Specification for a Post-Determination Archaeological Evaluation at The Orchards, Broadgate, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire.

Prepared for G. R. Merchant Ltd.

National Grid Reference: TF 3885 1814
Site Code: BGSJ26
Accession No: LCNCC: 2025.236
Planning Reference: H20-1073-24

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January 2026

S Non-technical summary

S1 *This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation on land at The Orchards, Broadgate, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire.*

S2 *The proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Three Romano-British settlement sites are also situated close by. It is considered likely that such multi-period settlement activity and finds could well extend into the area of this proposed development site. The specific objectives of this archaeological field assessment will be to record any further evidence for archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds that could be attributed to this potential multi-period settlement activity.*

S3 *On the completion of the field evaluation a report will be produced detailing the results of the archaeological investigations. The reports will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

1. Introduction

1.1 This document comprises a specification or a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological field evaluation on land at The Orchards, Broadgate, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire.

2. Site location [Figures 1-3]

2.1 The proposed development site is situated on land off the southern frontage of Fishergate and also off the western frontage of Broadgate at National Grid Reference TF 3885 1814 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

3. Planning background [Figure 4]

3.1 An application for planning consent for a proposed new residential development of three new residential dwellings on land at The Orchards, Broadgate, Sutton St. James, Lincolnshire has been submitted to and granted consent by South Holland District Council, the Local Planning Authority [Planning reference: H20-1073-24].

3.2 However, as this proposed development site is perceived to be situated within an area of high archaeological potential, various archaeological conditions (Nos. 7-9) were attached to this granting of planning consent.

3.3 It was understood that the requirement for the archaeological programme of works for this site would comprise a post-determination archaeological field evaluation of potential below ground archaeological remains prior to development taking place on this site.

3.4 Should the results of this archaeological field assessment yield significant results, further archaeological mitigation work may be required following this initial field evaluation.

3.5 If archaeological mitigation is required, a separate written scheme of investigation document (WSI) will need to be prepared, agreed upon with the Local Planning Authority archaeological advisor, and formally submitted to the planning portal before any mitigation work begins.

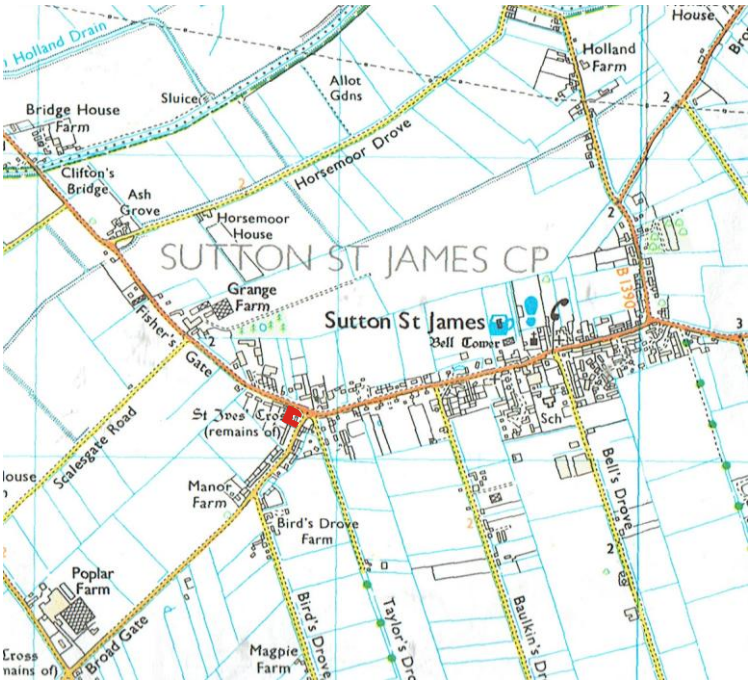


Figure 1: Site location at scale of 1:25,000. The site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. 100048723)

3.6 This written scheme of archaeological investigation document is referred to in Condition 7 of the planning consent and will be submitted to the 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.

