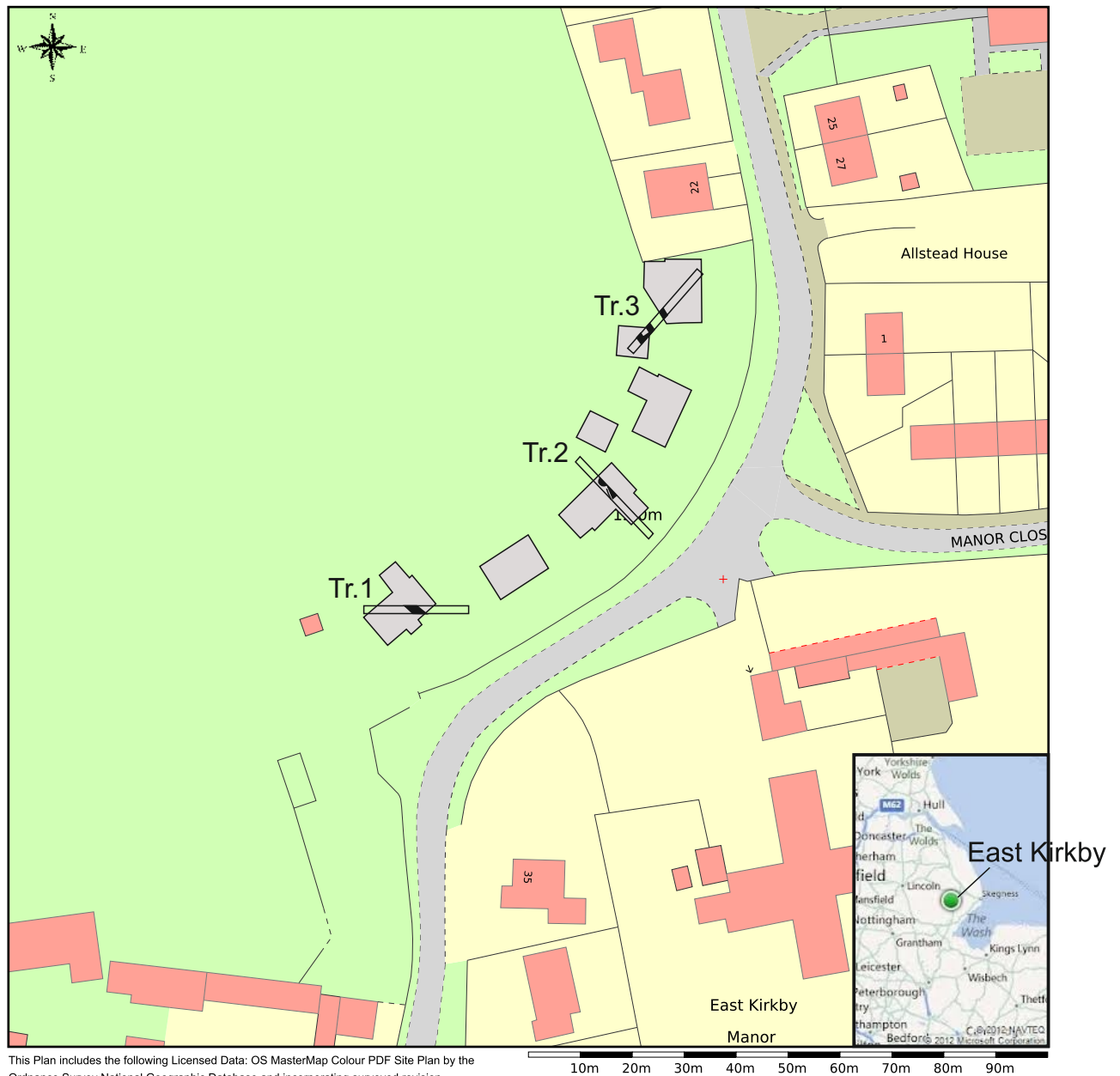
A desk based heritage assessment was prepared by Neville Hall MIFA for the proposed development site (Hall 2013). As a result of the desk based work it was felt necessary to understand more of the archaeological potential by a trial trench evaluation. This would allow the planning department to make a more informed decision regarding any future mitigation at the site.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is situated at the southern end of the village of East Kirkby and on the western frontage of Fen Road. The area of the proposed development site is currently open, agricultural land. The village of East Kirkby is situated on a topographical boundary between the uplands of the Lincolnshire Wolds to the north and the flat and low lying Lincolnshire fens to the south, at National Grid Reference TF 3335 6192, and at a height of approximately 10m AOD. The village of East Kirkby is located approximately 4km to the south-east of Horncastle, within the modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire

The assessment site is located on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series (Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1983). These in turn overlie glaciofluvial drift deposits and a solid geology of Amphill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic, (BGS, 1995).




Land at Sandilands, Fen Road, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire



Scale: 1:1250, paper size: A4

PAS Ref: 13/24

Figure 1: Site and Trench Location

-  = Trial Trench
-  = Proposed House
-  = Archaeological feature

3. Planning Background

An application for outline planning consent for a new proposed residential development comprising the construction of five new dwellings with associated garaging and access driveways on land at Sandilands, Fen Road, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire, will be submitted to East Lindsey District Council, the local planning authority in due course. As the proposed development site is situated within a perceived area of high archaeological potential, a desk based heritage assessment was required by the Local Planning Authority. The desk based study was produced by Neville Hall MIFA (Hall 2013) and helped to determine the archaeological potential of the area of the proposed development site from known research sources. As a result of the desk based assessment and the high potential of archaeological deposits ascertained, especially the medieval and post-medieval potential, it was felt necessary to also evaluate the site by archaeological trial trenches.

4. Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to help inform a heritage statement which lays out the archaeological potential of the site, and which is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the development upon it. This is in keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (para 128).

The objectives of the archaeological investigation are to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of trench excavations. The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable a planning determination.

Specific aims were:

- to determine the type, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, function, and date, of any archaeological remains encountered;
- to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;
- to clarify the nature of deposits and assess the potential for all periods;

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

A Desk Based Heritage Assessment of the site was conducted by Neville Hall MIFA which assessed the archaeological potential of the site and concluded the moderate potential for prehistoric, low Roman and Saxon potential and high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains (Hall 2013).

A full archaeological and historical background can be obtained from the Desk Based Heritage Assessment (Hall 2013). A summary of the archaeological background taken from the heritage assessment of the site is presented below.

Prehistoric

A flint arrowhead and flint flakes of Neolithic-Bronze Age date were found in a field to the west of East Kirkby in 1954 (HER MLI40858). A flint scraper of Neolithic-Bronze Age date was found to the south of East Kirkby in the 1970s (HER MLI40862). The Fenland Survey of the 1980s identified prehistoric potboiler sites to the south (HER MLI40885) and south-west (HER MLI40868) of the modern settlement of East Kirkby. A possible prehistoric settlement was found by the same source to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI4088).

