

**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
on Land Between 96-100, Chapel Gate,
Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire.**

**Prepared for G. R. Merchant Ltd. on behalf of their client - Mr. L.
Kenally**

National Grid Reference: TF 3925 1824

Site Code: CGSJ25

Accession No: LCNCC: 2025.157

Planning Reference: H20-0463-25

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Consultant**

August 2025

S Non-technical summary

- S1 *A scheme of works comprising a programme of phased archaeological monitoring and recording is required during the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a pair of new semi-detached residential dwellings on land between 96-100, Chapel Gate, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire.*
- S2 *The development site is considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential. Evidence for fenland settlement activity from the Romano-British period has been identified on land to the north and south of Sutton St. James. It is clear also that this development site lies within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. It is considered that this high potential may well extend into the area of this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.*
- S3 *The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during the groundworks stage of development, which will comprise the mechanical excavation of new foundations and services for the pair of new semi-detached residential dwellings. Any archaeological features, structures, deposits and finds will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- S4 *On the completion of the monitoring, a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*
- S5 *The project archive will be deposited with the Lincoln Museum and the final project report will be submitted to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record to discharge the relevant planning conditions.*

1. Site location and description [Figures 1-3]

- 1.1 The development site is situated on land off the northern frontage of Chapel Gate. The development site is situated at National Grid Reference TF 3925 1824 and at a height of approximately 2mAOD. The modern settlement of Sutton St James is situated within the modern civil parish of the same name and in the administrative district of South Holland, county of Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 The development site is located in a flat and low-lying area within the south Lincolnshire Fens. The development site is situated on deep stoneless clayey soils of the Wallasea 2 Series, which have developed on deposits of marine alluvium. These deposits in turn overlie Oxford Clays and Kellaway Beds of the Upper Jurassic.

2. Planning background [Figure 4]

- 2.1 This document comprises a Specification or a written scheme of investigation for a phased programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, which is to be maintained during the groundworks pertaining to the erection of a pair of new semi-detached residential dwellings on land between 96-100, Chapel Gate, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire, (Planning Reference: H20-0463-25).
- 2.2 This written scheme of archaeological investigation document is referred to in Condition 4 of the planning consent H20-0463-25 and will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) and to the Local Planning Authority for approval in order to comply with this condition and to enable its discharge.

