

**Archaeological Evaluation on Land  
at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton,  
Rutland, (SK 882 047)**

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**Planning Application No. 2005/0842/9  
Planning Authority: Rutland County Council**

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## **Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland, (SK 882 047)**

### **1. Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 882 047) on the 17th-20th January 2006. This work was in advance of the proposed construction of one dwelling with garage. This work was carried out on behalf of McCrombie Smith Architects by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. A total of two evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed well preserved Late Saxon and medieval features of varied use. These included Late Saxon quarry pits, presumably for building materials, sealed by an early medieval layer, an early medieval furrow and structural evidence in the form of a wall footing and postholes, with further pitting. This site, when discussed with a previous ULAS excavation immediately to the north, highlights the continuities of land use and probable Late Saxon origin to the core of the current village of Manton. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, or Rutland County Museum, accession number RT.01.2006.*

### **2. Introduction**

**2.1** This document constitutes the second stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out on land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland, (SK 882 047). The archaeological assessment was being undertaken on behalf of McCrombie Smith Architects by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

**2.2** McCrombie Smith Architects propose to convert an area of c.875 square metres of land at Dairy Farm, Manton, Rutland to a single dwelling with garage. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The assessment was to be undertaken in two stages, the first an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was previously carried out by ULAS (Hunt 2005), and a second stage of archaeological trial trench evaluation following the results of the desk-based assessment.

**2.3** The desk-based assessment indicated that the proposed development is close to a site previously excavated by ULAS, which uncovered well-preserved archaeological activity from many periods (Tate, 2005). The site is also near to a 12th century medieval church (St. Mary's) and 14th century 'Priory'. There is, therefore, high potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval and post-medieval periods and a moderate potential for deposits from the Roman period. There is low potential for prehistoric archaeological activity. The land is relatively unchanged from the post-medieval period and this lack of disturbance may have allowed good preservation of any archaeological deposits that may be present (Hunt, 2005).

### 3. Site Background

**3.1** The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157 indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of boulder clay overlying Northampton Sand/Ironstone. The site lies at a height of c.110m O.D. The land is mostly flat with a slight rise to the south.

**3.2** The development area consists of c.875 square metres within which is proposed a single dwelling with garage. The site consists of a vacant rectangular plot of land, which is covered in grass and a few weeds.

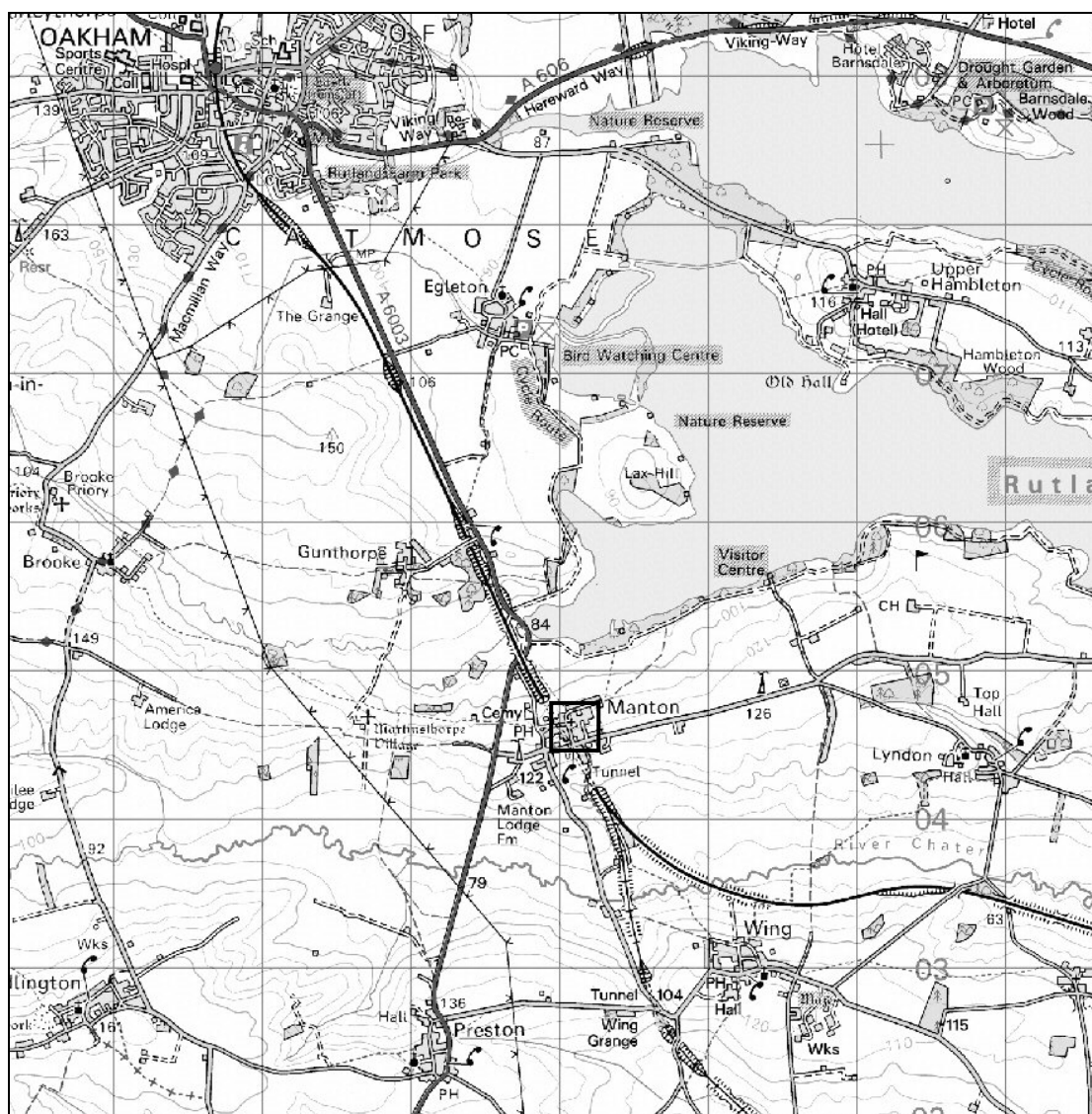


Figure 1: Site Location Scale 1: 25 000

Reproduced from the OS map Landranger 141 Kettering and Corby area 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002186.



