



University of **Leicester**

Archaeological Services

Archaeological work during
groundworks at
**Kilthorpe Grange,
Ketton, Rutland**
(SK 9873 0342)

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2012-037
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**Archaeological investigations during groundworks at
Kilthorpe Grange,
Ketton, Rutland
(SK 9873 0342)**

Leon Hunt

For

Mr. J. Adderley

Planning Application Number **APP/2011/0657**

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: 

Date: 2 March 2012

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Archaeological work during groundworks at Kilthorpe Grange, Ketton, Rutland (SK 9873 0342)

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Summary

An archaeological strip plan and sample excavation and watching brief were carried out on land at Kilthorpe Grange, Ketton Rutland (SK 9873 0342) during ground-works associated with the excavation of a new fishing lake.

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Mr Adderley to carry out the archaeological work. A previous evaluation by ULAS has revealed a number of small discrete features, which were mostly undated apart from a small number of flints dating from the Mesolithic period.

The excavations were carried out by a box grader until archaeological horizons were reached at which point the upper soils were slowly stripped using a JCB with a flat bladed bucket. A number of small discrete features were revealed along with parts of two small ring ditches. Only a single find, part of a flint knife, was found during the work.

The decision was taken by the client not to excavate further and so the features were not excavated and were covered in geotextile material before being reburied.

The ring ditches were most likely Neolithic-Bronze Age in date, but the Mesolithic flint from the evaluation and the fact that one of the ring ditches appears to cut another feature may indicate a multi-phased site.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) was commissioned by Mr J. Adderley to carry out archaeological work (strip, map and sample excavation and watching brief) during ground-works on land at Kilthorpe Grange, Ketton Rutland (NGR: SK 9873 0342) associated with the creation of a fishing lake.

The archaeological work was in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3 (DCLG 2010).

A previous archaeological evaluation at the site, carried out in May 2011 revealed several gullies and pits, which were mostly undated, except one, which contained a small assemblage of flint, most likely Mesolithic in date (Coward 2011). The site lies adjacent to the documented medieval hamlet of Kilthorpe and a number of earthworks lie across the site.

In view of the potential impact on buried archaeological remains, the Principal Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, as adviser to the planning authority, subsequently recommended archaeological control and supervision of the stripping of topsoil and subsoil sealing the archaeological remains, with excavation of affected features (letter CLE8398/RC of 4/11/2011). This was to be secured by a condition placed on the planning permission.

Location and Geology

The site lies on open pasture to the north-east of Kilthorpe Grange, which itself lies around 1 mile south-west of the centre of Ketton in Rutland.

The site covers around 0.66 hectares and lies at height of around 28m aOD and the land falls to the east towards the River Welland.

The British Geological Survey Geological map of the area indicates that the underlying geology of the area is Whitby Mudstone Formation, with Rutland Formation (Argillaceous Rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone) on the western part of the site.



Figure 1: Site Location
Contains Ordnance Survey Data. Scale 1: 10 000

Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies adjacent to the documented medieval hamlet of Kilthorpe. An extent of 1709 refers to two messuages and three cottages in the area. Historical documents note the site was the seat of a manor since possibly as early as the 12th century (HER ref. 5413). Previous archaeological survey by R. F. Hartley shows earthworks around

the present Kilthorpe Grange (Figure 2). These include a circular feature to the north-west, possibly a dovecote and a group of fishponds, one of which is very regular with broad flat-topped banks – possibly part of a garden layout. The pond shows signs of stone facings around the water. Adjacent are two embanked hollows, the southern one over 2m deep which may have also been ponds. There are ridge and furrow earthworks within the potential development area.

An archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in May 2011 (Figure 3). Several gullies or pits were exposed, but only one of them had any dating evidence, which comprised a small assemblage of flint, diagnostically Mesolithic. With the exception of trench 6, every trench contained some kind of archaeological feature although all of the deposits were very shallow and difficult to identify. Dating was problematic – none of the features produced any pottery and no material either ancient or modern, was seen during the course of the trenching. This is relatively unusual, especially on ridge and furrow adjacent to medieval settlement which would normally produce a manuring scatter at least. What dating there was came from the Mesolithic flint in pit [01] in trench 2. All the feature fills appeared somewhat leached, and also somewhat low down in the stratigraphic sequence in that there was often quite a depth of subsoil above them (Coward 2011).

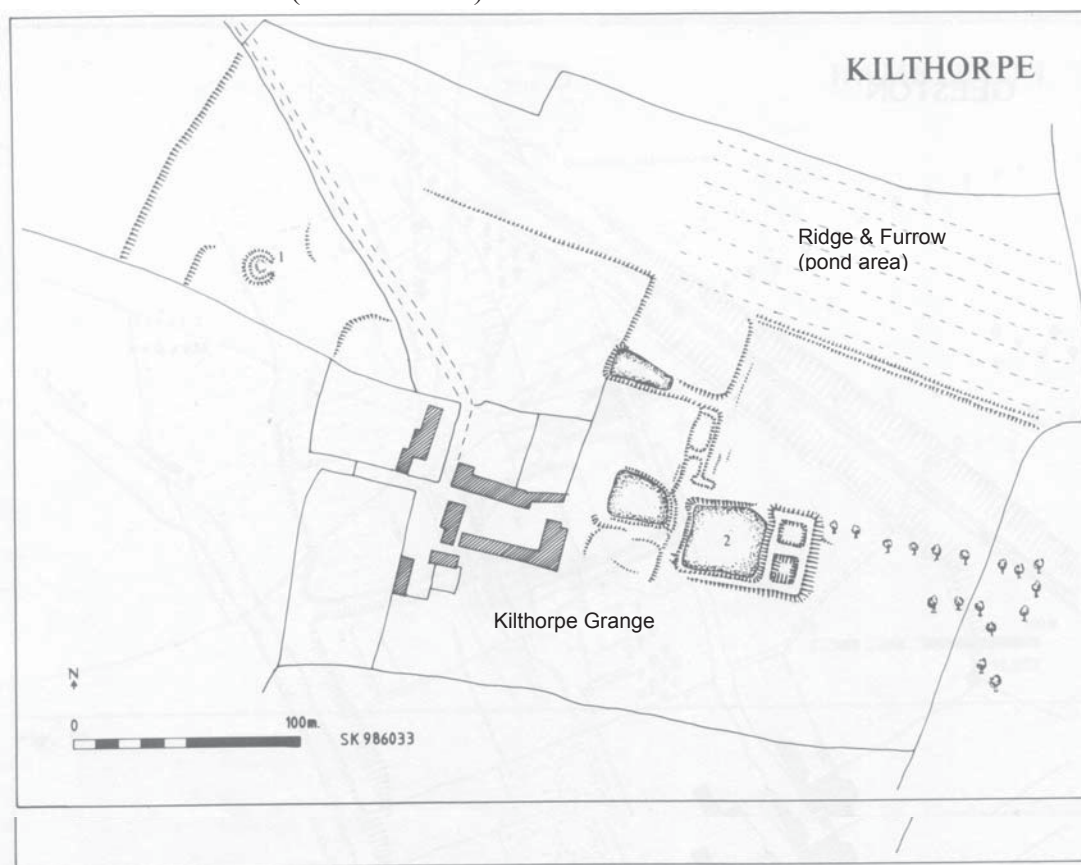


Figure 2: Plan of earthworks around Kilthorpe Grange (from Hartley 1983)

Archaeological Objectives

The main objective of the archaeological excavation was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any significant archaeology on the site in its cultural and environmental setting.

The aims of the archaeological monitoring are:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground-works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground-works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.



Figure 3: Plan of evaluation trenches (after Coward 2011)

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) and adhered to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

A *Design Specification for Archaeological Work* (see Appendix) was produced by ULAS prior to the archaeological work being undertaken.