Saxon

Kirkby is a common place name in the Midlands and the north of England and comes from the Old Scandinavian *kirkuby*, meaning 'the village with a church'. This was a common name given to villages and settlements in which the Danes found an existing church here on their arrival. So there must have already been villages in existence before their arrival, which were simply taken over and renamed by the new settlers. It is thus clear from the that the settlement of East Kirkby must already have had an early church and was of Anglo-Saxon origins. The affix 'East' is self explanatory. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as Cherchebi (AD1886); Cherquebi (AD1182); Cherquebi (ADc1140); Kyrchebi (AD1140-60) and as Kyrkebi (AD1182) (Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991, Cameron, 1998).

A late Anglo-Saxon site is located to the north-west of East Kirkby (HER MLE40865). The site is marked by a slight mound with a concentration of contemporary pottery at the southern end of this site. Stone rubble was also found on the surface along with late Saxon and medieval pottery, two whetstones, one quern stone fragment, one iron object and fragments of fired clay. These finds were detected by the Fenland Survey. A second site of similar date is located close by and further to the north-east (HER MLI40866). The Fenland Survey of the 1980s identified here stone rubble, a dark soilmark and surface fragments of kiln debris indicating the site of a possible kiln along with sherds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery.

Medieval

At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of East Kirkby was held by Ivo Tallboys (Morris, 1986). The manor of East Kirkby is not detailed in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115 (Foster & Longley, 1976).

East Kirkby Manor House on Fen Road, is a Grade II listed early 19th century house and is situated to the immediate south-east of the assessment site (HER MLI48054). There are the remains of a moat around East Kirkby Manor House (HER MLI40864). In 1964, this moat was recorded as a wet ditch with a depth of water of approximately 1.0m. In dry weather conditions an extension to the moat to the west can be observed. This in turn also suggests an earlier medieval manorial complex on this site. However, this site was not verified by the Fenland

Survey conducted in the 1980s. A parkland to the south of East Kirkby Manor is shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S) maps of 1891 and 1906 of this area (HER MLI47408).

The earthwork remains of tofts pertaining to the medieval settlement of East Kirkby have been identified by aerial photographic analysis (HER MLI44793). These earthwork remains are situated to the immediate north of the assessment site and extend into the area of the assessment site itself.

The Lincolnshire Fenland Survey identified a further settlement of late medieval date to the north of the modern settlement of East Kirkby and close to a modern building (HER MLI40867). Stone rubble, sherds of medieval pottery, burnt stone, one fragment of whetstone and animal bone were recovered from the surface. One sherd of mid Saxon pottery was also recovered from this site (HER MLI42696). The Lincolnshire Fenland Survey has also located a second medieval settlement site on a slight mound indicated by surface finds of ten medieval tiles amongst other unspecified finds to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI42694).

The Lincolnshire Fenland Survey located a possible kiln site to the north-west of East Kirkby (HER MLI426695). This site was marked on the ground by a dark soilmark within which were found five fragments of kiln fabric of 14th - 15th century date.

A medieval cropmark complex including pits has been identified from aerial photographic sources to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI44791).

The East Kirkby windmill on the Spilsby Road is a Grade II listed tower windmill that was constructed in 1820 for William Thimbleby (HER MLI44464).

The undated cropmarks of enclosures, pits and a building have been identified by aerial photographic analysis to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI44792). The site that was later to become East Kirkby airfield was first pressed into service as a decoy site for RAF Manby during 1940 (HER MLI46476). The construction of East Kirkby airfield began in 1942 and was ready for occupation by mid 1943. The first operational unit here was the RAF 57 Squadron, which was equipped with Avro Lancaster bombers. At the end of the War, the airfield became a training base until December 1945, when the airfield was closed to all flying. From January 1946 onwards, the airfield was retained on a care and maintenance basis only. In the early 1950s, the airfield was reopened for operational use by the USAF. It underwent a major reconstruction which involved amongst other things, extending the runways, the areas of hardstanding and the improvement of the base facilities of the airfield. The airfield was reactivated in April 1954 mostly for air rescue units. The site was returned to the War Office in October 1958 prior to becoming inactive in December of that year (Hodgson, Blake & Taylor, 1984). East Kirkby airfield is now the home of the Lincolnshire

Aviation Heritage Centre [*ibid*]. The former Control Tower at the East Kirkby airfield is Grade II listed (HER MLI48236).

6. Methodology

A 5 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket was used to excavate the trenches in carefully controlled level spits. The trenches were all 20m long and 1.6m wide. The fieldwork was directed by James Vessey with Neville Hall MIFA and Emily Eastwood as site assistants using standard recording methods with a context sheet filled out for every deposit encountered and scale plans and sections on draughting film. A full photographic record was kept of the work using a digital camera.

The trenches were fully cleaned and sections were towelled down where necessary and a base plan was drawn. It was not thought necessary to use any contingency trenching.

No samples deposits were thought suitable for bulk sampling.

On completion of recording the trenches were backfilled with the arisings.

All recording points were accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:1250 map of the area (Fig. 1). The trenches were levelled with respect to OD obtained from a spot height marked on a purchased drawing of Fen Rd, measuring 12m AOD.

The site archive will include all project records and will be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project PRO Archaeology Services will arrange for the archive to be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln under accession: LCNCC: 2013.36 in conjunction with the general standards for archive preparation and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire *Archaeology Handbook* (LCC, 2012) within a reasonable timeframe (in this case October 2013).

Number of Contexts	27
No. of files/paper record	31
Plan and sections sheets	1 (large sheet)
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	17 digitals
Bulk finds	2 bags of pottery
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

7. Results

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers in [] indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. Numbers not shown in any brackets are masonry features i.e. walls.

7.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 1; Fig. 2)

Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 20m (1.6m wide) and to varying depths of 0.60m (11.17m AOD) at the south-eastern end and 0.68m (11.52m AOD) at the north-western end.

General stratigraphic sequence (Fig. 2; Section 1.2 & 1.4)

The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural clay (103). Overlying the natural was 0.20m thick moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay sand subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions (102). The latest deposit was 0.48m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt ploughsoil (101).

At the western end of the trench the earliest deposit encountered was moderately compact c. 0.10m thick light grey sandy silt (104). Two sections were placed across this deposit (Fig. 2; S. 1.1 & 1.2) which proved it was a natural silt. Deposit (105) which was seen beneath (104) was another natural silt.

Ditch; cut through (104)

Ditch 106 was orientated on a north-west south-east alignment 1.50m wide and 0.22m deep with concave sides and a gently rounded base (Fig. 2; S. 1.3). It was filled by compact dark brown sandy clay loam (107) with occasional flint nodules and one rim sherd of medieval pot dated to the late 15th to mid 16th century. It was sealed by subsoil (102).