Figure 2 – Site Location off Lyndon Road, Manton (at bottom of map). Scale 1:1250

## **4. Methodology**

**4.1** All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their relevant *Standard and Guidance*.

**4.2** The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

**4.3** The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested that c. 45 sq metres will be evaluated providing a c. 5 % sample of the c. 875 sq. m. area where new buildings are proposed. This will comprise two 15m x 1.5m trenches (Clay, 2006). The location may be varied according to any constraints on the availability of the area for trenching.

**4.4** Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C and mini-digger using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m.

**4.5** Trenches were examined by appropriate hand cleaning. Any archaeological deposits or significant natural deposits were planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans have been tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

**4.6** Sections were drawn as appropriate, including records of at least one longitudinal face of each trench.

**4.7** Trench locations were recorded using an electronic distance measurer and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

## **5. Results**

### **5.1 Trench 1**

#### **Trench 1 Details**

<i>Length of Trench</i>	14.2m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	22.72sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.110
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.109.47

Trench one was located on the eastern side of the site towards the north and was orientated north-south (fig.3). It was immediately apparent that there was no true topsoil or subsoil. The topsoil was a mid-brown clay loam with occasional sandstone and brick rubble in c.0.2m pieces.

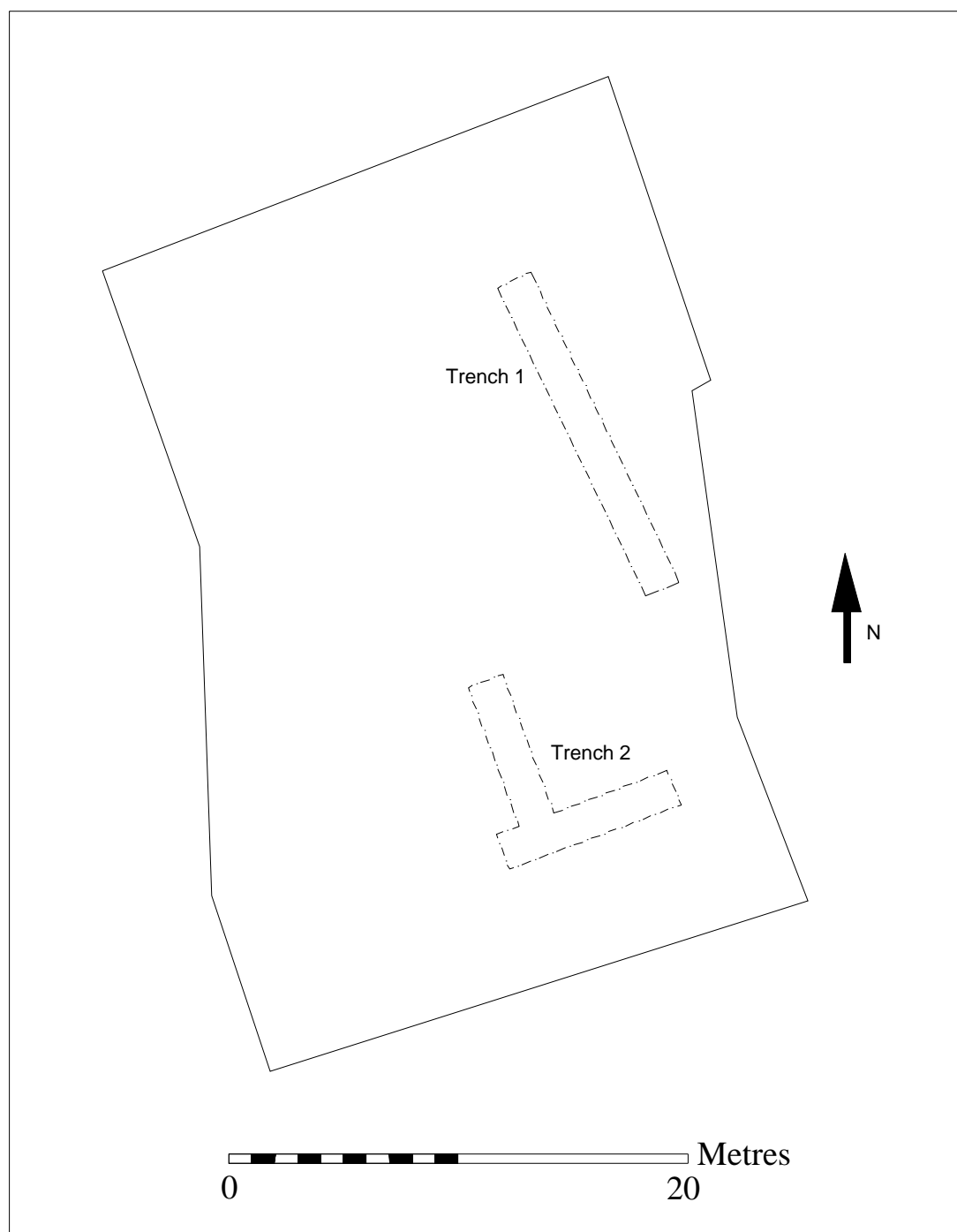


Figure 3 - Trench Location plan within the development area.

At a depth of 0.15m an orange brown sandy clay was reached with occasional charcoal, slate *c.*0.1m, sandstone *c.*0.2-0.3m and brick *c.*0.2m. It was obviously a disturbed soil with a lot of demolition material within it.

Below this, at *c.*0.3m, a compact slightly orangey mid-brown sandy clay layer was reached (23). This also contained demolition deposits, but consisted of frequent sandstone rubble *c.*0.1-0.2m across and occasional charcoal. Although this layer was considered archaeological, it was machined away from 4.5m from the north of the trench in order to expose underlying deposits. The layer appeared to be *c.*0.13m deep and revealed natural and cut archaeological features below (fig.4).

An animal burial was located cutting layer (23). The fill contained plastic, so was left in-situ, and considered of modern date. At 5m from the north of the trench, an area of bioturbation (either animal disturbance and/or tree bole) was seen on the eastern side of the trench.