3.7 The programme of archaeological field evaluation shall be carried out in accordance with this written scheme of archaeological investigation document as required by Condition 7 of the planning consent. The Local Planning Authority shall be notified of the start of the programme of archaeological site works site with a notification period of not less than fourteen days as required by Condition 8 of the planning consent, to enable its discharge. This document sets out in detail how this will be accomplished.

3.8 Following the completion of the archaeological site works, a written report on the results of the archaeological field evaluation, will be submitted to the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team and to the Local Planning Authority for approval following the completion of these site works, as required by Condition 9 of the planning consent in order to comply with this condition and to enable its discharge. This document sets out in detail how this will be facilitated.

3.9 The project archive including the report and any finds evidence recovered from the site will be deposited with the Lincoln Museum. This document sets out in detail with a methodology of how this will be facilitated.

4. Soils and Topography

4.1 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

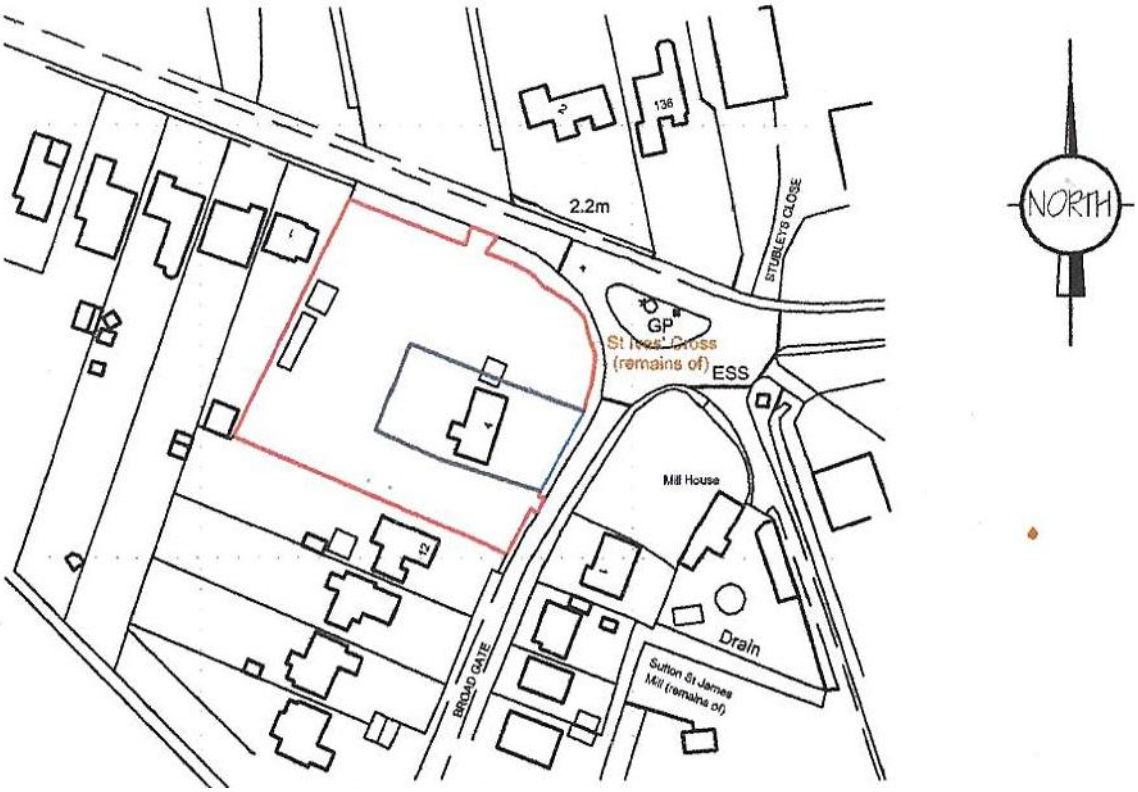


Figure 2: Plan showing the site location at an original scale of 1:1,250, (extract from Architects plan).

5. Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 Background research sources were consulted at the online National Library of Scotland and the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). A search of the Lincolnshire HER was conducted within a 0.5km radius of the development site. The National Heritage List of Historic England (NHL)was also consulted.

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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 AD, which is dedicated to St James, and from which the remainder of this place name is derived from.



Figure 3: Plan showing the existing layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:500, (extract from Architects plan).

5.6 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.

5.7 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 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



Figure 4: Plan showing the proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:250 (extract from Architects plan).

also scheduled as an ancient monument. Its present form probably dates to the 16th century.

5.8 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.

5.9 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.

5.10 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.

5.11 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.

5.12 Manor Farm (Manor House) at Sutton St James is a former 19th century farmstead (HER MLI124024). This was arranged around a regular courtyard with an 'L'-plan range with further detached outbuildings 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.

5.13 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 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.

5.16 In 2015, an archaeological watching brief was conducted during the groundworks for the construction of a new solar farm at Grange Farm, Fishergate (HER ELI12278, Site code: GFF14). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.

5.17 In 2016, a geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed new residential development on land at Chapelgate (HER MLI12814, Site code: SSJC15). Magnetic anomalies that were closely related to modern services and disturbance were recorded, but no archaeological features were identified.

5.18 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 O.S. map of 1887. This map shows the area of this assessment site as then occupying portions of two enclosures. The first and northerly enclosure is situated on land off the southern frontage of Fishergate and the second enclosure to the south, is located on land off the western frontage of Broadgate. The enclosures are bisected by a north west-south east aligned linear drainage dyke.

5.19 An extract from the Second Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1904 shows the same layout as that on the earlier map and that this site layout had remained unchanged between 1887 and 1904.

5.20 An extract from the Provisional Edition six inch to one mile scale O.S. map of 1952 features an orchard within the northerly enclosure along with several farm outbuildings here.

5.21 An extract from the 1:10,560 scale O.S. map of 1958 shows the same layout as that on the earlier map and that this site layout had remained unchanged between 1952 and 1958.

5.22 **Figures 2 and 3** feature the current layout of the area of this proposed development site.

6. Aims and objectives of the project

6.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation of this site will be to ensure that sufficient information is generated from the results of this work, which will enable the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team), (on behalf of South Holland District Council), to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource (if any) on the site in the event that further archaeological work may be required.

6.2 The objectives of the project will be to:

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

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.

6.3 The proposed development site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, within the historic cores of the medieval and post-medieval settlements. Three Romano-British settlement sites are also situated close by. It is considered likely that such multi-period settlement activity and finds could well extend into the area of this proposed development site. The specific objectives of this archaeological field assessment will be to record any further evidence for archaeological features, deposits, structures and finds that could be attributed to this potential multi-period settlement activity.

7. Methodology [Figure 5]

7.1 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation, the proposed layout of the trial trenching shall be submitted to and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) to ensure that this proposed scheme of archaeological works fulfils their requirements.

7.2 The total site area of the proposed development site comprises 0.33 hectares or 3,300m². The required and typical 5% sample by area of this would comprise 165m² by area of trenching. This would in turn be made up of three proposed archaeological trial trenches [to be designated as **Trenches 1-3**]. The proposed location of each of these four trial trenches are shown on **Figure 5**. Each of the three trenches would measure 1.8m in width by 30.0m in length. This would give a total assessment area of trenching of 162m².

7.3 In addition, provision will be made for an additional contingency of 1% of trenching by area to elucidate initial findings, if required. This would comprise an additional 33m² by area of additional trenching, in agreement with the advising Historic Environment Officer for further investigation or clarification of initial results to extend trenches over whole

features and to check orientations of extents of significant remains should this prove necessary.

7.4 The trenches will be excavated to a safe working depth of up to 1.20m. Beyond this safe working depth or when required, provision following the current H & S regulations will be made for safe excavation (shoring/stepping) as well as water management. This is in order to expose the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon (Lincs Archaeology Handbook 2019 (revised 2024).

It is anticipated that machine excavated sondages will be excavated and recorded at the ends of all trenches to confirm the full stratagraphic sequence and to identify any deeply buried former land surfaces.

