



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Oakham Castle, Rutland

NGR: SK 865 090 (centre)

Jon Coward



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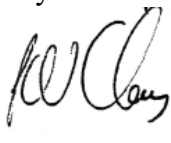
**An Archaeological Watching
Brief at Oakham Castle,
Rutland**

NGR: SK 865 090

Jon Coward

For: Rutland County Council and English Heritage

Approved by

Signed: 

Date: .24.05.2010..

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CONTENTS

Jon Coward	1
1. Summary	1
2. Background	1
3. Historical Background	2
4. Aims	2
5. Methods	3
6. Results	3
6.1 Stretch A	3
6.2 Stretch B	4
6.3 Stretch C	5
6.4 Stretch D	6
7. Discussion	6
8. Archive	9
9. Acknowledgements	10
10. Bibliography	10
Appendix 1: The Pottery, Tile and Miscellaneous Finds	10
Appendix 2: The Design Specification	13
Appendix 3 OASIS Summary	17

FIGURES

Figure 1 Oakham, Rutland. Oakham Castle area is outlined in blue.	1
Figure 2 Stretch A, looking north	4
Figure 3 Stretch B, looking west	5
Figure 4 Architectural fragment. Scale 20cm	5
Figure 5 Stretch D (foreground), stretch C. Looking north.	6
Figure 6 Trenches (white) superimposed on to part of resistivity data. NTS	7
Figure 7 Looking west-south-west	8
Figure 8 Trenching plan	9

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Oakham Castle, Rutland, SK 865 090

Jon Coward

1. Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS at Oakham Castle, Rutland, SK 865 090 in March 2010 for Rutland County Council and English Heritage, during groundworks associated with the installation of exterior lighting. Little impact was made on in-situ archaeological deposits; finds retrieved dated from the medieval period to the 18th century. The archive will be deposited with Rutland County Museum under accession code OAKRM: 2010.9 in due course.

2. Background

Groundworks were carried out in connection with the installation of external lighting within the scheduled area of Oakham Castle, a Scheduled Monument (17018), in March 2010. In view of the potential of the site for containing buried archaeological remains relating to the monument, archaeological attendance and recording was required during groundworks to ensure that affected deposits were adequately recorded. All work followed the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS 1997), the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs* (2008).