At 6.3m, a posthole [25] was located. It was 0.28m long east-west and 0.21m north-south with a depth of 0.06m. The fill was a compact mid-yellow brown silty clay with no inclusions or finds (26) (fig.5).

To the south of this at 8.2m from the north end of the trench, a shallow cut feature was located [27]. It was 2.4m long north-south, and continued into the baulk on both sides of the trench. It had a maximum depth of 0.45m. It contained two fills. The lower fill (30) consisted of a compact light yellow brown slightly silty clay with occasional crushed sandstone rubble *c.*0.03m in size and occasional charcoal. This was overlain by a compact mid-grey brown silty clay of *c.*0.3m depth, with a greater quantity of similarly sized sandstone rubble and occasional charcoal (24). This deposit contained the upper three quarters of a wide mouthed bowl dating to the 12th century, along with pottery dating to *c.*1050-1200 (fig.5). Two flint flakes were located within and above this fill.

At 12.4m from the north end of the trench, a pit was located [21] and excavated to a depth of 0.4m into the natural substratum. This vertical sided pit was seen in plan for 1.8m to the south where the trench terminated, and spanned the trench from east to west. The main backfill of this consisted of a compact mid-brown clay loam with occasional sandstone rubble *c.*0.05m in size and occasional charcoal (18). It was very similar to the sealing layer (23) above, except loamier. This deposit contained pottery dating from *c.* 900-1200 (fig.5).

The area where layer (23) was left in-situ was investigated. A 0.5m slot was excavated on the eastern side of the trench through this layer. Unfortunately only one sherd of pottery was discovered from this layer, but it can be dated to *c.* AD 1225-1400. Removal of the layer revealed more bioturbation (either animal disturbance and/or tree bole) and also another cut feature 0.7m from the north end of the trench. This cut feature [29], although not excavated fully (due to time constraints) was initially investigated, appeared to have vertical sides and was *c.*1.9m long north-south as observed in the trench. However, it did continue into the eastern section of the trench, so only *c.*0.6m was revealed east-west. It contained a compact mid yellow brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone rubble and charcoal (28).



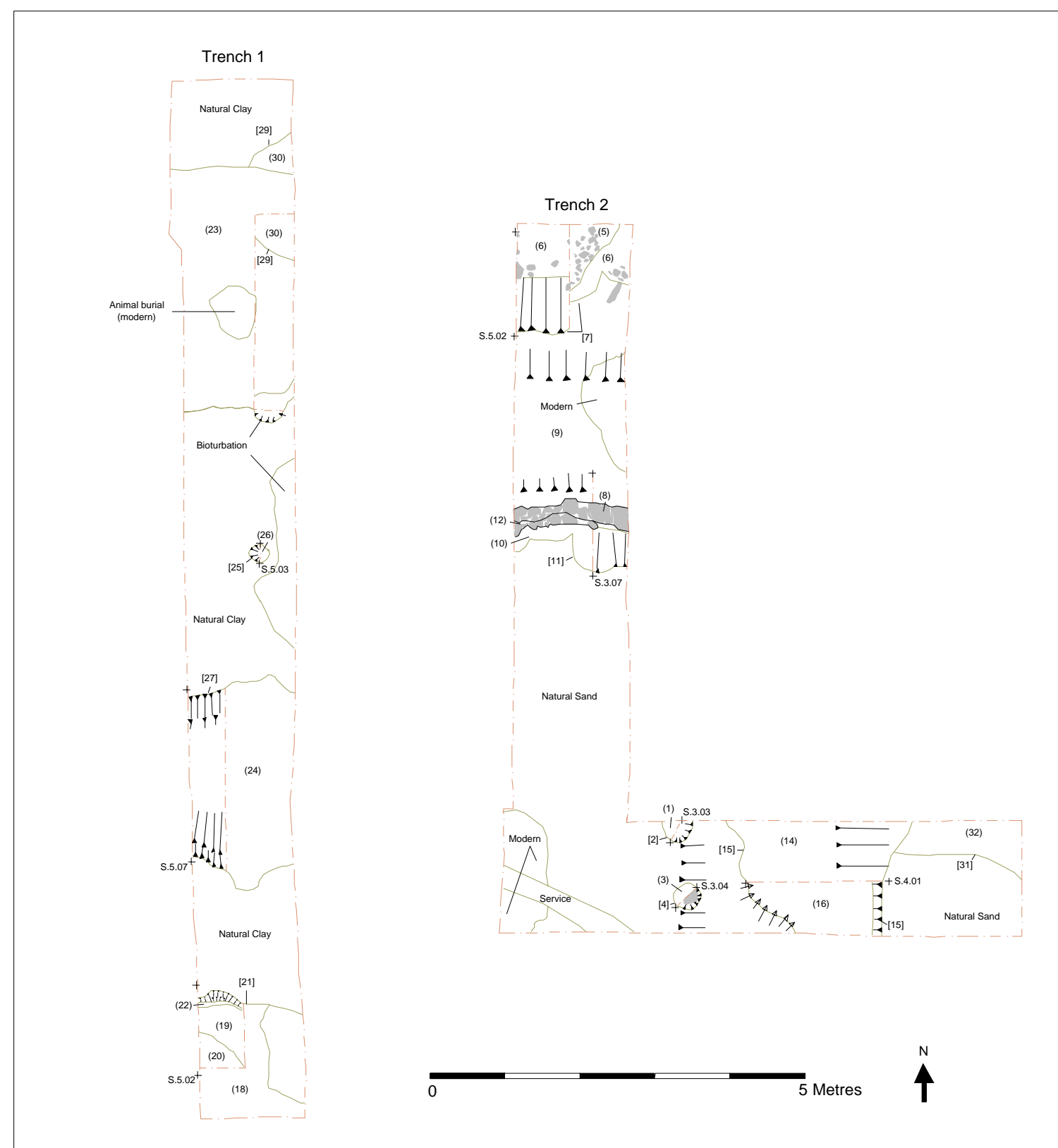


Figure 4 – Trench Plans showing archaeology and locations of sections.