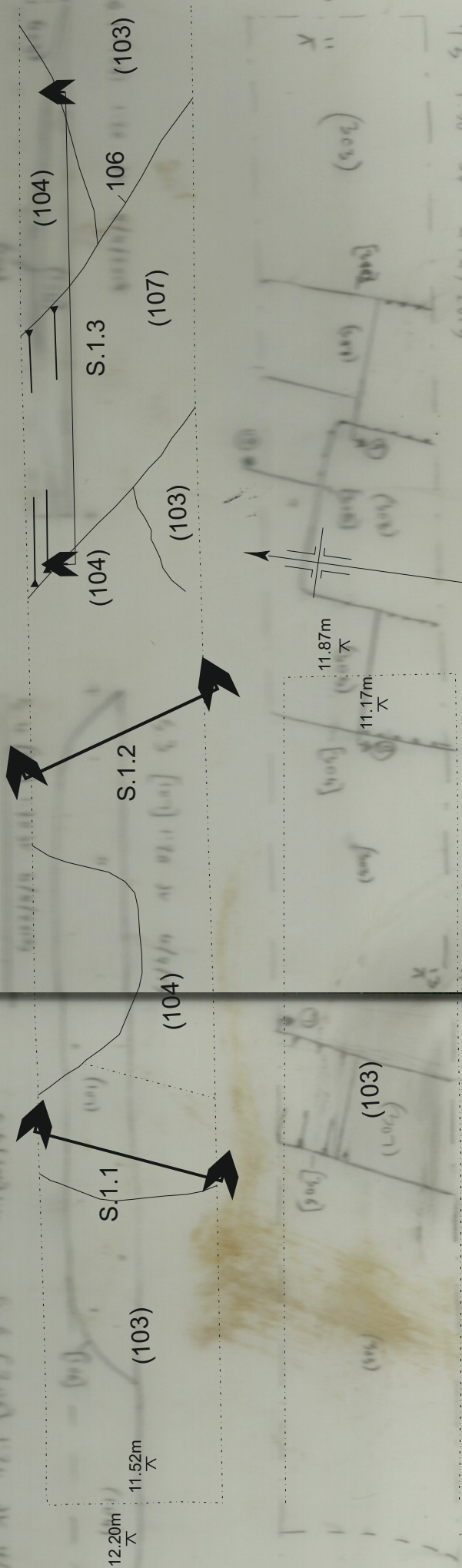
7.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 1; Fig. 3)

Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 20m (1.6m wide) and to varying depths of 0.71m (11.36m AOD) at the north-western end and 0.78m (11.26m AOD) at the south-eastern end.

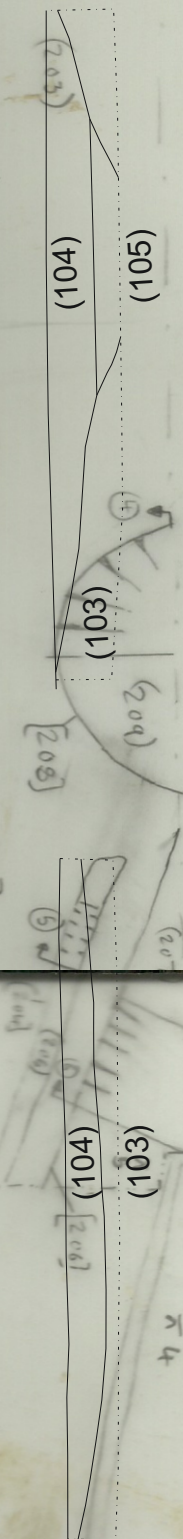
General stratigraphic sequence (Fig. 3; Section 1.2 & 1.4)

The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural clay (203). Overlying the natural was 0.15-0.20m thick moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay sand subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions (202). The latest deposit was 0.45m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt ploughsoil (201).

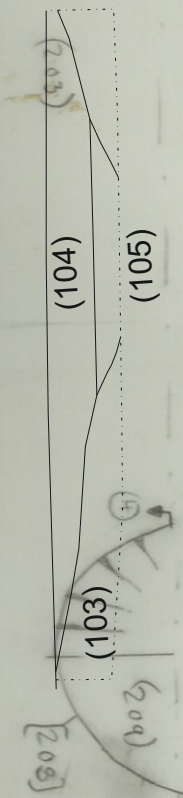
Ditches; cut into natural (203)



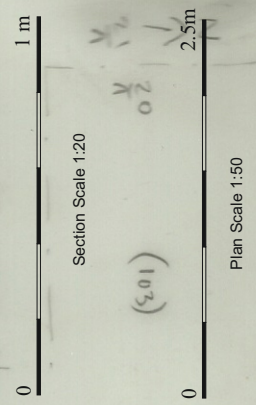
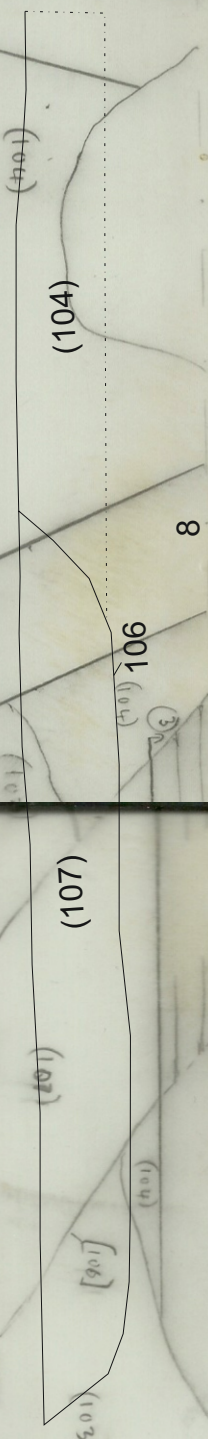
Section 1.1 East facing section across deposit (104)



Section 1.2 East facing section across deposit (104)



Section 1.3 North facing section of ditch 106



Ditch/gully 204 was 0.25m wide and 0.04m deep orientated on a north-west south-east direction with gradual break of slope at the top of the cut forming concave sides and flat base (Fig 3; S. 2.1). It was filled by friable dark grey sandy silt (205) with a gritty texture. The ditch/gully was sealed by subsoil (202).

Ditch 206 was 0.80m wide (minimum) and 0.44m deep orientated on a north-west south-east direction with a sharp break of slope on the south-western side forming steep concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 3; S. 2.2). It was filled by compact dark grey silty clay with no finds (207). This ditch was sealed by subsoil (202).

Pit; cut into natural (203)

Pit 208 was sub circular in shape 1.75m in diameter and 0.49m deep (Fig. 3; S. 2.3). It was seen protruding from the eastern baulk section and had a sharp break of slope at the top of the cut forming steep concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by dark grey sandy clay with frequent rounded pebbles and was sealed by subsoil (202).

At the southern end of the trench was a field drain which was not disturbed and left in situ. As a result of the field drain the excavations could not reach the archaeology or natural at this end of the trench.

7.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 1; Fig. 4)

Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 20m (1.6m wide) and to varying depths of 0.72m (11.80m AOD) at the western end and 1.21m (11.43m AOD) at the eastern end.