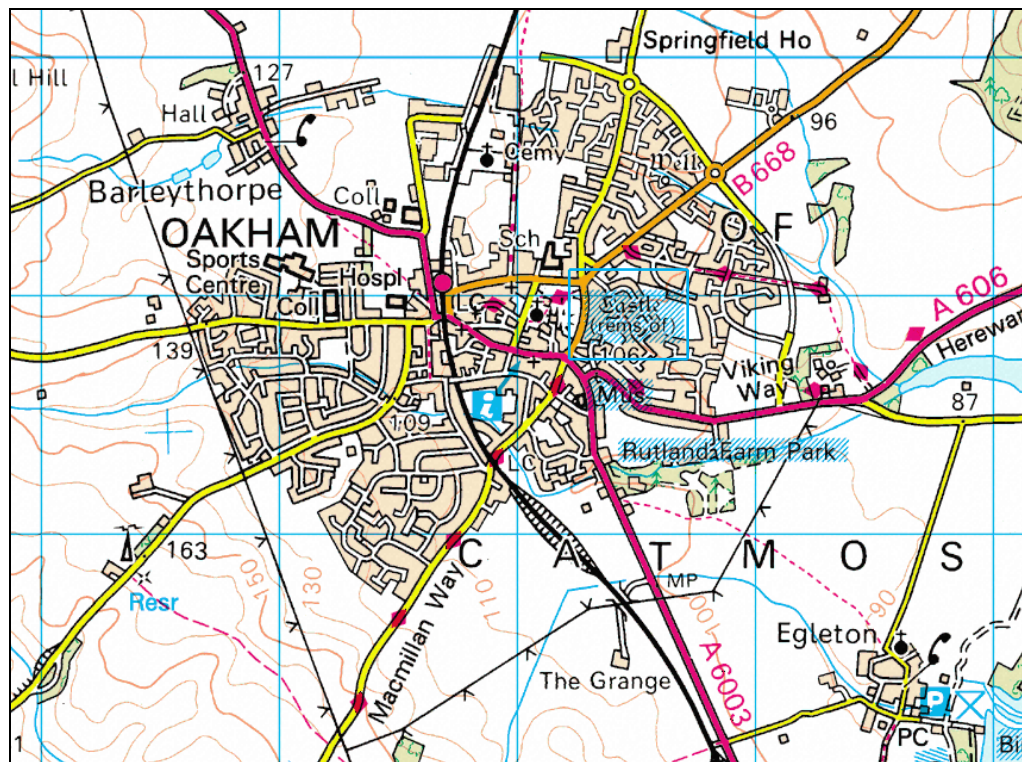


Figure 1 Oakham, Rutland. Oakham Castle area is outlined in blue.

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3. Historical Background

The town of Oakham itself is of Anglo-Saxon origin (HER Ref: MLE9904), with the placename derived from the Old English Ocham (A.D 1067) or Ocheham (A.D 1086) meaning Homestead or enclosure of a man called Oc(c)a' (Mills 2003). The manor and castle of Oakham, part of the dowry of the Anglo-Saxon queens of England, came to Edith wife of Edward the Confessor in the mid 11th century. The manor was held by William the Conqueror in 1075. Domesday also shows that the settlement was served by a priest and church, perhaps a predecessor to the largely Decorated and Perpendicular All Saints (Morgan 1979). Albert the Clerk held, under the King, the churches of Oakham, Hambleton and Stamford with associated lands. Although the church and some land were granted to Westminster Abbey by William II (1087-1100), the manor, including the castle, remained in royal hands. It was held by Henry Beaumont, first Earl of Warwick, in the early 12th century, probably passing to the Ferrers family about 1119

The town grew under the patronage of the castle and had a market by 1249. Its 14th and 15th century prosperity was due to the wool trade. Its late 17th and early 18th century buildings may be connected with the wealth of the then lord of the manor, Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham (Page 1935).

The earthworks of the early medieval motte and bailey castle, at Oakham Castle, are listed in the Scheduled Monument records (SM 17018) and have been assigned an early medieval date (HER Ref: MLE5569; DLE5346). This earliest phase of the castle was a motte and bailey and was built around 1075. The motte was substantial, 37'6" wide and 18'3" deep, and surrounded an earth rampart that formed the early defences of the castle (MLE5574). The motte is still visible in the corner of the ramparts, but the outside edges have been cut away. At Oakham Castle is also an early medieval aisled hall house (MLE5570; Clough 1999). Oakham Castle Hall has been used as a court house since the early 13th century and solely as such from at least the 16th century (MLE9900). A stone curtain wall replaced the earthen rampart at Oakham Castle sometime in the 13th or 14th century, located to the north-east (MLE9901). All Saints Church is a large medieval church with a 14th century tower, located 250m to the north (MLE5603; DLE5304), close to College House, which is a medieval building of king-post construction with an early 14th century roof timbers, located c.150m to the north (MLE5607). There is reference to the chapel in the area in an inquisition of 1340 (MLE5571).

4. Aims

1. To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks.
3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results

5. Methods

The project involved the archaeological supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks. Most of the groundwork consisted of the excavation of a narrow shallow trench for cabling, plus two wider lighting mounts to the north and south of the Castle Hall (Figure 6). Apart from the use of a mechanical turf cutter, all excavation work was done by hand. All work adhered to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs* and the *Guidelines and Procedures for archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland*.

6. Results

It appeared from the removed spoil and the cable trench baulk sections that the area to the east of the Castle Hall has been made up, perhaps with the importation of topsoil for the grass. This topsoil is approximately 25 - 30 cm in depth; fortuitously the shallowness of the cable trench (c.30 cm or less) meant that very few archaeological deposits were impacted upon, and those which were uncovered appeared to represent destruction debris rather than *in-situ* structures or deposits. Some stretches of the cable trench went through deposits which may have represented the disturbed tops of *in-situ* archaeological deposits; these stretches were assigned context numbers. Where no plausible *in-situ* archaeological deposits could be seen, the stretches of trenching were assigned letters (A-D) so that finds from the deposits disturbed by the cable trenching could be allocated to discrete areas of disturbance (Figure 8).