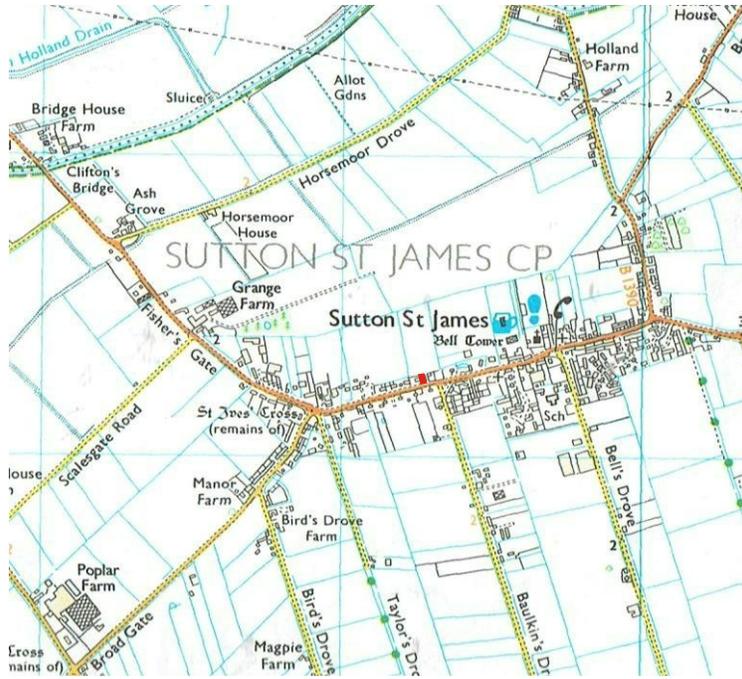
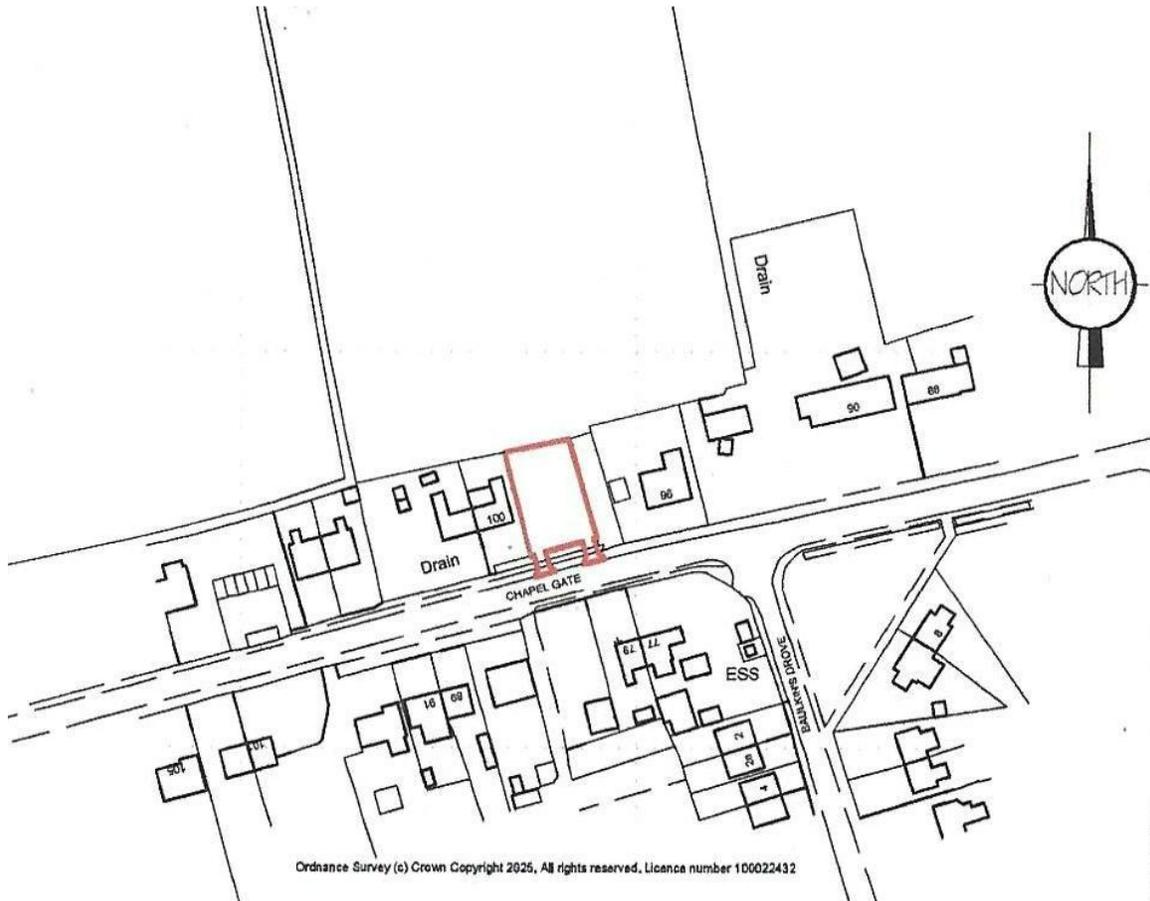


Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)



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Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan). The site is shown outlined in red.