The project involved the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works.

The work consisted of the creation of a large sub-oval pond utilising a tracked tractor towing a box scraper with a 2.5m wide blade. If any archaeological features were observed, the area was then excavated using a JCB 3X excavator fitted with a flat ditching bucket.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out between the dates of 9th and 15th of November 2011.

Results

The topsoil had been removed prior to the initial visit of 9th November. The topsoil consisted of fine greyish brown silt with very few inclusions. This overlay the subsoil of greyish-orange clayey silt with very few inclusions. The subsoil was around 0.5m thick and appeared colluvial in nature.

A number of archaeological features were observed at the western end of the stripped area. Work was halted on this area until a tracked excavator could be provided. The subsoil strip continued at the eastern end of the site with the box scraper away from the identified features.

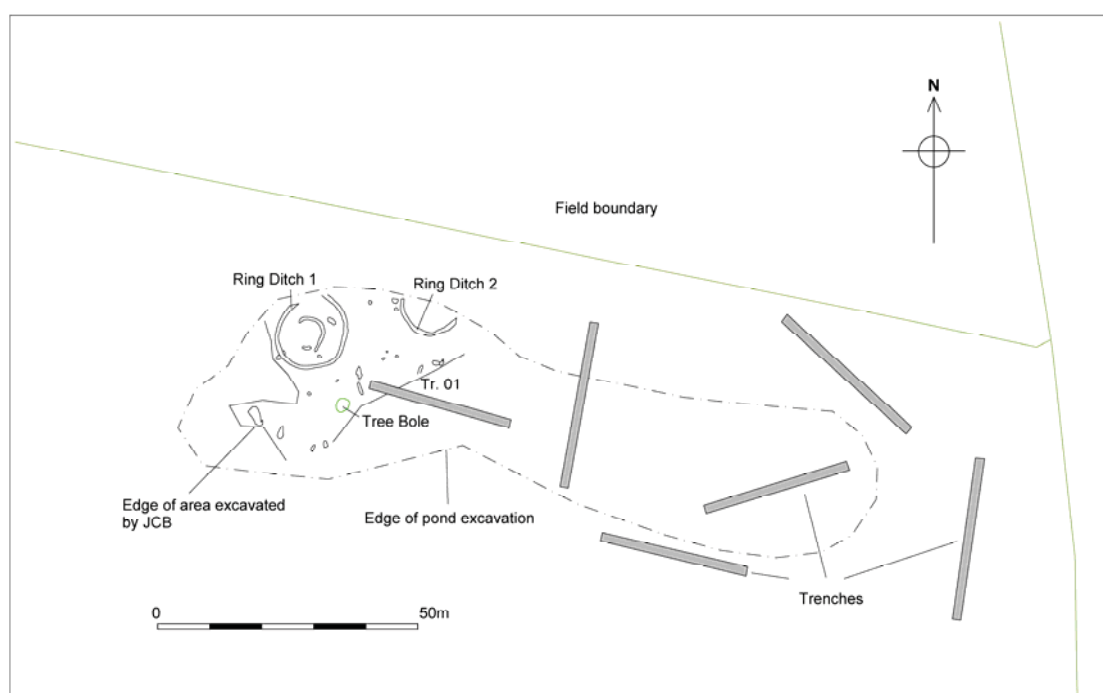


Figure 4: Plan of stripped area with evaluation trenches

The western half of the site was then stripped with a flat bladed ditching bucket and a number of small discrete features were revealed along with the remains of Trench 1 from the previous evaluation (Figure 4).

As worked progressed more discrete features were revealed, along with parts of two ring ditches, one of which was an almost complete circle. The other was half obscured under the northern baulk (Figure 5).

After the discovery of the two large ring ditches it was decided, following discussions with the client, that all the archaeological features would remain in situ and would not be excavated. The features were then covered in geotextile fabric and then reburied with spoil. A few photographs were taken but no features were excavated. A single flint, a blade fragment, was recovered from the surface of the complete ring ditch (Ring Ditch 1).