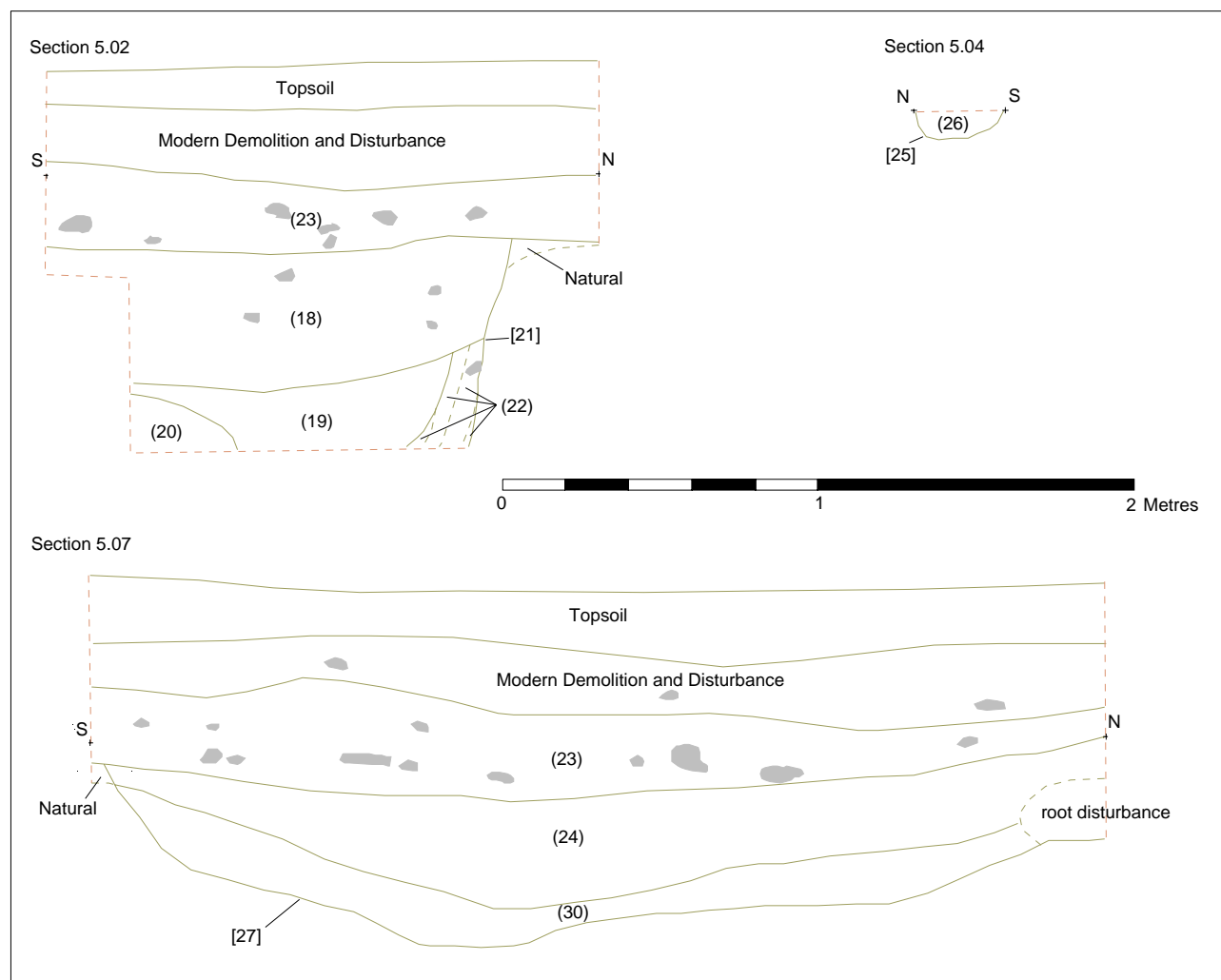


Figure 5 – Sections through features in Trench 1

## 5.2 Trench 2

### Trench 2 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	15m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	24sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.110
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.108.99

Trench two was located to the south and west of trench one. The trench was going to be orientated east-west, however, services and a possible live electric cable was encountered, so after 7m towards the west, the trench was re-orientated to the north for the remaining 8m. This resulted in a 'L' shaped trench (fig.4).

Initial machining revealed a mid-dark brown friable clay loam c.0.13m deep. This revealed a dark brown-black gritty loose clay loam with occasional slate, also c.0.13m deep. Both were considered to be modern truncation or levelling as there was no true topsoil or subsoil.

Below these layers, a remnant of a wall and cut archaeological features or natural sand was reached. From the east end of the trench, for 4m, three pits were located [15], [17], [31]. This area was machined down to natural for one strip whilst the cut edge to the west was not truncated and left in-situ for later excavation. Pit [15] cut through the top of pit [17] and the side of pit [31] and contained a modern stopper within the fill of a mid-greyish brown clayey sand with frequent sandstone demolition c.0.2m (14). It had wavy sides with a 45 degree slope and concave base at c.0.7m, was 2.4m long east to west and at least 1.6m north-south (fig.6).

Pit [17], however, had vertical undercutting sides and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. It was seen for 1.65m east to west and at least 1.6m north to south. The fill consisted of multiple lenses of very soft sand and clayey sand ranging in colour from light orange brown and light yellow brown with no inclusions (16). Within the deposit one sherd of pottery was recovered of c. 900-1100 date.

Pit [31] was seen in section and plan and machine excavated until the natural substratum was seen on the southern side of the trench revealing the cut. The fill was almost identical to (14) except less grey (32). The pit had been visible for 1.6m north to south in the trench and c.2m from the eastern end of the trench to where it was truncated by [15].

Two postholes [2] and [4] were located to the west of these pits, c.5m from the east end of the trench. Posthole [2] was 0.4m in diameter and 0.35m deep. The fill consisted of a very loose, very light brown slightly silty sand with occasional sandstone pebbles. Two sherds of pottery were located in the fill of c.1450-1650 date. Posthole [4] was 0.4m x 0.3m and 0.3m deep. A sandstone stone pad was located at the base of the posthole. The fill consisted of a dark grey brown silty sand and light yellow brown sandy silt mix. These postholes were 0.8m apart and orientated roughly north-south (fig.6).