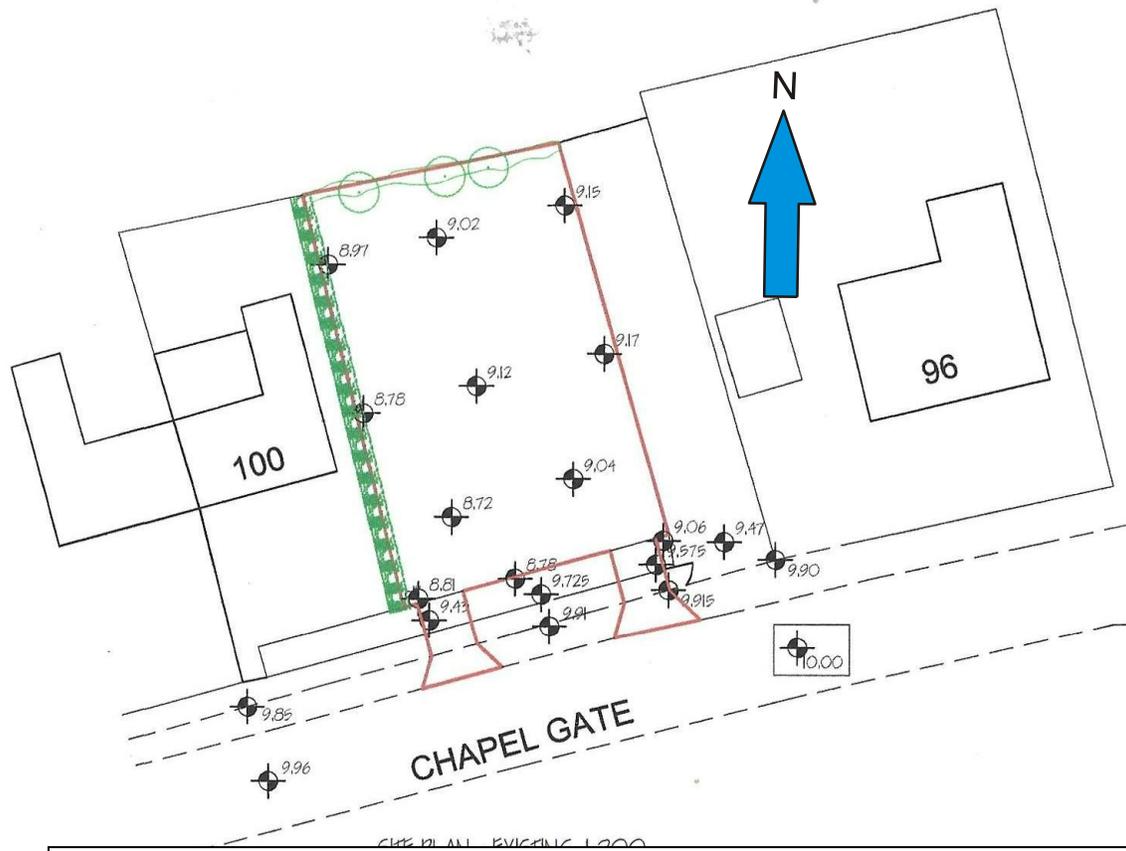


Figure 3: Block plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)

- 2.3 The Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) and the Local Planning Authority shall be notified of the start of the site groundworks to be monitored with a notification period of not less than fourteen days as required by Condition 5 of the planning consent H20-0463-25, to enable its discharge. This document sets out in detail how this will be accomplished.
- 2.4 The archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks for this proposed development shall be carried out in accordance with this written scheme of archaeological investigation document as required by Condition 4 of the planning consent H20-0463-25. This document sets out in detail how this will be accomplished.
- 2.5 Following the completion of the site work, a written report on the results of the archaeological monitoring and recording site work will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) and to the Local Planning Authority for approval within three months following the completion of this site work, as required by Condition 6 of the planning consent H20-0463-25 in order to comply with this condition and to enable its discharge. This document sets out in detail how this will be facilitated.
- 2.6 The project archive including the report and any finds evidence recovered from the site will be deposited with the Lincoln Museum as required by Condition 6 of the planning consent H20-0463-25 in order to comply with this condition and to enable its discharge. This document sets out in detail with a methodology of how this will be facilitated.