There were around 18 discrete features in total, plus a large tree throw. The almost complete ring ditch measured around 14m in diameter, with part of the northern side hidden under the northern baulk of the excavation. The second ring ditch was also around 14m in diameter (judging by the visible extent) with most of the north and

north-eastern edge of the feature obscured by the northern baulk. Both the ditches were around 0.75m-0.85m wide.

Within Ring Ditch 1 was another smaller partial ring, measuring around 6.35m in diameter. A further 4 discrete features lay within Ring Ditch 1 including a lozenge-shaped pit, which the ditch appeared to cut. This ditch was around 0.61m wide.

All the discrete features were either small and sub-circular in shape or lozenge shaped. The smallest feature was around 0.3m in diameter, the largest measured 3.69m by 1.8m.

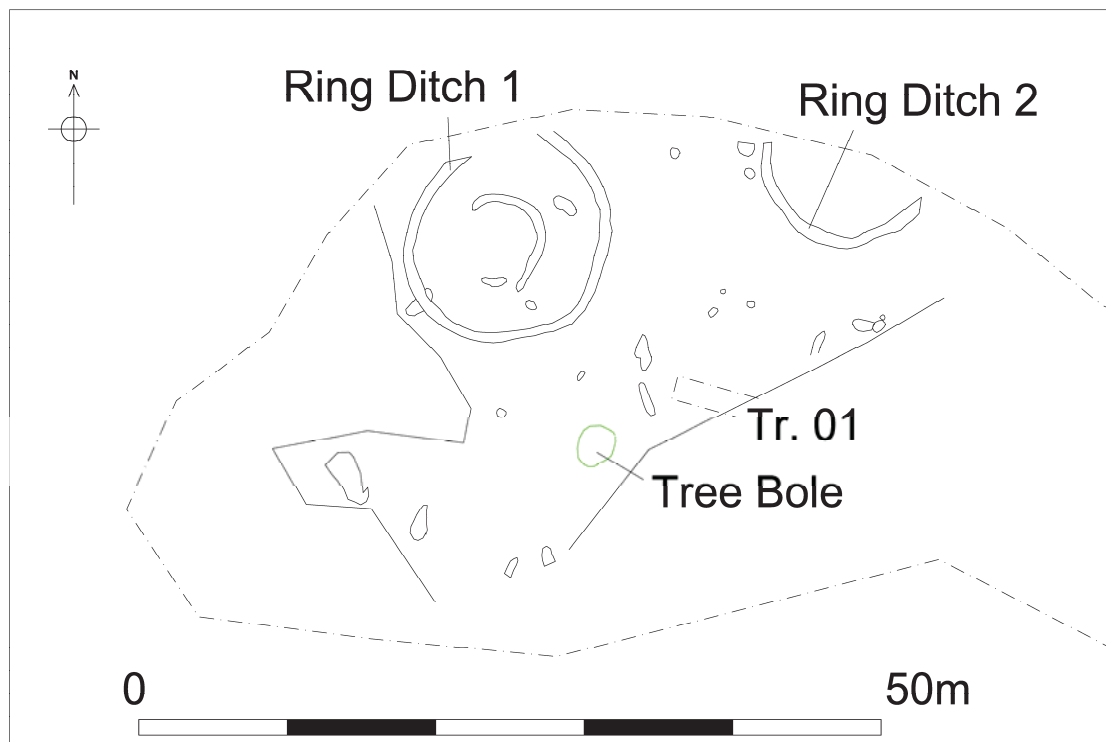


Figure 5: Plan of archaeological features observed

Conclusion

The decision was taken by the client and agreed by the Principal Planning Archaeologist, Leicestershire County Council, not to excavate the archaeological features and to preserve them in situ. The features consisted of a number of small discrete pit type features and two large ring ditches of a type normally dated to the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

The single flint recovered from Ring Ditch 1 was part of a small blade and although prehistoric in date could not be closely dated to a particular period.