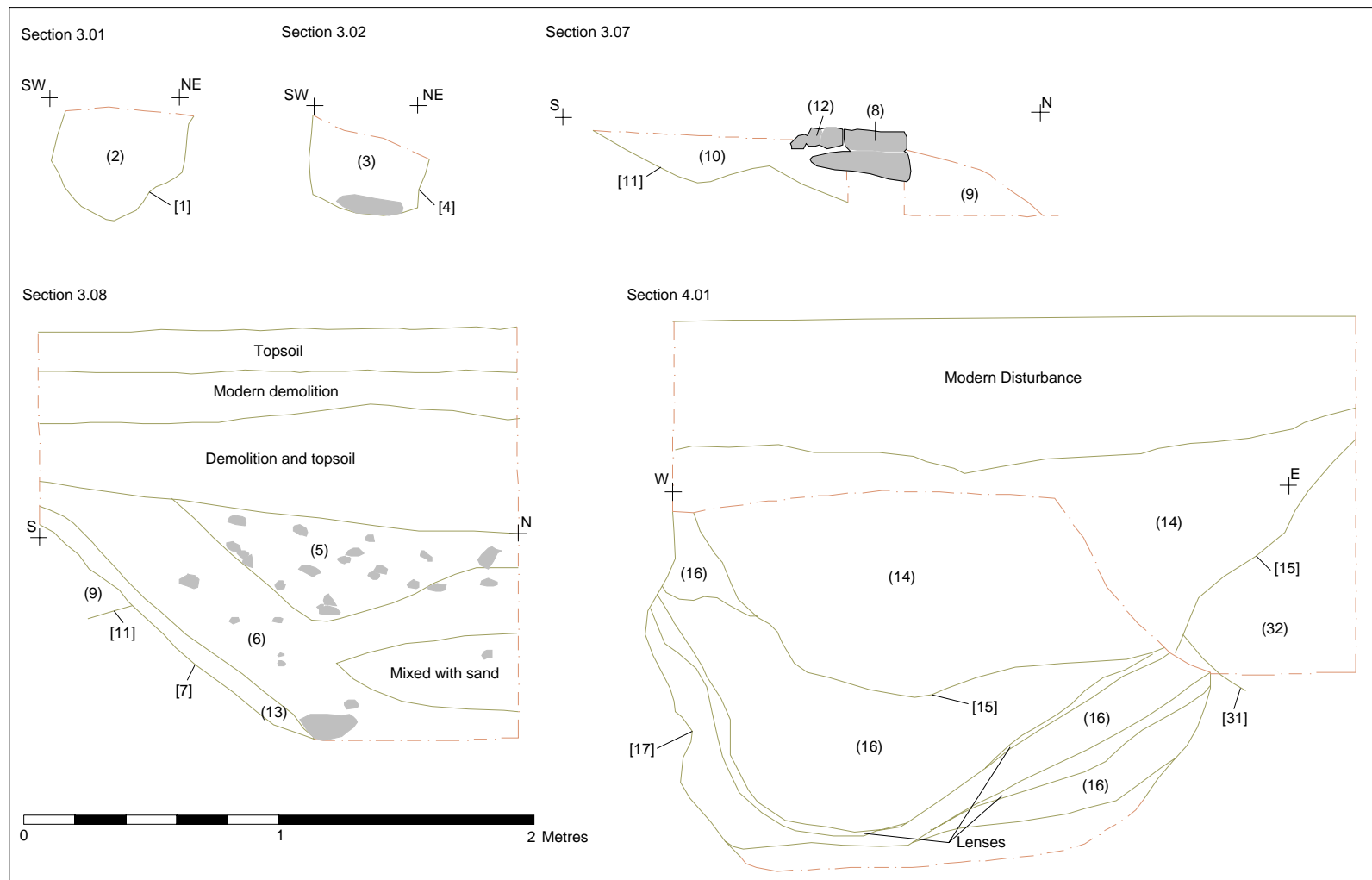


Figure 6 – Sections through features in Trench 2

The north-south extent of the trench initially revealed a more substantial layer of modern disturbance, which thickened towards the northern end to a depth of 0.45m.

At 4.5m from the northern end of the trench a wavy edged feature was located [11]. However, this was overlain by a dry stone, sandstone wall, two courses thick (8). The wall consisted of yellow and white sandstone of c.0.2m in size. This remnant of a wall was directly below the modern truncation and showed some evidence of demolition or displaced stones (12) to the south (fig.6).

Directly below this wall was a cut feature [11] with a friable mid-orangey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal (10) = (9). Context (10) was on the south of the wall whilst (9) was on the north and forms the majority of the deposit filling the feature. It was however present throughout the width of the trench for 1.6m. The feature was not excavated to any depth but did yield two sherds of pottery dating from 1150-1650.

To the north of [11] was a pit [7]. This also spanned the width of the trench at 1.6m and cut feature [11] at 1.5m from the northern end of the trench continuing into the northern baulk. It was cut with a rough 60 degree slope and excavated, not bottomed, to a depth of 0.6m below the natural substratum. The main fill consisted of a friable mid-dark orangey yellow brown sandy loam with frequent sandstone rubble c.0.1-0.3m in size, and occasional charcoal (6). The primary fill of this pit was a soft mid orangey brown silty sand (13). Directly overlying this pit was a modern layer, (5) which consisted mostly of sandstone rubble (fig.6). The writer believes the nature of the modern truncation in this area of trench two may have contaminated deposits with later pottery. Pit [7] has three sherds at 105 grams of pottery dating from c.1100-1650, and one sherd at 2 grams dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. This later small piece is possibly intrusive.

The animal bone from both trenches was minimal, four contexts with 5 pieces between them, and does not warrant further analysis.

## **6. Discussion**

### **6.1 Prehistoric**

**6.1.1** The two flint flakes (Lyndon Cooper *pers. comm.*) that were located in trench one will have origins in the prehistoric period. It may be the nature of the furrow that has helped in their preservation, and are certainly considered residual.

### **6.2 Late Saxon to Early Medieval**

**6.2.1** The Late Saxon period is characterised here by some of the pitting on this site. Pit [17] and [21] were both probably used to extract sand or sandstone from the underlying geology. It is most likely that pit [29] is from the same era, being sealed by the early medieval layer (23). It is also possible that pit [31] could be of a similar date to [17] in trench two. The quarrying of building materials is likely to reflect the close proximity of buildings and therefore settlement of this period.