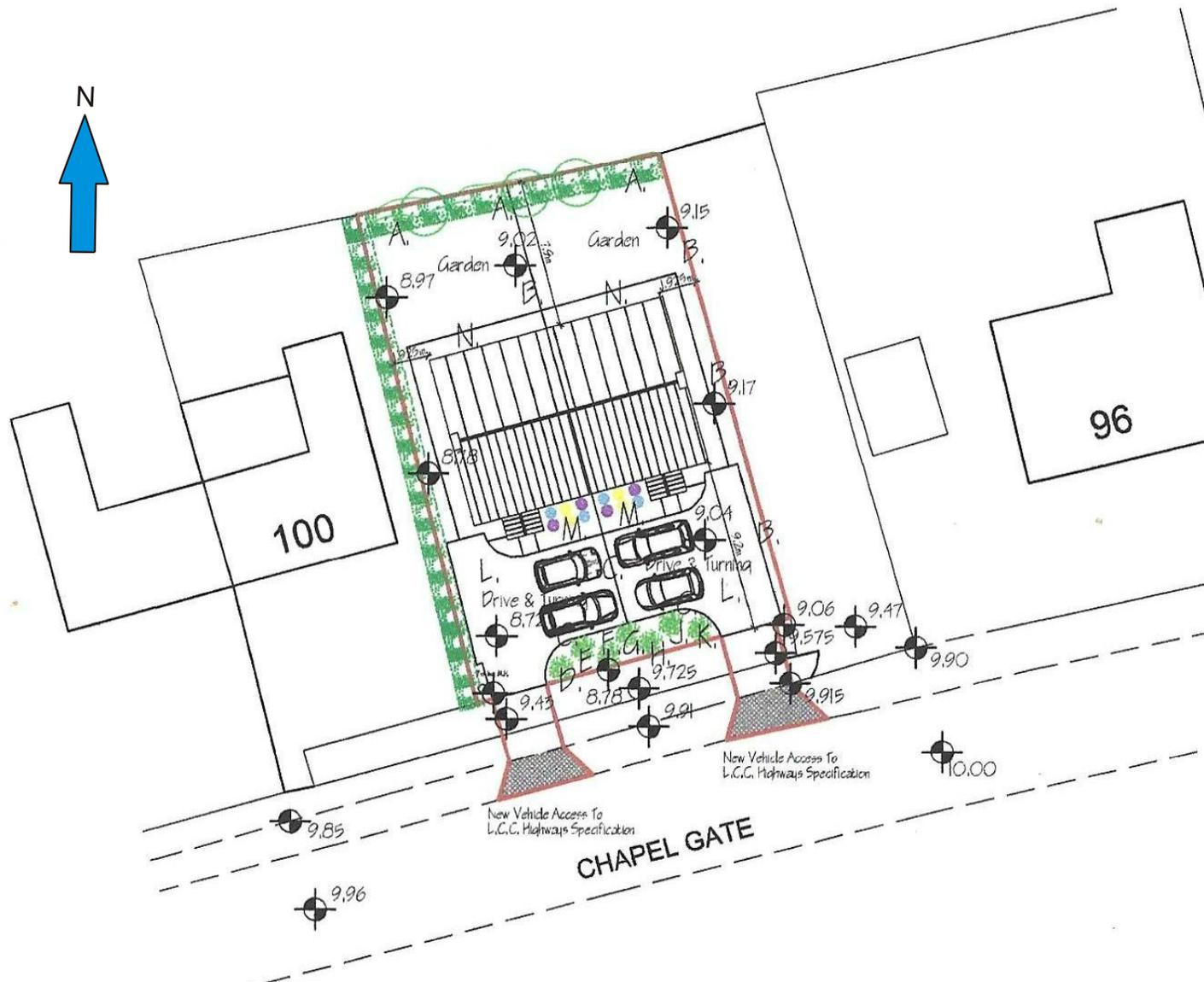


Figure 4: Block plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:200, (extract from Architects plan)

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Background research sources were consulted at the Lincolnshire Archives, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the online National Library of Scotland. A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 1.0km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL) was also consulted.
- 3.2 A Romano-British settlement is situated at Bird's Drove (HER MLI22316). This occurred on the ground as four dark patches, each having scatters of abundant Roman pottery of late 2nd-4th century AD date.
- 3.3 A Romano-British settlement site occurs at Horsemoor Drove (HER MLI22317). This site was exposed in section in 1953 during drain widening works here. An old ground surface was overlain with later silts within which were contemporary ditches, which yielded finds of domestic debris, including sherds of late 1st-late 2nd and some late 3rd-4th century AD pottery sherds. Aerial photographs of the site show cropmarks and soil discolorations.
- 3.4 A Romano-British settlement is located at Taylor's Drove (HER MLI22318). The settlement was denoted by a large surface assemblage of pottery, which was found during deep ploughing.
- 3.5 A Roman coin of Antoninus, a bronze Antonine was found in ditching at Sutton St James in 1940 (HER MLI22319).
- 3.6 Sutton St James is not featured in the Domesday Survey of AD1086. Sutton is a very common place name and is derived from the Old English *suth* and *tun*, hence 'the south farmstead or village'. The suffix of St James refers to its foundation as a settlement at around the time of construction of the parish church in the 15th century, which is dedicated to St James, and from which the remainder of this place name is derived from.
- 3.7 The medieval settlement of Sutton St James was grouped around the medieval parish church and the medieval cross (HER MLI20501). A sherd of late medieval pottery was found during the course of the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the Sutton St James Sewerage Scheme in 2007 (HER MLI20501, ELI8404, Site code SJSS07). The pottery sherd was recovered from a buried soil layer. No significant archaeological features were identified. Other finds comprised later pottery sherds, glass and clay pipe fragments.
- 3.8 The parish church of St James dates to the 15th century, although it was heavily restored in 1879 and again in 1894 (HER MLI22314). The nave of the church was destroyed during the Commonwealth period, though the tower and the chancel still separately stand. The chancel is Grade II listed (NHL 1064541). The tower is Grade II* listed (NHL 1024853). The war memorial at Sutton St. James consists of the clock on the west tower (HER MLI22314). The clock was started in 1920. In 2011, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on the groundworks for a new path and three new rainwater gullies at the parish church of St James (HER MLI22314, ELI11151, Site code: SUSJ11). The archaeological monitoring of the new footpath confirmed the position and remnants of the east-west aligned foundations of the north wall of the nave of the original church on the site, which had been demolished during the English Civil War in the mid 17th century. The archaeological monitoring of the rainwater gullies exposed redeposited topsoil deposits and also exposed the foundations of the present church.