There is some evidence of multi-phasing of the site as Ring Ditch 1 appeared to cut a discrete feature across its length. The small amount of evidence from the previous evaluation, in which most of the discrete features were largely undated suggested a possible Mesolithic date, also suggesting a multi-phased site at Kilthorpe Grange.

Ring ditches are an abundant form of archaeological monument throughout the East Midlands region and have been identified through aerial photography (cropmarks) and

through excavations. They are often associated with burials and other funerary practices and are often multi-phased.

Little evidence for such practices was forthcoming from the site at Kilthorpe Grange as no excavation was undertaken. Hopefully, the site will be preserved if no more development is undertaken at the site.

References

Coward, J 2011 An Archaeological Evaluation at Kilthorpe Grange, Ketton, Rutland NGR: SK 9873 0342 (ULAS Report No. 2011-

Hartley, F, 1983 *The medieval earthworks of Rutland* Leicestershire Museums, Arts, and Records Service

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank architect Mark Winklewski and the client Mr J Adderley for their help and co-operation with this project. The initial work was carried out by Matthew Morris and subsequent stripping by John Thomas and Leon Hunt. The project manager was Richard Buckley.

Archive

The archive for this project will be deposited with Rutland County Museum with accession number OAKRM.2011.12 and consists of the following:

1. 1 Unbound copy evaluation report no. 2011-080
2. 1 Unbound copy of this report 2012-037
3. 6 trench recording sheets
4. 2 Watching brief recording sheets
5. 1 Context record
6. 14 Context sheets
7. 1 Drawing index
8. 2 Sheets of permatrace
9. 1 Photographic Record (2 sheets)
10. 2 Contact sheets digital photos
11. 1 CD digital photos
12. 1 set B&W photos (3 contact sheets)
13. 1 set B&W negatives
14. 1 EDM notes
15. 1 sheet sample index

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28-02-2012



Plate 1: Working progress with JCB, looking south-west



Plate 2: Work continuing on eastern area with box scraper, looking east



Plate 3: View of excavations, looking west Plate 4: View of excavations, looking east





Plate 5: Ring ditch one (highlighted), looking north-west



Plate 6: Ring ditch two (highlighted), looking south-west



Plate 7: Work in progress on geotextile laying, looking south-west

Appendix I: OASIS Information

Project Name	Kilthorpe Hall
Project Type	Strip, plan and sample excavation
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	Evaluation
Current Land Use	Pasture
Development Type	Fish ponds
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	Pre planning
Site Co ordinates	SK 9873 0342
Start/end dates of field work	09-11-2011 to 15-11-2011
Archive Recipient	Rutland County Museum
Height min/max	28m aOD
Study Area	0.66 hectares
Finds	Flint

Appendix II: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work: Strip, map and sample excavation and Watching Brief

*Job title: Kilthorpe Grange,
Ketton, Rutland*

NGR: SK 9873 0342

Client: Mr Adderley

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

Planning application No. CLE7585

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for an archaeological strip/map and sample excavation at the above site, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3 (DCLG 2010). It has been produced in response to a condition placed on the planning permission by Rutland County Council following advice from the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Environment and Heritage Services Department, Leicestershire County Council. This specification provides a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological control and supervision of groundworks with excavation of affected deposits. The fieldwork specified below is intended to investigate and record any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site that are affected by the proposals.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological excavation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological excavations (IFA S&G) is a controlled programme of intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features, structures, and as appropriate, retrieves artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Rutland County Council for the creation of a fishing lake at Kilthorpe Grange, Ketton, Rutland with a condition requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation. This is to comprise an archaeologically supervised soil strip of the affected area, together with archaeological excavation and recording of affected deposits as necessary. No Brief has been issued by the Senior Planning Archaeologist for the work and this WSI has been based on the Leics County Council advice letter to Rutland County Council.
- 2.1.2 The site is currently a large pasture field, approximately 0.66ha.
- 2.1.3 The document provides details of the methodology to be adopted by ULAS on behalf of the client in the course of the strip/map and sample excavation.