6.1 Stretch A

Context 1 was a 0.70m length of jumbled fragmentary ironstone masonry, mortar, and broken stone slabs (probably Collyweston roofing tiles) and ceramic tiles, mixed with soil. Given the post-medieval finds recovered this is likely to represent a demolition deposit.

Context 2 was a 0.90m length of disturbed ironstone, but with little mortar. It corresponds to a change in topography where a higher area east of the Hall drops down. To the base of this deposit was a grey clay. This deposit could possibly be the top of a disturbed footing

Context 3 was a 60cm length of jumbled ironstone, in grey clay, with mortar chunks. This deposit could possibly be the top of a disturbed footing.



Figure 2 Stretch A, looking north

6.2 Stretch B

Context 4 was a length of trench which exhibited different character. There was noticeably more fragmentary ironstone under the turf; mortar fragments were common and in larger pieces; a grey clay was present in the base, and in places the service trench had cut into it; some pieces of dressed ironstone were present; and there were signs that much of this material had been burnt.



Figure 3 Stretch B, looking west.

Context 4 extends from LHS of ranging rod up to RHS of pickaxe

6.3 Stretch C

Context 5 was a 0.70m length of disturbed ironstone masonry, some of the fragments being quite large (up to 30cms in length). Mortar fragments were also present and grey clay was evident at the base of the trench. This deposit could possibly be the top of a disturbed footing. A moulded limestone architectural fragment (Figure 4) was recovered from this stretch, perhaps part of a door or window reveal.



Figure 4 Architectural fragment. Scale 20cm

6.4 Stretch D

Context 6 was a 30cm fragment of ironstone, with some smaller ones, again set into grey clay, with only small amounts of mortar. This could represent a thin linear structure.



Figure 5 Stretch D (foreground), stretch C. Looking north.

7. Discussion

As can be seen from the finds report (below Appendix 1), much of the material recovered is clearly post-medieval and early modern in date; in fact the occasional 20th century coin was also recovered but not retained. However, there is also a significant assemblage of medieval material present, particularly in trench stretches A and C, which have both medieval and later medieval pottery and tile.

The geophysical resistivity survey (Figure 6) carried out previously (Heard 2005) is informative. The medieval material in stretch A could be connected with potential

structures indicated by the geophysical survey data; stretch B, also highlighted in the resistivity survey as an area of potential structural archaeology, exhibited several metres of deposits which, although not capable of plausible structural interpretation, did exhibit characteristics of structural origin, whether from a destruction/decay phase or a construction phase. John Barbers 1956/7 excavations (Jones and Ovens, 1999) showed putative kitchen/buttery structures in this area. The material in stretch C is perhaps more ambiguous in that although it could be *in-situ* it could equally have been re-deposited from the adjacent area to the west which is now a gravelled car park. Insufficient of any potential structural deposits were visible to be able to define their orientation.



Figure 6 Trenches (white) superimposed on to part of resistivity data. NTS

Worthy of note is that a short stretch of trenching up against the extant Hall (Figure 7) showed that there is no plinth under present ground level; whether this indicates the building does not have a plinth, or whether original ground level was lower is not clear.



Figure 7 Looking west-south-west

In summary, the installation of the lighting could be said to have enhanced the setting and security of the ancient monument whilst doing negligible damage to it, and providing a small but useful corpus of additional finds and dating evidence for its long history.