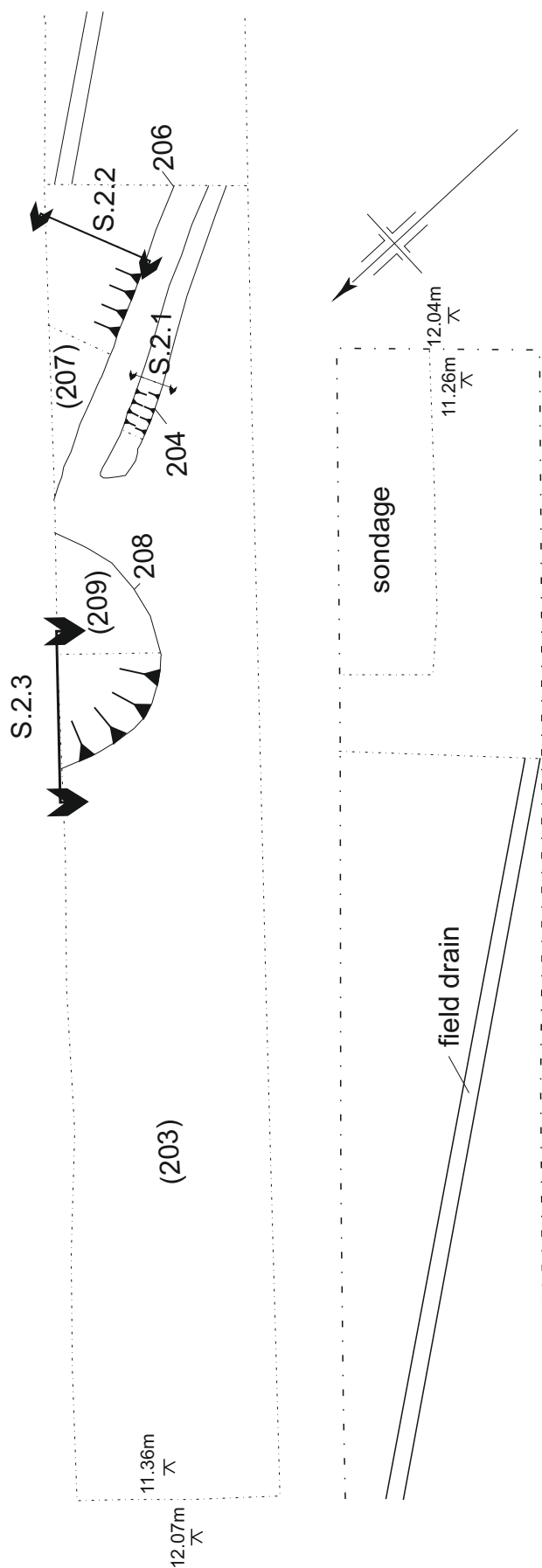
The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural clay with some light brown orange sandy silt mottling (303) with rare lenses of iron panning and limestone. Overlying the natural was 0.20m thick moderately compact light brown silty clay sand subsoil with occasional small pebble inclusions (302). The latest deposit was 0.50m thick dark greyish brown sandy silt ploughsoil (301).

Wall construction trench; cut into natural (303)

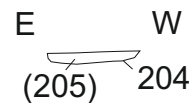
Wall trench 304=308=310 was rectangular in shape with almost vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 4; S. 3.1-3.3). It width of the trench was c. 1m wide and 0.35m deep, filled by dark brownish grey silty clay with dense concentrations of gravels and flints (305)=(309)=(311). Context (305) contained one sherd of late 13th to 14th century pottery. The wall had been completely robbed from this building. It was sealed by subsoil (302).

Ditch; cut into natural (303)

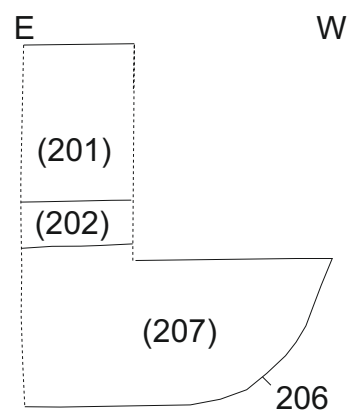
Ditch 306 was orientated on a north-east south-west direction with gradual sloping concave sides (Fig. 4; S. 3.4). It was 0.15m deep and c. 1.0m wide.



Section 2.1 North facing section of gully 204



Section 2.2 North facing section of ditch 206 showing overburden



Section 2.3 South east facing section of pit 208

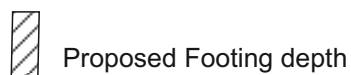
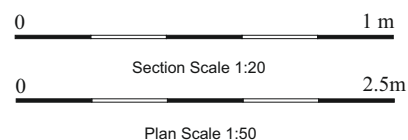
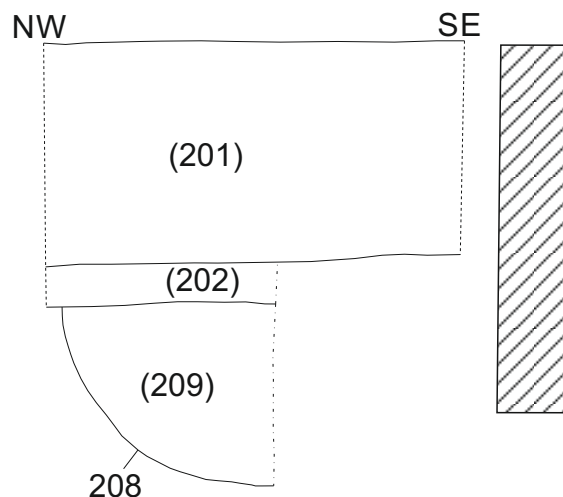
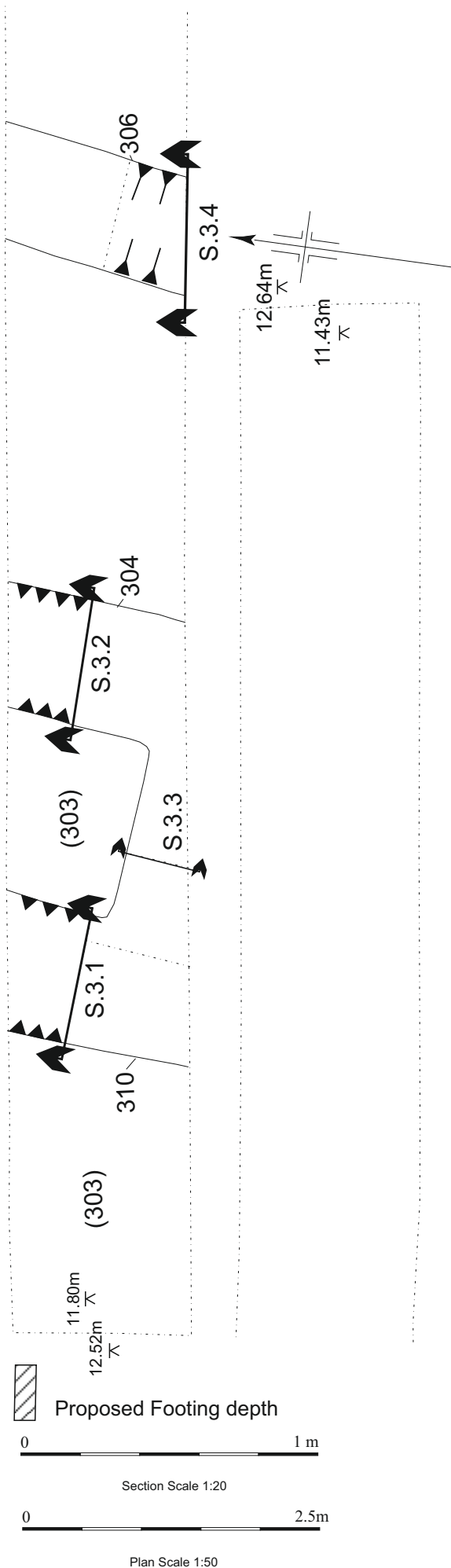
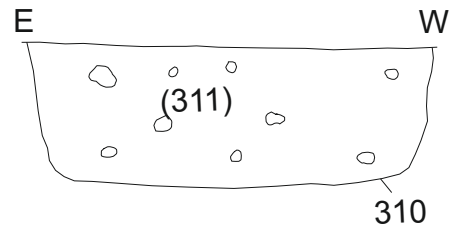