6.2.2 Late Saxon to Early Medieval activity was also located on a previous ULAS excavation within 30m to the north in the form of field systems, dating to the 10th and 11th centuries (Tate, 2005).

6.2.3 This activity, along with the early Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence east of Manton Lodge Farm (MLE8500 (Hunt, 2005)), c. 840m to the southwest of the site, begins to piece together the longevity and continuity of the use of the landscape in and around the village of Manton, with the current village establishing it's core from a possible later shift of settlement from this earlier site.

### **6.3 *Early Medieval***

6.3.1 The early medieval period has a more varied story on site. The sealing layer in trench one, (23), dates to this period and the feature [27] is the likely only remnant of a furrow in the vicinity and also an early example of its' type. Ridge and furrow earthworks were formed by repeated ploughing, using a coulter, share and mouldboard. Although the mouldboard had been in use since prehistoric times, this type of ploughing equipment was common from the 11th century. It required a team of oxen or horses to provide traction. The coulter and share were pulled through the earth and the mouldboard turned the sod to one side. When the team had turned, the process was repeated from the opposite direction, turning the sod so that it abutted the first, forming a ridge. The ridge was thought to aid drainage and also to define the limits of a persons land (Astill, 1988, 70). From the 16th century onwards fields were turned over to permanent pasture, which has lead to the effect of 'fossilising' ridge and furrow in the landscape (Astill 1988, 71). Similar earthworks have also been made by more modern processes, such as 19th – early 20th century steam ploughing; however, these tend to be very straight and exactly parallel with hedge boundaries.

6.3.2 The posthole [25] is more likely to be cut through layer (23) due its shallow depth at the natural substratum level. The fill (26) is very similar to (23).

6.3.3 Early medieval activity on the site to the north was represented by pitting (Tate, 2005), and adds to the varied archaeology of the period in the area.

6.3.4 The possible furrow evidence here adds to the knowledge of continued land use, representing a phase that was otherwise missing from the Late Saxon and medieval field systems evidenced at the site to the north (Tate, 2005).

### **6.4 *Medieval to Late Medieval***

6.4.1 The pitting in the northern end of trench two is likely to be from this period. The pottery dates are long lived and early pottery is more likely to be residual considering the earlier activity on the site. With pit [7] cutting pit [11], it could be suggested that pit [11] is from the early medieval to medieval period whilst pit [7] is from the medieval to late medieval period. The remnant of wall (8) on top of pit [11] is likely to be from the medieval period or later.

6.4.2 One of the two postholes in trench two dates from the later medieval period. It is possible that they may form a boundary (fence line) or a structure of some sort that may be linked to the wall (8) located c.4m to the north.

6.4.3 Again, the archaeology here represents structural evidence and potential pitting for quarrying leading to building purposes. It is known that St. Mary's Church (MLE550) and the Priory (MLE10639) (Hunt, 2005) date to the and medieval period with the church being early medieval, and quarrying for building materials for these structures could well have taken place locally.

## **6.5 *Post-Medieval to Modern***

6.5.1 Pit [15] is potentially quite late in date, due to the modern stopper found within the fill. The animal burial in trench one is modern in date.

6.5.2 The modern disturbance towards the north end of trench two is relatively deep compared to elsewhere on site, but then the southern and eastern end of the trench appeared to have been truncated down to the natural substratum, with no true topsoil or subsoil remaining. Therefore the truncation to the south and depth of deposit to the north, including the preservation of a medieval layer (23) in trench one, would reflect some sort of levelling to the site. The quantity of building materials within these modern deposits, along with charcoal, also seen in trench one, are greater than would be expected normally, and may represent the demolition of a building or structure. The desk-based assessment highlights a great fire in the village in 1732, which destroyed many of the buildings in the village (Hunt, 2005). It is most likely that the materials found within these modern deposits are from this event, but subsequently moved around when the site was levelled.

## **7 Conclusion**

7.1 The archaeology at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, is as dense and varied as that located on a previous ULAS excavation immediately to the north. Both show evidence of a small amount of prehistoric or Roman activity, and greater quantities of Late Saxon through to Post-Medieval and later.

7.2 There is evidence for medieval occupation with the wall and possible associated postholes located in trench two. Slightly earlier occupation could be suggested from the posthole in trench one along with the pottery finds. The quarry pits themselves suggest buildings were being constructed relatively close by, from the Late Saxon period onwards.

7.3 The evidence for agricultural land-use is suggested by the potential furrow in trench one. No field systems such as those found on the site to the north were discovered, and may represent the southerly limit of such land-use. With this furrow dating to an early period, it may be there was a change in the land use of this area at this time. This further supports the potential use of land for occupation to the south and west of the site to the north. With St. Mary's being 13th century date, and west of the site, it can be assumed that occupation will have spread from here towards the east during the medieval period.

7.4 As well as supporting the continuity of land use as evidenced from the site excavated to the immediate north of Dairy Farm, this site has also added to the varied

nature in which the land has been used during this continued occupation, and even begun to highlight further questions about the continuing use of the land and reshaping of the village core. It can now be stated that the origins of the current village may well be in the Late Saxon period.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank the clients, McCrombie Smith Architects and Mr and Mrs D. Hodgeson, for their assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay, who managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Greg Jones, all of ULAS.

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31.1.2006



## 10 Appendices

### 10.1 Appendix 1 – The finds

The medieval and later pottery and miscellaneous finds from an evaluation at Manton, Rutland

D. Sawday

The forty sherds of pottery, weighing 595 grams, recovered during the evaluation, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below, (Table 1).