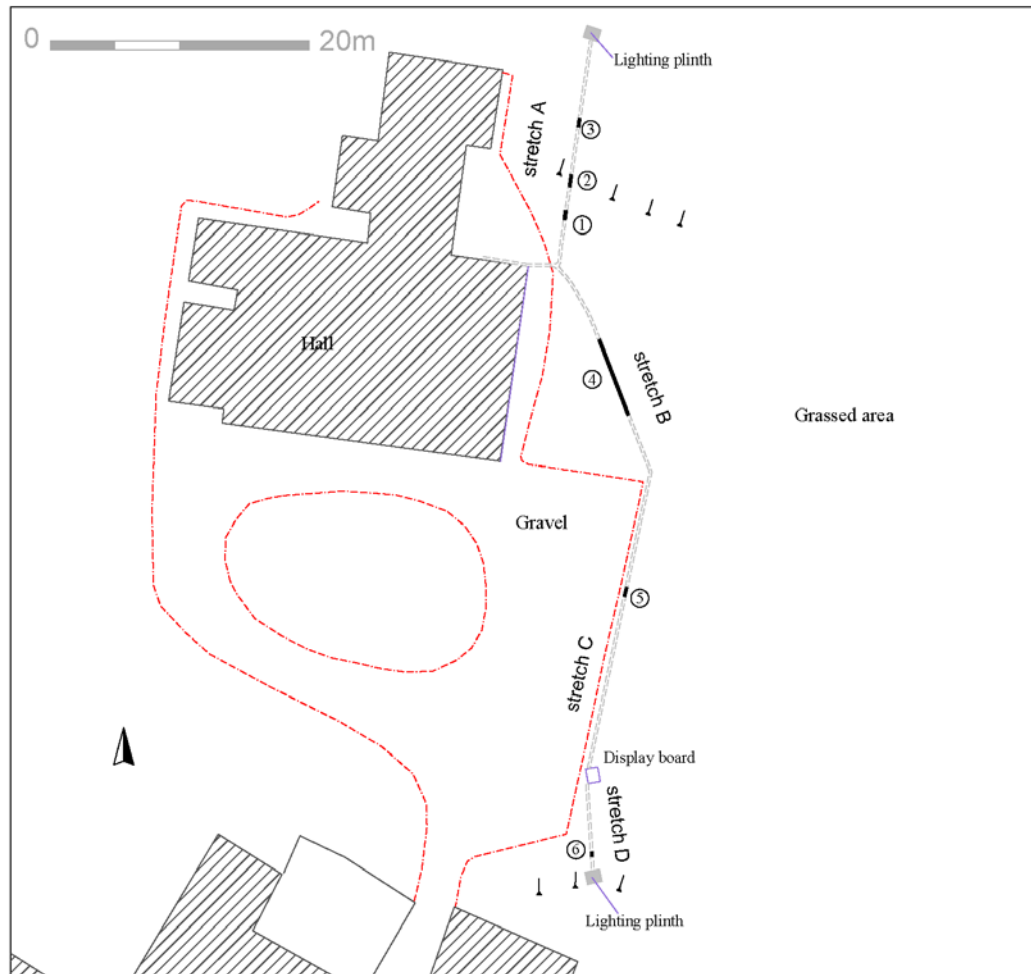


Figure 8 Trenching plan

8. Archive

The archive consists of:

- 6 *pro-forma* context sheets
- 4 *pro-forma* watching brief sheets
- 1 sheet of monochrome negatives
- 1 sheet of monochrome contact prints
- 28 digital colour images
- 5 sheets digital image contact sheets
- 1 annotated plan
- 1 photo index

It will be deposited with Rutland Museum Service under accession code OAKRM: 2010.9 in due course

9. Acknowledgements

The watching brief was carried out by Jon Coward, and project management was by Patrick Clay of ULAS. ULAS would like to thank Birinder Rakhra from Rutland County Council and the contractors who carried out the work for their assistance.

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Appendix 1: The Pottery, Tile and Miscellaneous Finds

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, 23 sherds, weighing 370 grams, the ridge tile, 14 fragments, weighing 1214 grams, and the flat roof tile, two fragments, weighing 536 grams, were all catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999).

The miscellaneous finds included clay tobacco pipes, bottle glass and a lead musket ball. These and the pot and tile are detailed below, (tables 1 and 2).