- 3.9 The parish churchyard at the Church of St James is featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of the early 20th century (HER MLI116194). It probably dates to the 15th century, when the church in which it serves was constructed.
- 3.10 The Grade II listed Butter Cross or St Ives cross stands at the junction of Chapel Gate and Fisher Gate (HER MLI20021, NHL 1064842). The remains of St Ives cross, which is probably a 14th century butter cross comprises of surviving elements that consists of four steps, a base and one foot of a shaft with three of the four arched supporting feet. It is also scheduled as an ancient monument. Its present form probably dates to the 16th century.
- 3.11 The Baptist Church and associated burial ground at Sutton St James are located on Chapel Gate (HER MLI97741). The church and burial ground are both featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904. The current chapel replaced an earlier one that was constructed in 1814. It is still in use as a Baptist chapel.
- 3.12 The Iver Cross windmill at Sutton St James has a datestone of 1828 (HER MLI20499). This mill was worked by wind until 1932 and then continued in use by engine with the cap removed. It worked in this form until the 1950s-1960s. The mill then became disused. The windmill was largely demolished in 1986. The remaining parts of this former windmill were removed in 2022.
- 3.13 The site of a demolished and unnamed 19th century outfarm occurs at Sutton St James (HER MLI124003). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The site was within an isolated location.
- 3.14 An unnamed farmstead occurs at Sutton St James (HER MLI124006). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a loose courtyard with two sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a significant loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead is within an isolated location.
- 3.15 The former Hall Farm at Sutton St James is the site of a demolished 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124011). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and the farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.16 The Chestnuts at Sutton St James is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124012). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. The farmstead was within a village location.
- 3.17 The site of an unnamed farmstead occurred at Sutton St James (HER MLI124013). This is a demolished 19th century farmstead, which was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. This farmstead was within an isolated location.
- 3.18 Japonica Farm at Sutton St James is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124014). This was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and the farmstead is in a village location.
- 3.19 An unnamed farmstead occurs at Sutton St James (HER MLI124015). This is a partially extant 19th century farmstead. This was arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings. The farmhouse is detached

from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was within a village location.

- 3.20 Grange Farm at Sutton St James is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124016). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with further detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.21 Horsemoor House at Sutton St James is a partially extant 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124017). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings on the site. The farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.22 The site of a demolished and unnamed 19th century outfarm occurs at Sutton St James (HER MLI124023). This was arranged in a parallel fashion with additional detached elements. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex. This farmstead was within an isolated location.
- 3.23 Manor Farm or Manor House at Sutton St James is a 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124024). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached buildings to the fourth side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and is the only surviving historic structure. The farmstead was within an isolated location.
- 3.24 Chestnut House or Hollytree House at Sutton St James is a redeveloped 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124025). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with linked working buildings on all four sides of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex and the farmstead was in an isolated location.
- 3.25 The site of a former school occurs on Chapel Gate (HER MLI126705). This is featured on the Second Edition O.S. map of 1904. A trade directory of 1872 states that a school and a schoolmasters house were constructed in Sutton St James in 1859. The schoolmasters house was located to the west of the school. The buildings were demolished in the 20th century and replaced with industrial units.
- 3.26 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the HER search area. In 2019, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on the groundworks for a new residential development on land off Chapel Gate (HER ELI13390, Site code: CGSJ19). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 3.27 In 2003, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with a single residential plot on land adjacent to 38, Chapel Gate (HER ELI4395, Site code: SJC03). The watching brief monitored the excavation of two new soakaway pits located to the immediate north of Draw Dyke Road. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the watching brief.
- 3.28 In 2019, a geophysical survey was undertaken on land at Chapel Gate, in advance of new residential development (HER ELI2814, Site code: SSJC16). The survey recorded the magnetic anomalies of two linear features, which were interpreted as modern drainage features along with other much magnetic disturbances. No archaeological features were identified.