Fabric/Ware	Sherd Nos.	%	Weight Grams	%	Av. Sherd Weight
<b>Late Saxon</b>					
ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	2		19		
ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	4		23		
ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	22		359		
<b>Stamford ware Sub Total</b>	<b>(28)</b>		<b>(401)</b>		<b>14.6</b>
LI – Lincoln Lincolnshire Shelly ware	2		12		
<b>Late Saxon Sub Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Medieval/Early Post Medieval</b>					
LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	1		8		
LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	3		69		
BO1 – Bourne D ware	4		83		
<b>Medieval/Early Post Medieval Sub Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>Post Medieval/Modern</b>					
EA2 – Earthenware 2	2		22		
<b>Post Medieval/Modern Sub Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>99.8</b>	

Table 1: The pottery totals by fabric sherd numbers and weight (grams)

Typically, the pottery is all from local sources, Stamford was a major pottery production centre in the late Saxon period. The Bourne wares also from Lincolnshire and the calcite gritted Stanion Lyveden type wares from north Northamptonshire then superseded Stamford ware and the late Saxon Lincoln/Lincolnshire Shelly wares in the medieval period.

The pottery provides evidence of the origins of the village in the late Saxon period. Although the assemblage was relatively small, over seventy percent, by sherd numbers, was in Stamford or Lincoln/Lincolnshire Shelly ware dating from the 12th if not the 11th centuries. Whilst a few sherds of pottery date from the 13th and 14th centuries, the relative lack of later medieval and post-medieval material may be the result of the focus of activity shifting elsewhere in the village during this time.

Of particular interest, and very unusual, was the recovery of a significant proportion of a large straight-sided bowl in the fine Stamford ware fabric ST1 from context 24 (trench 1). The survival of this pottery and the relatively large average sherd size of

the assemblage as a whole, with an average sherd weight of 14 and 20 grams respectively for the late Saxon and medieval/early post-medieval pottery, also suggests that some relatively intact archaeological levels may survive in the vicinity.

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Site/Parish: Manton, Rutland Accession No/ Doc Ref: RT01.2006/manton2.doc Material: pot & misc. finds Site Type: village core near Priory	Submitter: J. Tate Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 25.01.06 Method of Recovery: evaluation
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Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd nos.	Weight grams	Comments
<b>POTTERY</b>				
1	BO1 – Bourne D ware	2	46	c.1450-1650
6	LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	1	8	c.1100-1400
6	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	1	64	Internally glazed – bowl, c.1225-1400
6	BO1	1	33	c.1450-1650
6	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	2	17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> C.
9	ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	1	2	Thin lead glaze, some evidence of rouletted decoration, c.1150+
9	BO1	1	4	Jug neck, c.1450-1650
10	LY1	1	2	c.1225-1400
16	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	1	6	c.900-1050
18	ST3	1	13	Jar rim, similar to Kilmurry form 4-54, c.1150+ (Kilmurry 1984, 137)
18	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	3	c.1050-1200
18	LI – Lincoln/Lincolnshire Shelly ware	2	12	c.900-1100
23	LY1	1	3	Abraded, c.1225-1400
24	ST1	10	230	Approximately upper three quarters of a wide mouthed bowl, similar to Kilmurry form 1-57, dated to the mid 12 <sup>th</sup> C, (Kilmurry 1984, 138)
24	ST2	1	3	Thin grey blue glaze interior and exterior
T1 U/S	ST1	7	55	Joins bowl in context 24
T1 U/S	ST2	1	11	Form 4-25 jar rim, c.1150+
T1 U/S	ST2	1	6	
T1 U/S	ST1	4	72	Joining body sherds, possibly a pitcher or jug, thin lead glaze
T1 U/S	EA2	1	20	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>595</b>	
<b>ANIMAL BONE</b>				
6		2		
18		1		
23		1		
24		1		
<b>FLINT</b>				
24		1		Flint Flake (Lynden Cooper <i>pers. Comm.</i> )
T1 U/S		1		Flint Flake (L.P. <i>pers. comm.</i> )
<b>MISC.</b>		5		Industrial residue – probably coke
10				
14		1		Modern stopper

## **10.2 Appendix 2 – Design Specification**

### **UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES**

#### **Design Specification for archaeological evaluation**

***Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland SK 882 047***

***P.A. 2005/0842/9***

***For: Mr and Mrs D. Hodgeson and McCombie Smith Architects***

#### ***1. Definition and scope of the specification***

1.1 This specification is for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching for land at Dairy Farm, Main Street, Manton, Rutland (SK 882 047) for Mrs Hodgeson and McCombie Smith Architects (P.A 2005/0842/9).

1.2 It addresses the normal requirements for an archaeological impact assessment for Rutland County Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning), para.30.

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

#### ***2. Background***

2.1. The area is currently a grass covered paddock with some trees and a wooden fence. Within which it is proposed to erect a single dwelling. Leicestershire County Council as advisors to the planning authority have requested a programme of archaeological work comprising trial trenching to further elucidate the archaeological potential and, if necessary, formulate a mitigation strategy (brief for archaeological evaluation of land at Dairy Farm, Manton, Rutland (LCC 5.1.2006)

2.2 A desk-based assessment has been prepared for the area (Hunt 2005). The application area is within the historic core of Manton. Medieval remains have been located immediately to the north on Priory Road (Tate 2005).

#### ***3. Objectives***

3.1 The objective of the archaeological work is to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains are present within the area to be developed. If identified a sufficient sample to establish their extent, date, quality, character, form and potential including environmental data will be recorded. Further archaeological recording may be required in the light of the results of this programme.

#### **4 General Methodology**

4.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*.

4.2 Staffing, recording systems, Health and Safety provisions and insurance details are provided.

4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the sites from the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are being met and professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with representatives of Rutland County Council and Leicestershire County Council. The strategy will be reviewed in the light of the quality of the archaeological resource as revealed at different stages of the fieldwork.

#### **4.4 Trial trenching**

4.4.1 Trial trenching totalling *c.* 45 sq metres will be undertaken providing a *c.* 5 % sample of the *c.* 875 sq. m. area where new buildings are proposed (Fig. 1). This will comprise two 15m x 1.5m trenches. The location may be varied according to any constraints on the availability of the area for trenching.

4.4.2 The topsoil and overburden will be removed in spits by machine with toothless ditching bucket (or similar) under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata are encountered.

4.4.3 The location of the trenches will be surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

4.4.4 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated and planned as appropriate to addressing the aims and objectives of the evaluation.. 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).

4.4.5. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer. Deposits which may provide radiocarbon dating evidence will be sampled.