- 2.1.4 The British Geological Survey mapping indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Rutland Formation - Argillaceous Rocks With Subordinate Sandstone And Limestone.

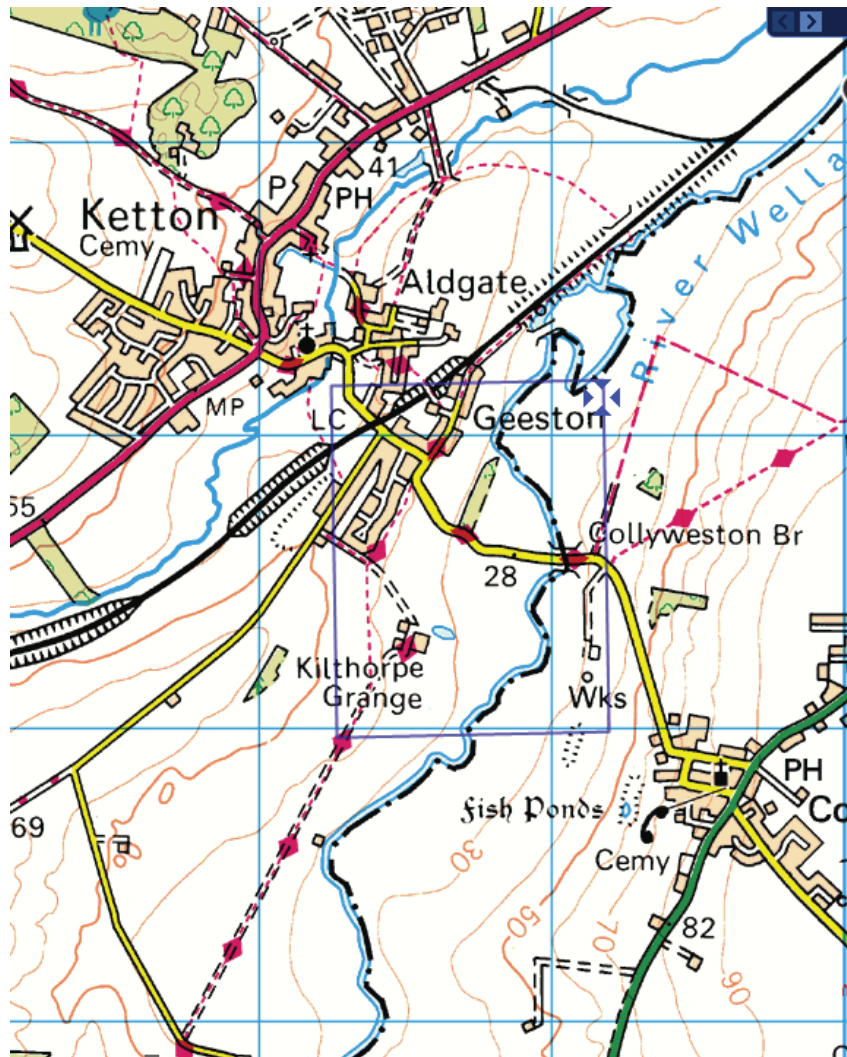


Fig. 1 Location Plan

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.2.1 The site lies adjacent to the documented medieval hamlet of Kilthorpe. An extent of 1709 refers to two messuages and three cottages in the area. Historical documents note the site was the seat of a manor since possibly as early as the 12th century (HER ref. 5413). Previous archaeological survey by R. F. Hartley shows earthworks around the present Kilthorpe Grange. These include a circular feature to the north-west, possibly a dovecote and a group of fishponds, one of which is very regular with broad flat-topped banks – possibly part of a garden layout. The pond shows signs of stone facings around the water. Adjacent are two embanked hollows, the southern one over 2m deep which may have also been ponds. Although the earthworks within the potential development area (Fig. 2) suggest only ridge and furrow, given the proximity of the earthworks, the site had a high potential for medieval remains.
- 2.2.2 An archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in May 2011. Several gullies or pits were exposed, but only one of them had any dating evidence, which was a small assemblage of flint, diagnostically Mesolithic. With the exception of trench 6, every trench contained some kind of archaeological feature although all of the deposits were very shallow and difficult to identify. Dating is problematic – none of the features produced any pottery and no material either ancient or modern, was seen during the course of the

trenching. This is relatively unusual, especially on ridge and furrow adjacent to medieval settlement which would normally produce a manuring scatter at least. What dating there was came from the Mesolithic flint in pit [01] in trench 2. All the feature fills appeared somewhat leached, and also somewhat low down in the stratigraphic sequence in that there was often quite a depth of subsoil above them.



Fig. 2

layout of evaluation trenches

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the archaeological work will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs* (2008).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 **Strip, Plan and Sample**

- 4.2.1 The project will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist in advance of the commencement of groundworks and determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. This may involve the initial excavation of trial trenches.
- 4.2.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified this will be followed by a programme of excavation and recording, using additional personnel as necessary.
- 4.2.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.
- 4.2.4 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.
- 4.2.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establish 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.
- 4.2.6 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.
- 4.2.7 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 and Leicestershire County Council will be informed immediately on their discovery.
- 4.2.8 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located there may be the need for 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 developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

4.3 Archaeological on-site recording

- 4.3.2 The archaeological features exposed by the machine stripping will be planned and sample excavated to provide an adequate sample to address the objectives (3.1).
- 4.3.3 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 a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). 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.