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery and ridge tile by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

		Sherds	Weight	Frgs.	Weight
Fabric	Common Name	POT	POT	RIDGE TILE	RIDGE TILE
Medieval					
LY1	Stanion/Lyveden ware/type	3	29		
MS	Medieval Sandy ware			4	271
BO2	Bourne A/B ware/type			3	292
Sub Total		3	29	7	563
Later Medieval/Post Medieval					
BO1	Bourne D ware/type	1	7	7	651
MY	Midland Yellow	2	61		
EA1	Earthenware 1	1	11		

EA2	Earthenware 2	9	214		
EA6	Black ware	2	25		
EA7	Slipware	1	5		
Sub Total		16	323	7	651
Modern					
SW4	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	2	11		
SW5	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5		
WE	Westerwald Stoneware	1	2		
Sub Total		4	18		
Totals		23	370	14	1214

Whilst the finds from the contexts listed below have a terminal date in the 17th or 18th centuries, if not slightly later, both medieval pottery and ridge tile dating from the mid- 13th or 14th centuries are also present. The presence of this material, particularly the roof tile, is not surprising, given the many phases of development and rebuilding associated with the castle during its long history, (Moorhouse 1988) indeed the first documentary evidence relating to the site dates to the 11th century (Pevsner 1984, 494), and the author has recorded pottery of this early date from previous work here.

Whilst few pottery vessel types were identifiable, the range of medieval wares is typical of that found on previous excavations in the locality; both Bourne and Stanion Lyveden, in particular, were major pottery production centres in the medieval and early post medieval periods. The decoration of applied iron rich clay found here on a post medieval Midland Yellow ware vessel, possibly a cup, is relatively uncommon but may suggest an origin in either Ticknall, Derbyshire (Spavold and Brown 2005) , or perhaps more likely Bourne (Woodfield 1984). The remaining finds, including the post medieval and modern pottery, the clay tobacco pipes, probably dating from *c.*1650/70 to *c.*1680/90 (Higgins 1985) and the musket ball are a part of the more recent history of the castle.

Table 2: The finds by context, type, fabric or material, numbers and weight (grams).

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POTTERY				
(1)	EA2 - Earthenware 2	1	10	17th – 18th C+
(1)	EA7 - Slipware	1	5	Press moulded dish, late 17th - 18th C
(1)	SW4 – White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	<i>c.</i> 1730-1770.
(1)	SW5 – Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	Late 17th – 18th C+
U/S A	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	69	Hollow ware base, glazed internally. Mortar over breaks suggests re-used as building rubble, 17th – 18th C+.
U/S B	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	11	16th C+
U/S B	EA2 – Earthenware 2	4	111	Includes a wide mouthed bowl or pancheon rim & other internally glazed hollow ware sherds, 17th – 18th C+
U/S B	EA6 – Black ware	1	14	Mug base fragment, <i>c.</i> 1650-1750
U/S C	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden ware/ type	1	6	<i>c.</i> 1225-1400
U/S C	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	7	<i>c.</i> 1450-1650

U/S C	MY – Midland Yellow	1	52	Base of hollow ware vessel, internally glazed
U/S C	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	11	Wide mouthed bowl or pancheon rim
U/S C	SW4 – White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	10	Plate rim, c.1730-1770.
U/S D	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden ware/ type	2	23	c.1225-1400
U/S D	MY – Midland Yellow	1	9	Hollow ware with horizontal lines and circular patches of red slip firing brown under transparent lead glaze, c.1500-1725.
U/S D	WE – Westerwald Stoneware	1	2	18th C+
U/S D	EA2 – Earthenware 2	2	13	17th – 18th C+
U/S D	EA6 – Black ware	1	11	c.1650-1750
RIDGE TILE				
(1)	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	2	86	Joining – possibly a Bourne type ware, ridge tile, c.1250-1450
(1)	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	26	Rather coarse fabric, some glaze, c.1450-1650.
(4)	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	42	Glaze sheen – calcareous fabric, c.1450-1650.
U/S A	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	166	Possibly the same tile as (1)
U/S A	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type	2	464	One fragment with thumbled strip (Healey 1973), c.1450-1650
U/S A	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware/ type	1	72	Thumbled down apex of tile, (<i>ibid</i> 1973) brown glaze, c.1250-1450.
U/S B	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	13	Calcareous fabric, possibly same tile as (4)
U/S C	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware/ type	2	220	c.1250-1450.
U/S C	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	21	c.1450-1650.
U/S C	MS – Medieval Sandy ware	1	19	c.1250-1450
U/S D	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	85	c.1450-1650.
FLAT ROOF TILE				
U/S C	EA - Earthenware	2	536	Flat roof tile
MISCELLANEOUS				
(1)	China Clay	3		Tobacco pipe stems – 2 join
(2)	China Clay	1		Tobacco pipe stem
(4)	Iron	1		Nail
(4)	Bottle Glass	2		Heavily pattered - ?later 17th – 18th C
(4)	Coal	2		
U/S A	Lead/Copper Alloy	1		Object shaped like a miniature half barrel
U/S B	Lead	1		Musket ball – 15mm
U/S B	China Clay	4		Tobacco pipe bowls, 3 with profiles, similar Broseley types at Leicester dated c.1650/70 to c.1680/90 (Higgins 1985, fig.4.54, 57 and 58).
U/S B	China Clay	5		Tobacco pipe stems belonging to the above
U/S B	Architectural fragment	1		Chamfer, edge of reveal?