4.4.6 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.

4.4.7 Any human remains encountered will only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developers, Leicestershire County Council and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

#### *4.5 Mitigation Strategy*

4.5.1 Depending on the results of the evaluation and following consultation with the planning authority, the LCCHS Planning Archaeologist and the developer, a mitigation strategy may need to be formulated.

### **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, enlarged to 1:500 (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 Some 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 digital, black and white prints and colour transparencies, as appropriate, 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 undertaken.

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

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

### **6 Report and Archive**

6.1 A report on the fieldwork will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.

6.2. 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.

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage' (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections (MGC 1992) and 'Guidelines for the preparation of site archives and assessments for all finds (other than fired clay objects) (RFG/FRG 1993) will be presented to Rutland County Museums within six months of the completion of post-fieldwork analysis. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

## **7. Timetable and staffing**

7.1. The trial trenching will be undertaken over one - three days and can commence during the week beginning 16.1.2006.

## **8. Health and Safety**

8.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Safety Manual (2001) as its Health and Safety Manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. An initial risks assessment is included in the appendix. This will be revised as appropriate following the commencement of fieldwork.

## **9. Insurance**

9.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with Gerling Insurance Services Policy No. 62/99094/D, Risk Reference LT 35101 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Sun Alliance Insurance Policy No. 03A/5A 001 05978, Risk Reference LT 27229.

## **10. Bibliography**

Hunt, L., 2005 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Dairy Farm, Manton, Rutland (SK 882 047)* ULAS Report 2005-166

MAP 2, *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

Meek, J., 2000 An Archaeological Excavation of a Medieval Building at Main Street Farm, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 949 001) *Rutland Record* **20**, 425-429.

MGC 1992, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700)

SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

Tate, J., 2005 *An archaeological watching brief during groundworks for land adjacent to The Prior, Priory Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 881 047)* ULAS Report 2005-091

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12.1.2006

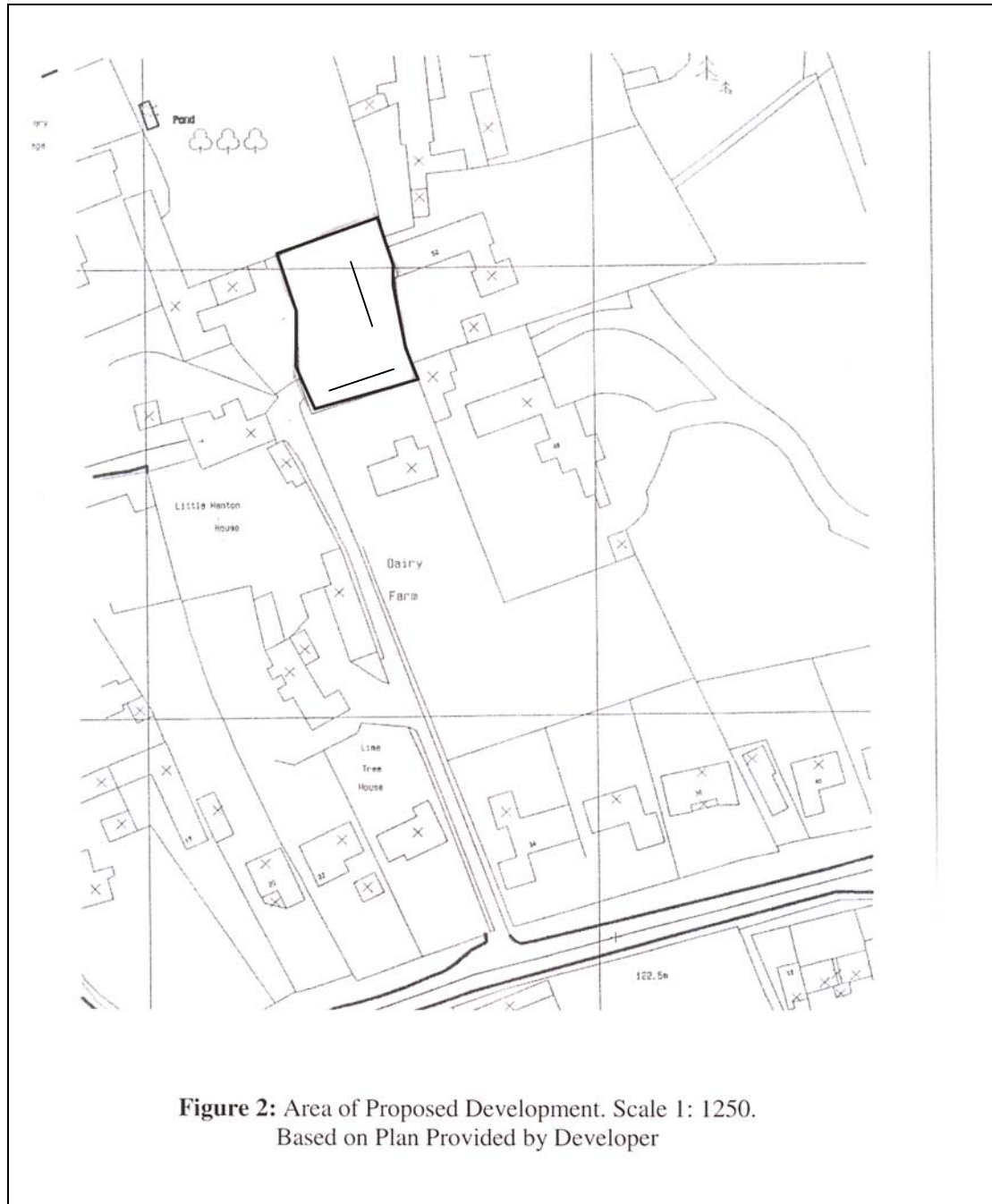


Figure 1. Location of the proposed development area at Dairy farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland. showing proposed trial trench locations (from Hunt 2005 Fig. 2).



## **Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement**

*Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland SK 882 047*

*P.A. 2005/0842/9*

*For: Mr and Mrs D. Hodgeson and McCombie Smith Architects*

### ***1. Nature of the work***

1.1 This statement is for trial trenching. 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 trial 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 Vialls 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.

12.1.2006