7.5 All work will be carried out according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook 2024 (revised 2019).

7.6 All work will be undertaken following all statutory Health and Safety requirements and legislation in operation at the time of the investigation including the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974). Due consideration shall be given to keeping the assessment site secure at all times particularly if the field assessment is to continue overnight into a second day.

7.7 A Risk Assessment will be prepared for the site.

7.8 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation 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 coroner's office. The local Finds Liaison Officer will also be contacted in the first instance for advice.

7.9 All features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the LCC HEO. Excavation of the archaeological features and/or deposits exposed will be undertaken as far as it is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. The investigation will also determine, as far as is reasonably practicable, the level of the natural and undisturbed subsoil deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

7.10 The removal of the topsoil and/or of any other overburden will be undertaken by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator of sufficient power using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Following the removal of topsoil and/or other overburden, the nature of the exposed and underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. The trenches will then be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of any archaeological features and/or deposits exposed.

7.11 Machine assistance may be required (with the approval of the Historic Environment Officer of Lincolnshire County Council), for the excavation of very large/deep features.

7.12 The spoil generated during the investigations will be mounded at a minimum distance of 1.0m from the edges of each trench with the topsoil being retained separately from other excavated material for subsequent backfilling.

7.13 Archaeological excavation may sometimes require the use of manual work by mattock and shovel, or by the occasional further use of a mechanical excavator. This will only be employed to remove homogeneous and/or non archaeological layers and with the approval of the LCC HEO.

7.14 The hand excavation of any exposed archaeological features and/or deposits will be undertaken to determine their date, form and function etc. This work will consist of the half sectioning or a 50% sample of discrete individual archaeological features, the hand excavation of at least 10% by length of discrete linear features and the sectioning of discrete individual archaeological layers as required. Sections through linear features will be at a minimum of 1.0m in length. Should archaeological features be located, which are deemed to be worthy of preservation *in situ*, then hand excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum necessary to interpret the form, function, date etc. of the features. Intersecting features will be excavated to determine the relationship between them. The full section evidence will be shown of trenches - e.g. for sections at trench edges, the vertical sequence to the top of the plough or topsoil should be cleaned to establish the presence/absence of vestigial old land surface soils and other stratified deposits, photographed, drawn and discussed in the report. As a minimum 1 metre wide representative section will be cleaned and recorded in each trench.

7.15 All archaeological features and/or deposits will be recorded on *pro-forma* context recording sheets.

7.16 All archaeological features and/or deposits and the trial trenches themselves will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, and sections (including representative sections of deposit sequences within each trench) at a scale of 1:10.

7.17 Throughout the investigations, a digital photographic record will be maintained, 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.

7.18 All archaeological features and/or deposits, as well as sections will be levelled in, in relation to a Temporary Site Benchmark (TBM), which will be turn be surveyed in from a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark. The site grid will be tied into the National Grid.

7.19 The precise location of each trial trench will be measured in using a hand held GPS device.

7.20 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ*, and will only be excavated if absolutely necessary. Proper respect will be accorded to these remains, which will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Should the remains either be left *in situ* or should removal be required, the appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained prior to the removal of the remains. In addition, any remains will be reported to the local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

7.21 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled according to the individual context from which they were recovered for later washing and 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.

7.22 All finds shall be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation *First Aid for Finds* (1998).

7.23 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.

7.24 If appropriate, during the investigation, specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist, who will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of this specialist assessment will be incorporated into the final evaluation report. A site visit by the nominated environmental specialist (Val Fryer) may be required. Where appropriate, further advice may be sought from the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.

7.25 The fieldwork will be undertaken by others. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

7.26 Trenches and spoil heaps will be metal detected. The use of metal detectors on site to aid the recovery of artefacts is required and should be performed by a competent metal detector user. The metal detector should not be set to discriminate against iron, Metal detected finds should be plotted on suitable plans within the report.