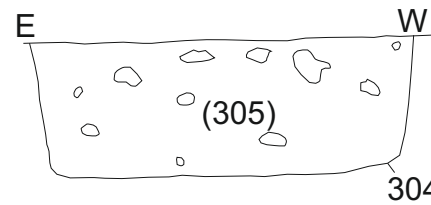
Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 2



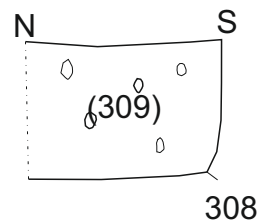
Section 3.1 North facing section of footing trench



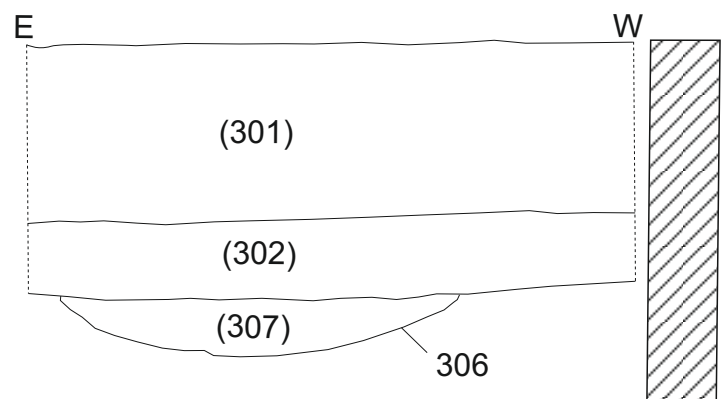
Section 3.2 North facing section of footing trench



Section 3.3 East facing section of footing trench



Section 3.4 North facing section of ditch 306



The ditch was filled by moderately compact dark brownish grey silty clay with rare gravels (307). It was sealed by subsoil (302).

8. Discussion and Conclusions

The results of the archaeological evaluation were successful in establishing some of the aims and objectives set out at the start of the project in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Appendix 6).

No finds or features were recovered from the prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon periods at the site in keeping with the outline of low to moderate potential suggested in the desk based heritage assessment (Hall 2013).

The proposed development is located within the southern centre of the settlement of East Kirkby. The layout of the present settlement of East Kirkby appears to be unusual in that it is focussed around two centres, the parish church to the north and the manor house to the south, with a wide gap between the two. This was considered evidence of some shrinkage of settlement, which now appears to be backed up by the archaeological evidence.

The large ditch in Trench 1 contained a medieval pot rim which was dated between the late 15th to mid 16th century providing a *terminus post quem* for when the ditch went out of use. It is possible that this ditch was a tenement boundary ditch associated with a medieval dwelling, which may have fronted onto Fen Road. The ditch within Trench 3 orientated on a similar alignment was also probably a medieval tenement boundary ditch. The archaeological evidence may indicate medieval dwellings once fronted onto this part of Fen Rd. The gully and pit are also indicative of settlement and the small u-shaped ditch was interpreted as a robbed wall which may have been a small workshop or outbuilding to a larger dwelling closer to the road.

As the site is towards the southern end of East Kirkby some of the features may relate to activities connected with a possible earlier medieval Manor House.

Development proposals

The development will have an impact on the present ground levels and the archaeological resource at the site. The most impact on the ground will be from the new footing trenches, expected to reach no more than 1m in depth (subject to building control). Excavations this deep will have an impact on archaeology. Surface works such as landscaping or new driveways will have a limited effect.

Any service trenching is likely to have an impact on archaeology as they are generally c. 0.50-1.0m deep. This would also apply to any soakaways. As archaeology has been identified within all of the trenches, further archaeological mitigation will be required.

9. Acknowledgements

PRO Archaeology Services would like to thank Neville Hall and Mr. Oliver Grundy of the JHG Planning Consultancy and his client - Mr. & Mrs Cooper for commissioning PRO Archaeology Services to undertake the archaeological evaluation. Thanks are also extended to Jan Allen.

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APPENDIX 1; Selection of digital photographs



Plate 1; Trench 1 looking east



Plate 2; Trench 2 looking south-east



Plate 3; Wall footing 304 looking south-west



Plate 4; 106 looking south

APPENDIX 2; Summary of all contexts

Context No	Trench/Area	Type/deposit/cut/masonry	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Date
101	1	Deposit	Ploughsoil	0.46	Tr.	
102	1	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20	Tr.	
103	1	Deposit	Natural	/	Tr.	
104	1	Deposit	Natural	/	Tr.	
105	1	Deposit	Natural	/	Tr.	
106	1	Cut	Ditch	1.50	0.22	
107	1	Deposit	Fill of 106	1.50	0.22	late medieval
201	2	Deposit	Ploughsoil	0.50	Tr.	
202	2	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20	Tr.	
203	2	Deposit	Natural	/	Tr.	
204	2	Cut	Gully	0.04	0.25	
205	2	Deposit	Fill of 204	0.04	0.25	
206	2	Cut	Ditch	0.44	0.80	
207	2	Deposit	Fill of 206	0.44	0.80	
208	2	Cut	Pit	0.49	1.75	
209	2	Deposit	Fill of 208	0.49	1.75	
301	3	Deposit	Ploughsoil	0.50	Tr.	
302	3	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20	Tr.	
303	3	Deposit	Natural	/	Tr.	
304	3	Cut	Wall trench	0.35	1.0	
305	3	Deposit	Fill of 304	0.35	1.0	
306	3	Cut	Ditch	0.15	1.0	
307	3	Deposit	Fill of 306	0.15	1.0	post-medieval
308	3	Cut	Wall trench	0.15	1.0	
309	3	Deposit	Fill of 308	0.15	1.0	
310	3	Cut	Wall trench	0.15	1.0	
311	3	Deposit	Fill of 310	0.15	1.0	

APPENDIX 3; Full photographic register

Digital Image Ref	Description	Black & White Neg.	Black & White Contact	Slide No	Slide Master	Digital Archival Master
1	ID shot	yes	yes	1	1	yes
2	Trench 1 looking west	yes	yes	2	2	yes
3	Trench 1 looking east	yes	yes	3	3	yes
4	Trench 2 looking north-west	yes	yes	4	4	yes
5	Trench 2 looking south-east	yes	yes	5	5	yes
6	Trench 3 looking north-east	yes	yes	6	6	yes
7	204 looking south-east	yes	yes	7	7	yes
8	206 looking south-east	yes	yes	8	8	yes
9	208 looking north-east	yes	yes	9	9	yes
10	208 looking south-east	yes	yes	10	10	yes
11	(104) looking north-east	yes	yes	11	11	yes
12	(104) looking south-west	yes	yes	12	12	yes
13	106 looking south	yes	yes	13	13	yes
14	306 looking south-east	yes	yes	14	14	yes
15	304 looking south	yes	yes	15	15	yes
16	304 & 310 looking south	yes	yes	16	16	yes
17	304 & 310 looking south	yes	yes	17	17	yes