- 3.29 In 2014, a programme of intermittent archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on the groundworks for a new solar farm at Grange Farm (HER ELI2278, Site code: GFF14). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.
- 3.30 A pre-fabricated house formerly stood at 11a, Broadgate (HER MLI98958). These temporary houses were constructed in the late 1940s and 1950s of pre-cast concrete and timber frames with asbestos panels and wool insulation. This prefabricated house was timber framed and was demolished in 2012. This building was the subject in 2011, of a programme of photographic building recording (HER ELI11634, Site code: BSSJ11). This took place prior to the demolition of the building and of subsequent development on the site.
- 3.31 In 2012, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken at 2, Chapel Gate, prior to the demolition of the building (HER MLI98816, ELI11397, Site code: SPCG12). The recorded building was constructed in two phases with one section of walling in the north elevation of the building dating to the late 18th century. The second phase of construction probably took place at around 1800, with the construction of the remainder of the building as a pair of cottages. The building had subsequently were converted into a single cottage.
- 3.32 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised an extract from the First Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1887. This map shows this development site as then occupying the north-eastern portion of a larger linear enclosure located on the north-western frontage of Chapel Gate.
- 3.33 An extract from the Second Edition 25 inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1904 shows the same layout to the environs of this development site with the linear enclosure being designated as 'allotment gardens' on this map.
- 3.34 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1952 shows a new residential dwelling as by then occupying the north-eastern portion of this linear enclosure, including the area of this development site.
- 3.35 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1956 shows the same layout to the environs of this development site and that this layout had remained unchanged between 1952 and 1956.
- 3.36 **Figure 2** shows the existing layout of the development site.

4. Aims and objectives of the project

4.1 The aims of the project are the continual archaeological monitoring and recording of the site groundworks during the construction stage of development, to comprise the mechanical excavation of new foundations and services for the pair of new semi-detached residential dwellings.

4.2 The objectives of the project are:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To allow the preservation by record of archaeological deposits.

- 4.3 The development site is considered to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential. Evidence for fenland settlement activity from the Romano-British period has been identified on land to the north and south of Sutton St. James. It is clear also that this development site lies within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. It is considered that this high potential may well extend into the area of this development site. The specific objectives of the project will be to record any archaeological features, deposits, structures or finds associated with this multi-period settlement activity.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken during the groundworks phase of development, and will include the continual monitoring and recording of the site groundworks to comprise the mechanical excavation of new foundations and services for the new pair of semi-detached residential dwellings. The mechanical excavations will be undertaken using a toothless bucket. This will include the monitoring of stripped areas and of trench sections, which will be continually observed to identify any archaeological features and/or deposits which may be exposed.
- 5.2 Provision will be made to halt the site construction works, if necessary, to enable the archaeological monitoring and recording to take place.
- 5.3 Provision will be made to extend the excavated trenches if it becomes necessary to establish the extent and/or character of any significant archaeological remains encountered.
- 5.4 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards.
- 5.5 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the monitoring.
- 5.6 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.
- 5.7 Section drawings at a scale of 1:20 will be made of any archaeological features identified in the course of the groundworks, including representative sections of trenches at appropriate intervals. These will be related to a site plan drawing at a scale of 1:50, which may also record archaeological features and/or deposits identified. Any significant archaeological features in plan will also be recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- 5.8 Written descriptions detailing the nature of archaeological features and/or deposits encountered will be compiled on pro-forma context record sheets.
- 5.9 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for further analysis. All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive. Most modern material will not be retained, although notes will be made of the appropriate context. An appropriate sample of materials such as ceramic building materials will be made.
- 5.10 Any and all artefacts found during the monitoring and thought to come under the provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996), will be removed from the site to a secure location, and will be promptly reported to the appropriate local coroner's office and to Lincolnshire Portable Antiquities Scheme.
- 5.11 Throughout the monitoring a digital photographic record will be compiled, and will comprise an overview of the site prior to work starting, and during as well as after completion of the work, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