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Site/ Parish: Oakham Castle, Rutland	Submitter: J. Coward
Accession No.: OAKRM 2010.9	Identifier: D. Sawday
Document Ref: Oakham castle 2.docx	Date of Identification: 4.5.2010
Material: pottery & misc. finds	Method of Recovery: wb
Site Type: castle	Job Number: 10-631

Appendix 2: The Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological watching brief

***Oakham Castle, Oakham, Rutland
(SK 865 090)***

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

For: Rutland County Council and English Heritage

1. Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 This specification is for archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the installation of external lighting at Oakham Castle, Oakham, within the scheduled area of Oakham Castle (Scheduled Monument no. 17018). This will entail hand excavation of a 300mm deep trench to provide cabling.

1.2 It addresses the requirements for archaeological monitoring from English Heritage

1.3 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute for Archaeologist's (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs* and the *Guidelines and procedures for archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council).

2. Background

2.1. The proposed groundworks for the installation of external lighting in Cutts Close, Oakham, This is within the scheduled area of Oakham Castle, a scheduled monument (17018). A watching brief is now required to ensure any archaeological remains impacted on by the development are recorded as appropriate.

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological attendance.

1. To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks.
3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

4 Methods

4.1 The project will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above.

4.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as appropriate.

4.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.4 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.

4.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.6 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.7 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed under a Ministry of Justice Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer, planning authority and English Heritage will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.8 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits from the client, planning authority and English Heritage.

4.9 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the watching brief there may be the need for additional contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the client, planning authority and English Heritage. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

5 Recording Systems

5.1 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

5.2 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated.

5.3 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

5.4 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5.5 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the watching brief.

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 Report and Archive

6.1 An accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the project (Brief 8.1). Following the fieldwork the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed. A report on the investigation will be provided following the groundworks.

6.2 Copies will be provided for the client, Historic Environment Record and English Heritage. The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) will be presented to Rutland County Council, normally within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication

7.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. A full report will be submitted if the results are of significance.

8 Timetable and Staffing

8.1 The investigation is due to commence at the start of the contractors groundworks currently scheduled for w.c 22.03.2010. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work.

9 Health and Safety

9.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2007) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

10 Insurance

10.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

11. Bibliography

Brown, D., *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)
2008

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16.03.2010

Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

***Oakham Castle, Oakham, Rutland
(SK 865 090)***

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

For: Rutland County Council and English Heritage

1. Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for a watching brief. It will be revised following the commencement of operations when the extent of risks can be assessed in full.

1.2 The work will involve machine dug trenching during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers manual, as revised in 1997, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines, including the following.

HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.

CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.

CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.3 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation. All work will adhere to the company's health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within an excavation.

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces deeper than 1.2m. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Weils disease or similar.

2.4 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

2.6 No other constraints are recognised over the nature of the soil, water, type of excavation, proximity of structures, sources of vibration and contamination.

16.03.2010

Appendix 3 OASIS Summary

INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXAMPLE
Project Name	Oakham Castle
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Jon Coward
Previous/Future work	N/A
Current Land Use	Recreation
Development Type	Exterior lighting
Reason for Investigation	SM
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SK 865 090 centre
Start/end dates of field work	March 2010
Archive Recipient	Rutland County Museum
Study Area *	1 ha

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