- 4.3.4 The location of the excavation will be surveyed using a GPS or Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.
- 4.3.5 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.
- 4.3.6 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, where appropriate the police and coroner shall be informed. Human remains will only be removed following appropriate liaison with the Ministry of Justice and in compliance with their requirements and in accordance with appropriate professional standards and guidance, as well as other relevant environmental health regulations. In all circumstances the developer and Leicestershire County Council, will be informed immediately upon the discovery of significant human remains.
- 4.3.7 Any material recovered which would be regarded as treasure following the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner.

- 4.3.8 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 with representatives of the developer (Leicestershire County Council Highways), Leicestershire County Council's Historic & Natural Environment Team and the planning authority.
- 4.3.9 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the fieldwork programme there may be the need for 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 developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, HNET and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.
- 4.4 **Recording Systems**
- 4.4.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 4.4.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.4.3 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 trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.4.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.4.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared 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.
- 4.4.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds and Samples

- 5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 A report on the fieldwork will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.
- 7.2. 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.
- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) will be presented to an appropriate registered museum within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.
- 7.4 On the completion of fieldwork the on-line OASIS form at <http://oasis.ac.uk> will be submitted.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

9. Copyright

- 9.1 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.

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The strip map and sample excavation will be undertaken followed by the archaeological attendance at a date TBA (probably early November 2011 with one member of staff.
- 10.2 Following the fieldwork the on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Health and Safety

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.
- 11.2 A Risks assessment will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Employers Liability Insurance and Public/Products Liability Insurance Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148 Professional Indemnity Insurance – Newline Underwriting Management Ltd Policy No. WD1100541

13. Monitoring arrangements

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one week's notice will be given to the LCC HNET Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, excavations or watching briefs* as appropriate.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008	<i>Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives</i> (Institute for Archaeologists)
Coward, J., 2011	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation at Kilthorpe Grange, Ketton, Rutland</i> NGR: SK 9873 0342 ULAS Report 2011-080
IfA, 2010	<i>Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs.</i>
IfA, 2010	<i>Code of Conduct</i>

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