APPENDIX 4; The Medieval and Post-medieval pottery by *Jane Young*

context	cname	full name	form type	sherds	weight	part	description	date
107 mid 16th	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	jug/cistern	1	199	rim with UHJ	triangular rim;large fragment	late 15th to
107 mid 16th	TOYII	Toynton Late Medieval ware	bowl ?	1	25	base	internal glaze;worn underside	late 15th to
305 14th	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	jug	1	100	BS		late 13th to

APPENDIX 5; Written Scheme of Investigation

Non Technical Summary

PRO Archaeology Services have been commissioned by clients to undertake a pre-determination archaeological evaluation on land at Sandilands, Fen Road, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire. This document sets out the aims, objectives and tasks essential for the completion of the work including details of method, resources, reporting and timetable.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An application for a proposed new development to comprise the demolition of existing brick outbuildings on the site and the proposed construction of a new single residential dwelling with garaging and associated access driveways on land at Sandilands, Fen Road, East Kirkby, Lincolnshire will be submitted to East Lindsey District Council, the local planning authority in due course. This *Written Scheme of Investigation* for archaeological evaluation details the method, resources, reporting and timetable necessary to satisfy the East Lindsey District Council Archaeological Advisor (Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team) in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance* (IFA 2008). The archaeological evaluation will help inform a heritage statement which lays out the archaeological potential of the site, and which is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the development upon it. This is in keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (para 128).
- 1.2 The proposed development site is situated at the southern end of the village of East Kirkby and on the western frontage of Fen Road. The area of the proposed development site is currently open, agricultural land. The village of East Kirkby is situated on a topographical boundary between the uplands of the Lincolnshire Wolds to the north and the flat and low lying Lincolnshire fens to the south, at National Grid Reference TF 3335 6192, and at a height of approximately 10mAOD. The village of East Kirkby is located approximately 4km to the south-east of Horncastle, modern civil parish of the same name, administrative district of East Lindsey, county of Lincolnshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.3 The assessment site is located on deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Blackwood Series [Soil Survey of England & Wales, 1983]. These in turn overlie glaciofluvial drift deposits and a solid geology of Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clays of the Upper Jurassic, (BGS, 1995).
- 1.4 The archaeological work will involve the excavation of five trenches 15m long x 1.6m wide under the direction of an experienced archaeologist. The trenches will be backfilled after inspection and all recording is completed (note Appendix 1; re-instatement).
- 1.5 If archaeology is observed within the trench the East Lindsey District Council Archaeological Advisor (Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team) should be informed at once. An assessment of the archaeology will be made and if necessary a more detailed archaeological recording strategy will be agreed at a site meeting (see 5.12).

2. The Archaeological Potential

- 2.1 A Desk Based Heritage Assessment of the site was conducted by Neville Hall MIFA which assessed the archaeological potential of the site and concluded the moderate potential for prehistoric, low Roman and Saxon potential and high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains (Hall 2013).
- 2.2 A full archaeological and historical background can be obtained from the Desk Based Heritage Assessment (Hall 2013). A summary of the archaeological background taken from the heritage assessment of the site is presented below.

Prehistoric

A flint arrowhead and flint flakes of Neolithic-Bronze Age date were found in a field to the west of East Kirkby in 1954 (HER MLI40858). A flint scraper of Neolithic-Bronze Age date was found to the south of East Kirkby in the 1970s (HER MLI40862). The Fenland Survey of the 1980s identified prehistoric potboiler sites to the south (HER MLI40885) and south-west (HER MLI40868) of the modern settlement of East Kirkby. A possible prehistoric settlement was found by the same source to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI4088).

Saxon

Kirkby is a common place name in the Midlands and the north of England and comes from the Old Scandinavian *kirkuby*, meaning 'the village with a church'. This was a common name given to villages and settlements in which the Danes found an existing church here on their arrival. So there must have already been villages in existence before their arrival, which were simply taken over and renamed by the new settlers. It is thus clear from the that the settlement of East Kirkby must already have had an early church and was of Anglo-Saxon origins. The affix 'East' is self explanatory. Later medieval documentary references variously refer to this settlement as Cherchebi (AD1886); Cherquebi (AD1182); Cherquebi (ADc1140); Kyrchebi (AD1140-60) and as Kyrkebi (AD1182) (Mills, 1991; Ekwall, 1991, Cameron, 1998).

A late Anglo-Saxon site is located to the north-west of East Kirkby (HER MLE40865). The site is marked by a slight mound with a concentration of contemporary pottery at the southern end of this site. Stone rubble was also found on the surface along with late Saxon and medieval pottery, two whetstones, one quern stone fragment, one iron object and fragments of fired clay. These finds were detected by the Fenland Survey. A second site of similar date is located close by and further to the north-east (HER MLI40866). The Fenland Survey of the 1980s identified here stone rubble, a dark soilmark and surface fragments of kiln debris indicating the site of a possible kiln along with sherds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery.

Medieval

At the Domesday Survey of AD1086, the manor of East Kirkby was held by Ivo Tallboys (Morris, 1986). The manor of East Kirkby is not detailed in the Lindsey Survey of c.AD1115 (Foster & Longley, 1976).

East Kirkby Manor House on Fen Road, is a Grade II listed early 19th century house and is situated to the immediate south-east of the assessment site (HER

MLI48054). There are the remains of a moat around East Kirkby Manor House (HER MLI40864). In 1964, this moat was recorded as a wet ditch with a depth of water of approximately 1.0m. In dry weather conditions an extension to the moat to the west can be observed. This in turn also suggests an earlier medieval manorial complex on this site. However, this site was not verified by the Fenland Survey conducted in the 1980s. A parkland to the south of East Kirkby Manor is shown on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1891 and 1906 of this area (HER MLI47408).

The earthwork remains of tofts pertaining to the medieval settlement of East Kirkby have been identified by aerial photographic analysis (HER MLI44793). These earthwork remains are situated to the immediate north of the assessment site and extend into the area of the assessment site itself.

The Lincolnshire Fenland Survey identified a further settlement of late medieval date to the north of the modern settlement of East Kirkby and close to a modern building (HER MLI40867). Stone rubble, sherds of medieval pottery, burnt stone, one fragment of whetstone and animal bone were recovered from the surface. One sherd of mid Saxon pottery was also recovered from this site (HER MLI42696). The Lincolnshire Fenland Survey has also located a second medieval settlement site on a slight mound indicated by surface finds of ten medieval tiles amongst other unspecified finds to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI42694).

The Lincolnshire Fenland Survey located a possible kiln site to the north-west of East Kirkby (HER MLI426695). This site was marked on the ground by a dark soilmark within which were found five fragments of kiln fabric of 14th - 15th century date.

A medieval cropmark complex including pits has been identified from aerial photographic sources to the west of East Kirkby (HER MLI44791).

3. Objectives

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological investigation are to contribute to heritage knowledge of the area through the recording of the archaeological remains exposed as a result of trench excavations. The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of the site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable a planning determination.
- 3.2 Specific aims will be:
- to determine the type, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, function, and date, of any archaeological remains encountered;
 - to allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits;
 - to clarify the nature of deposits and assess the potential for all periods;

4. Proposed Groundworks

- 4.1 It is anticipated that any future groundworks will comprise site clearance involving probable topsoil stripping, the excavation of foundation trenches for the new buildings, plus any associated access or service works.
- 4.2 The archaeological trenches have been positioned across the general area of the proposed new builds (Fig. 1). The trench locations have been designed to provide sufficient coverage across the proposed impact allowing for minor changes in design.