- 5.12 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains in accordance with the *Burials Act* of 1857. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department. The local coroner and the police will also be informed, as well as all other interested parties including the client and the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team), where appropriate and the *Burials Act* of 1857, will be quoted.
- 5.13 Environmental sampling will be undertaken (where appropriate) of the fills of relevant archaeological features and/or significant archaeological deposits. Sample sizes of not less than 40 litres will be taken from each fill/deposit or a 100% sample from smaller features according to the standards and guidelines as outlined in Campbell, G., Moffett, L., Straker, V, (2011), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post Excavation*, (Second Edition, English Heritage).
- 5.14 The fieldwork will be undertaken by Neville Hall. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

6. Post-fieldwork methodology

- 6.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological monitoring will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive.
- 6.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive.
- 6.3 An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any specialist analysis of finds, including that of any significant finds recovered, will be sent to local specialists (named and detailed below in Section 12.3 of this document) for analysis and reporting. Any specialist find reports will be included in the final project report.
- 6.4 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Museum of London (MOLA) Conservation Services and in consultation with the relevant curator.
- 6.5 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site.
- 6.6 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

7. Monitoring arrangements

- 7.1 Provision will be made for the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) (on behalf of South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority) to monitor the works during the fieldwork stage and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 7.2 A period of not less than fourteen days notice will be given to the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) of the start date of this groundworks programme.

- 7.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.
- 7.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed in writing with the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team).
- 7.5 Arrangements will be made for the representative of the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) for access to the site to undertake monitoring visits, and such visits will be accounted for in the final report preparation.
- 7.6 The Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) shall be kept fully informed of any unexpected or unforeseen discoveries made during the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording programme.

8. Archive preparation and deposition

- 8.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological monitoring will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to the Lincoln Museum, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2025) as well as in the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).
- 8.2 A unique accession number will be obtained from the Lincoln Museum for the site archive. This is **LCNCC: 2025.157**.
- 8.3 The archive will be deposited at the Lincoln Museum within six months of the completion of the fieldwork or to an otherwise agreed timescale.

9. Reporting procedures

- 9.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological monitoring will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.
- 9.2 The report will consist of:

A title page, with project name and location, national grid reference, planning reference, site code, accession number, client name, author and date;

A contents page listing report sections, illustrations and appendices;

A non-technical summary of the results of the monitoring;

An introduction, site description and location;

Planning background to the project;

A section on the archaeological and historical background to the project;

A description of the methodology used in the project;

A section describing the results of the monitoring;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the findings of the project in a local and regional context;

A consideration of the effectiveness of the project methodology and a confidence rating of the results;

Illustrations including plans showing monitored areas, all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench sections); and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site and of specific and significant archaeological features (to include representations of breaks of slope) and representative sections and a list of contexts, a stratigraphic matrix and any specialist reports on finds from the site.

An electronic copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS project (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/index.cfm>.

10. Publication and dissemination

- 10.1 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the clients, the local curator (on behalf of the local planning authority), the planning department of South Holland District Council and with the Lincolnshire Heritage Environment Record (including a digital copy in a .pdf format).
- 10.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.
- 10.3 The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook (LCC, 2025) as well as in the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992)..
- 10.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigation merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology*.

11. Other factors (including contingency)

- 11.1 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 Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team).
- 11.2 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation, additional financial resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 11.3 Any additional financial 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 Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) and the client.

12. Resources

- 12.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Neville Hall using standard archaeological field techniques.

12.2 Should additional personnel be required, prior approval of the personnel will be sought from the local planning authority archaeologist prior to appointment.

12.3 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Neville Hall and where available specialist analysis from:-

Jane Young	Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Iron Age and Roman Ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental
Carol Allen	Neolithic and Bronze Age
Malin Holst	Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

12.4 Small finds requiring conservation will be conserved by the Museum of London (MOLA) Conservation Services.

12.5 Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the monitoring.

13. Insurance statement

13.1 Public indemnity of £2,000,000 and private indemnity insurance of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.

14. Copyright

14.1 Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

15. Ownership

15.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the monitoring be donated along with the archive.