8. Post-fieldwork methodology

8.1 On the completion of the fieldwork, all of the written, drawn and photographic records produced by the archaeological evaluation will be checked, ordered, labelled (where appropriate) and catalogued to compile a distinctive site archive, whose integrity shall be maintained. A stratigraphical matrix of the archaeological features and/or deposits present on the site will be compiled.

8.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the individual context from which there were recovered. They will also be ordered into (and form part of) the site archive. An assessment of significant finds will be made in light of general site information. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and/or conservation will be sent to the Museum of London Conservation Services (MOLA) and in consultation with the relevant curator.

8.3 The site archive will be examined to enable the determination of various phases of activity on the site (if appropriate).

8.4 Relevant finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9. Monitoring arrangements

9.1 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.

9.2 A minimum notice period of fourteen days will be given to the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) of the start date of works on the site.

9.3 All aspects of the archaeological programme will be undertaken in accordance with this project specification.

9.4 Any variation to the project programme in terms of works or recording on or off site will be fully discussed and agreed with the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team).

9.5 Should the Historic Environment Officer (Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team) require any additional investigation which is beyond the scope of this document,

then the cost and duration of these supplementary works will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

9.6 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.

9.7 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 investigations.

9.8 No mechanical excavators, earthmoving or other vehicles travelled within any excavated trench until it has been signed off by the Historic Environment Officer. Unless safety considerations require otherwise, no backfilling of trenches will take place until the Historic Environment Officer has visited the site and confirmed that the evaluation has been carried out to acceptable standards.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

10.1 The documentation and records generated by the archaeological evaluation including all written records, drawings, photographic images and the project report will be sorted and ordered in the format acceptable to the Lincoln Museum, and to the standards and requirements as laid out in their *Conditions for the Acceptance of Project Archives*.

10.2 The archive will be deposited at the Lincoln Museum.

10.3 A unique accession number will be obtained from the Lincoln Museum for the site archive. This is **LCNCC: 2025.236**.

10.4 It is anticipated that the preparation of the project archive for deposition will take one working day.

10.5 It is anticipated that the project archive will be deposited with the Lincoln Museum, by June 2026.

12. Reporting procedures

11.1 A report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities.

11.2 It is anticipated that the report preparation will take 2-3 working days to compile.

11.3 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 evaluation;

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 evaluation;

A section on the discussion and results of the project including a consideration of the archaeological potential of the assessment site and its environs and a consideration of these 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;

A full bibliography of all published references and other references consulted;

Illustrations including site location plans, plans of the areas which have been investigated including the position of the trial trenches, individual trench plans, plans of all archaeological features and sections thereof (including trench representative sections) with levels and horizontal and vertical scales, as appropriate; and

Appendices comprising appropriate photographs of the site including pre-site works, working shots and of specific and significant archaeological features (to include representations of breaks of slope) and representative sections, a list of contexts and of any artefacts recovered from them, a stratagraphic matrix, a summary of archive contents, their location and the date of deposition, a photographic register 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.

12. Publication and dissemination

12.1 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).

12.2 A note will be placed in 'Lincolnshire History and Archaeology' describing the results.

12.3 The deposition of the site archives will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook 2019 (revised 2024).

12.4 Should the results of the archaeological investigations merit it, a note will also be placed in appropriate national journals e.g. *Medieval Archaeology.*

13. Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 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).

13.2 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.

13.3 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).

14. Variations to the proposed scheme

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme will only be made following written confirmation with the archaeological curator.

15. Evaluation Resources

15.1 The fieldwork is expected to take between 1-2 working days, and will be undertaken by others using standard archaeological field techniques.

15.2 Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by others and is expected to take up to two working days. Where available specialist analysis will be carried out by:-

Paul Blinkhorn	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Ceramics
Ian Rowlandson	Roman Ceramics
Andrew Peachey	Neolithic, Iron Age and Bronze Age ceramics
Val Fryer	Environmental Sampling Processing & Analysis
Julie Walker	Animal bone and human remains
Andrew Peachey	Lithics

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

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

16. Insurance statement

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

17. Copyright

17.1 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.