5. Method

- 5.1 The proposed position of the trenches are shown on Figure 1 but may change slightly due to on site restrictions and limited space. Any modern overburden will be carefully removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket or similar. The mechanical excavator will only be used for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material undertaken in controlled spits of 100mm to reveal the archaeology. Extra care will be taken to ensure damage to any field drains is minimal (see Appendix 1-Damages).
- 5.2 All fieldwork will be under archaeological supervision and will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 5.3 The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and mound spoil neatly at a safe distance from the sides of the trench. Trench excavations must be maintained in a safe condition at all times. If necessary, trench sides should be stepped or battered. Care should be taken not to damage the archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.
- 5.4 Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains, which might merit preservation in-situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures.
- 5.5 The archaeologist will inspect the surfaces revealed. Any archaeological structures or features revealed will be recorded in plan and section as appropriate according to Section 6 below.
- 5.6 Further limited excavation may be necessary to clarify the extent and nature of some archaeological deposits. It is proposed that a contingency of 5m may be necessary to clarify any archaeological features or deposits extending out of the trench(es).
- 5.7 If significant remains are encountered additional staff may be required to deal effectively with complex archaeological remains. The curator will be informed immediately in the event of unexpected discoveries.
- 5.8 Any human remains revealed by this evaluation trench will be left in-situ.
- 5.9 Any human remains will be treated with dignity and respect in accordance with standard MoJ directions.

- 5.10 The trenches will be hand cleaned with suitable tools to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient to produce a base plan.
- 5.11 Archaeological features should initially only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them (see section 6). The intersections of features will be investigated so that their stratigraphic relationships may be recorded and understood.
- 5.12 Sample hand excavation of features will achieve the following (unless varied by subsequent agreement with Jan Allen).
- Linear ditches: 15% plus all intersections to be investigated
 - Postholes: full excavation
 - Pits: normally ½ section unless they contain special deposits where they then will be fully excavated
 - Stone structures: full excavation
 - Floor/occupation layers: full excavation
 - Kilns/furnaces etc: full excavation
 - Sunken feature building/cellars: full excavation
 - Burials: full excavation
 - Waterlogged deposits: environmental sampling
- 5.13 Bulk samples, a minimum of 30 litres taken, or whole of context if smaller, from post-medieval, medieval or earlier deposits for flotation of charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts.
- 5.14 On completion of recording the trench will be backfilled with arisings (subsoil and then topsoil). Re-instatement should be done in a neat and tidy manner.

6. Recording

- 6.1 All recording will be undertaken to the standards detailed in the Museum of London Archaeology Service Archaeological Site Manual Third Edition 1994.
- 6.2 All recording points used should be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on to the 1:1250 map of the area.
- 6.3 Plans indicating the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale, located on the site plan and levelled with respect to OD. An overall trench plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:50.
- 6.4 All plans are to be accurately tied in to the site grid. All plans and sections are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.
- 6.5 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate.
- 6.6 A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Assessments of artefacts will be made by appropriately qualified specialists.

- 6.7 A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record of the work is to be kept. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive.

7. Reporting

Reporting of evaluations with limited remains

- 7.1 If the evaluation has resulted in limited or significant archaeological remains, PRO Archaeology Services will complete the necessary post excavation works and produce a 'Evaluation Report' within 4 weeks of the completion of the field work (see sections 7.6 to 7.8 below).

Contents of an 'Evaluation Report'

- 7.2 PRO Archaeology Services may determine the general style and format of the Evaluation Report but it must be completed in accordance with this specification. The report must provide sufficient information and assessment to enable Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the Local Planning Authority to stand as a detailed report on the archaeological fieldwork for future research and to inform on any future planning decisions for the site.
- 7.3 Reports that do not provide sufficient information or that have not been compiled in accordance with the relevant sections of this specification will be returned to PRO Archaeology Services for revision and resubmission.
- 7.4 Copies of all reports are to be provided by PRO Archaeology Services to:
- the Developer
 - Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team
 - Neville Hall MIFA
- 7.5 The report is to include as a minimum:
- 7.6.1 An **Abstract** summarising the scope and results of the archaeological evaluation.
- 7.6.2 An Introduction including:
- the location of the site including National Grid Reference;
 - an account of the planning background and circumstances of the work;
 - a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the planning condition (where appropriate);
 - the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;
 - the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;
- 7.6.3 An account of the **Archaeological Background** of the development site including:
- geology, soils and topography;

- any known existing disturbances on the site;
 - background archaeological potential of the site. This will include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record entries generally within a 250m radius of the boundaries of the site. The HER entries should be quoted with their full HER identifier.
- 7.6.4 The **Methodology** employed during the evaluation must be detailed in the report. The aims and objectives specified in this specification will be included as should any further objectives identified during the course of the evaluation. The frequency of monitoring visits and any constraints experienced while carrying out the archaeological evaluation will be detailed.
- 7.6.5 The report will include a quantification of the archive contents, their state and future location.
- 7.6.6 A description of the **Results** of the archaeological monitoring. This description must include for each area observed:
- the dimensions of the area observed;
 - the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered;
 - description of all archaeological features and finds encountered in each area observed, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
 - a description of the geological subsoil encountered across the site;
 - heights related to Ordnance Datum will be provided for each feature and deposit; and
 - for complex remains a Harris Matrix diagram should be provided.
- 7.6.7 The **Finds** recovered during the course of the evaluation will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the report. The report should also provide an indication of the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report should describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate local reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts should also be detailed.
- 7.6.8 The report will include a table showing the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.
- 7.6.9 The report may include an assessment of the **Environmental** potential of the site if thought necessary. Details should be provided of any environmental sampling undertaken in connection with the fieldwork and the results of any processing and assessment of the samples. The report should describe the method of processing and assessment. Any potential for future analysis of the samples or environmental remains recovered should be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains should be detailed.
- 7.6.10 The report should include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment.

- 7.6.11 Any results from the evaluation involving the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in the evaluation report.
- 7.6.12 An **Interpretation** of the archaeology of the site, including its location, extent, date, condition, significance and importance. This will include, even if no archaeology is identified as present on the site, description of areas of disturbance, non-archaeological deposits and changes in geological subsoil where appropriate.
- 7.6.13 A **Conclusion** with a summary of the archaeological results and how any archaeology observed relates to the development site. The effects of the development works on the archaeological remains should also be described. The report should highlight any areas of significant archaeological deposits that remain preserved within the development site. Particular note will be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed.
- 7.6.14 The report will include comments on the effectiveness of the methodology employed and the confidence of the results and interpretation.
- 7.6.15 Figures / illustrations – The report will include sufficient illustrations to support descriptions and interpretations within the report text. Figures are to be fully cross-referenced within the document text. As a minimum the report should include the following figures:
- a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250 or in the case of larger sites at 1:2500. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points and show the site boundary;
 - a plan at 1:100 or 1:200 showing the layout of the development groundworks clearly indicating the areas observed. The plan will show significant archaeological features, coloured by phases or period as related to the development site. Where possible, projection of archaeological features outside of the areas observed will be included on the plan. This plan will also include two National grid points;
 - plans of the features revealed in each of the excavation areas at a larger scale e.g. 1:20 or 1:50; such plans are to also illustrate areas of disturbance, change in subsoil and location of sections; The location of significant finds and samples taken should also be indicated;
 - relevant section drawings and soil trench profiles as appropriate; and
 - illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds should be included where appropriate.
- 7.6.16 All report illustrations must be fully captioned and scale drawings must include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions must be used. Plan and section illustrations must include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. North must be included on all plans and will be consistent. Sections must indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.

7.6.17 Black & White or colour digital photographs will be included where appropriate to illustrate the archaeology of the site, the development operations or the range of soil profiles encountered. All photographs will be appropriately captioned.

7.7 The report will be submitted to Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team in a bound hard-copy and in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in Pdf format. The medium should be either on PC CD-ROM (CD-R format only). Whichever software is used the digital files must be supplied in a PC readable format.

7.8 The finished report will be listed on the OASIS database under PRO Archaeology Services ID proarcha1.

8. General

8.1 PRO Archaeology Services is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by Ms Jan Allen of the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Team or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

8.2 In undertaking the work PRO Archaeology Services is to abide by :

- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct (IFA 1999)
- the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (IFA 1999a).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (IFA 1995).

8.3 On completion of the evaluation PRO Archaeology Services will prepare a consideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating.

8.4 PRO Archaeology Services is to include with their report a completed copy of the OASIS form.

8.5 The treasure act 1996 will be complied with.

8.6 PRO Archaeology Services has full Public Liability Insurance for excavations up to 2m in depth to the value of £2 000 000.

9. Archive

9.1 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the Landowner, but will be deposited with the The Collection, Lincoln. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos. 2 and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme. The archive will be undertaken in line with the Collection deposition requirements (LCC 2012, Chapter 17).

- 9.2 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project PRO Archaeology Services will arrange for the archive to be deposited with The Collection, Lincoln, Lincolnshire under accession: LCNCC: 2013.36 in conjunction with the general standards for archive preparation and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire *Archaeology Handbook* (LCC, 2012) within a reasonable timeframe (**in this case October 2013**).
- 9.3 PRO Archaeology Services will archive all transparencies illustrating the archaeology of the site and the operations of the investigation.

10. Health and Safety

- 10.1 All work will be undertaken within the terms of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Health and Safety Management Regulations 1992 and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1997). A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

11 Timetable and personnel

- 11.1 The evaluation will commence on **Thursday 4th April 2013**. Fourteen days notice will be given to enable inspection of the trench by Ms Jan Allen. The fieldwork will be led by Senior Archaeologist James Vessey and/or Paul Riccoboni BA (Hons) Arch MIFA and will take a minimum of 2 days on site.
- 11.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Paul Riccoboni and is expected to take up to two working days. Neville Hall MIFA will be monitoring the work in a consultant capacity and initial draft reports will be submitted to him for comments and possible editing. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
James Rackham	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age Ceramics
Laura Keal	Human & Animal bone specialist
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

- 11.3 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the City and County Museum Laboratory.
- 11.4 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the investigations.

12. Copyright and Confidentiality

- 12.1 PRO Archaeology Services will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with all rights reserved except in that it will provide an exclusive

license to the client in matters directly relating to the project as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

- 12.2 PRO Archaeology Services undertake to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the clients' proposals provided that they are clearly stated.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID - proarcha1-148613

Versions					
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date	
View 1	1	Paul Riccoboni	info@archaeologypro.com	21 April 2013	
Completed sections in current version					
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1	
Validated sections in current version					
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications	
No	No	No	No	0/1	
File submission and form progress					
Grey literature report submitted?		No	Grey literature report filename/s		
Report release delay specified?		Yes	Release delay	Release into ADS library once signed off	
Boundary file submitted?		No	Boundary filename		
HER signed off?			NMR signed off?		

APPENDIX 7: Standard Terms and Conditions

Clause	Detail
Basis of documentation	All documents produced by PRO Archaeology Services (PRO AS) are legal copyright of PRO AS until payment has been received then copyright automatically passes to the client.
Access to information	Access to information within the reports supplied by PRO Archaeology Services will be made public by submission to the County Archaeology Service, LPA and local amateur archaeological society upon completion of the work. If the client wishes confidentiality of the information supplied in the report PRO Archaeology should be informed at the outset of the project. .
Provision of materials or equipment	Any third-party documents supplied by the client or used in the production of the documentation will be a legal copy.
Approval of deliverables	Upon completion of the archaeological report it will have to be approved by the client and the County Council Archaeology Service. PRO Archaeology Services will make up to a maximum of two revisions for each document free of charge. Any more revisions after this will be charged at a day rate.
Errors and omissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the client's responsibility to check the final documentation carefully, because payment of the invoice indicates that the documentation is acceptable. In general all documents and reports produced by PRO Archaeology Services are based on information supplied and PRO Archaeology Services cannot be held responsible for any errors
Additional charges	<p>Additional charges will have to be made if there needs to be further</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits. These will be charged at a half day (for less than three hours on site or a full day for more than three hours on site). Any additional site visits will be cleared with the client first. Printed copies of the report which exceed 6 copies to relevant parties Late payment which exceeds 30 days of date of invoice will be charged at 1% each day over the 30 days from date of invoice. If conditions change as set out in the original Specification then extra charges may apply
Timely disclosure	In the event of unusual circumstances this will be conveyed "as soon as is reasonably practical". For example, if there has been a serious miscalculation with time and/or costs, then you will know as soon as we know things have gone wrong. Conversely, if you (the client) are not happy with the work, then we should be told early, rather than finding out at the end of the project.
Early termination	The procedure for terminating our agreed contract will be 15 working days notice in writing from the date of the letter. .
Confidentiality	All information between the client and PRO Archaeology Services will be portrayed in the strictest confidence.
Copyright	Copyright of the archaeological reports will belong to PRO Archaeology Services until final payment has been received and then copyright will

Clause	Detail
	be automatically transferred.
Intellectual property rights	Any discoveries/or finds made by PRO Archaeology Services will be the property of the Land owner. The landowner will have to sign a transferral of ownership agreement before the site is archived with the local museum.
Liquidated damages or late delivery penalties	PRO Archaeology Services will not be responsible for delays caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes to the Specification.• Failure on the part of the client to provide information he has requested.• Slowness on the part of the client to review various drafts.
Law	England (UK) will be the country under which the law will operate.
Circumstances beyond control	Neither party shall be responsible for factors outside their control. Trenches will be scanned with a CAT Scanner and opened with due care. PRO Archaeology Services will not accept responsibility for damage to any un-located services
Re-instatement	All efforts will be made to backfill the trenches neatly but the finishing will not be in the same condition as found.
Damage	If damage is caused to field or land drains during the course of excavation it will not be responsibility of PRO Archaeology Services to re-instate them. PRO Archaeology Services is not insured against damage to field drains and will not guarantee they will not be disturbed by the excavations, although every effort will be made to ensure they are left undisturbed and intact.