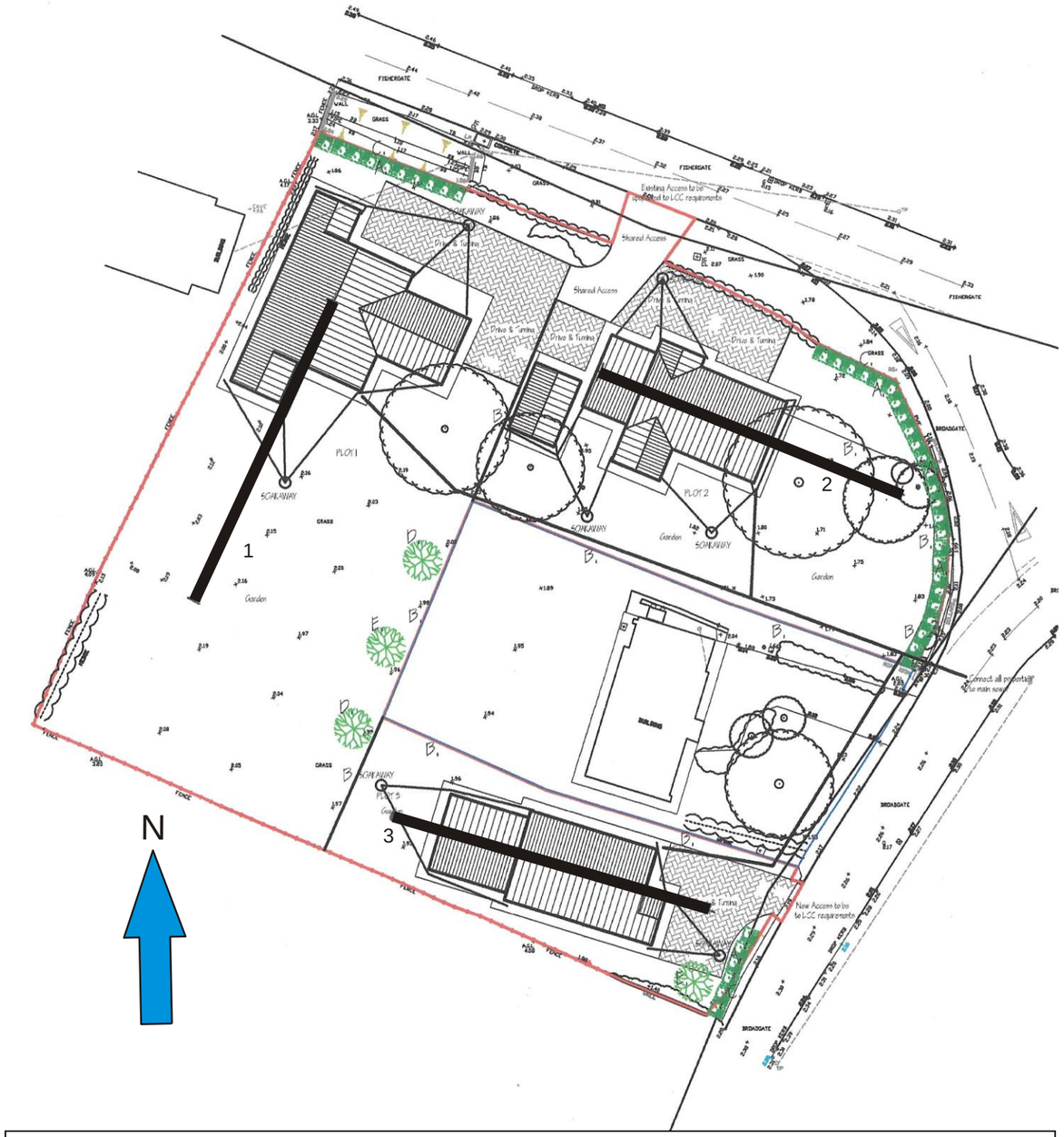


Figure 5: Plan showing the proposed layout of the archaeological trial trenches at a scale of 1:500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan)