University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Evaluation at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland
NGR: SK 883 047 centre

Dr. Roger Kipling

ULAS Report No 2009-177

An Archaeological Evaluation at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland

[NGR SK 883 047]

Dr. Roger Kipling

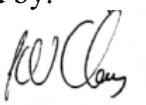
For: Mr. Brian Barwick

Checked by:

Signed:  **Date**: 14.12.2009.

Name: Vicki Score.....

Approved by:

Signed:  **Date**: 14.12.2009.

Name: Patrick Clay…….

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2009-177

Accession Number OAKRM 2009.18

CONTENTS

FIGURES

An Archaeological Evaluation at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland (NGR SK 883 047)

Dr. Roger Kipling

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 1st-2nd December 2009 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Mr. Brian Barwick prior to submission of a planning application for the construction of housing at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Rutland. Archaeological features encountered consisted of two possible medieval quarry pit features located in Trenches 1 and 2. The site archive will be deposited with Rutland County Council under the accession number OAKRM 2009.18.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken prior to submission of a planning application for the construction of three residential properties on land at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland. Work was carried out on the recommendation of the Planning Archaeologist of the Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET), as archaeological advisor to the planning authority, and addressed the requirements for an archaeological impact assessment following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, Paragraph 30).

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest (Hunt 2005). A number of prehistoric features have been identified within the vicinity of the application area. Included amongst these is a ring ditch (MLE5503) that has been identified as most likely Bronze Age in date, but has not been closely dated, which lies to the north-west of Crown Well Building, in Manton.

A considerable amount of Roman pottery (MLE8502) has been found by fieldwalking in an area west of Manton Lodge Farm, which lies around 1km from the village centre. A linear feature, most likely a ditch associated with a Roman field system, was discovered in the neighbouring field to the north of the application area (MLE15738).

The Anglo-Saxon period is somewhat better represented in the vicinity of the application area. An early Anglo-Saxon occupation site has been identified to the west of Manton Lodge Farm (MLE8500). There is also an iron smelting site close to this (MLE8502), which has been dated to the same period due to its proximity to the occupation site. The archaeological work, which revealed the Roman linear features mentioned above (MLE15738), also revealed considerable evidence for field systems of an Anglo-Saxon date in the same area (MLE15739).

The site is within the medieval historic core of Manton Village (MLE9627). Evaluation and excavation at Dairy Farm immediately to the west located Saxo-Norman and later medieval deposits (Tate 2006; 2007). A watching brief carried out on the development in the field to the north of the site uncovered finds and features of medieval date (MLE15740; Tate 2005), including pits, a cobbled surface, a wall and part of a field system. The wall was on the same alignment as the Priory (MLE10639) and is likely to be associated with it. The Priory is a Grade II listed building, mostly of 19th century date but containing medieval architectural fragments. Priory Cottage (MLE10638), which lies close to the application area, is also Grade II listed and has elements from the early medieval period onwards. This building was formerly a chantry or part of a Norman Hall complex. The 13th century church of St. Mary (MLE550) lies to the west of the application area, and which has later medieval additions and a Norman Font. A college associated with the Blessed Virgin Mary was established at the church in 1356 and dissolved in 1530 (MLE5501).

The HER records three features from the post-medieval period. A windmill, mentioned in a document of 1611and marked on 17th and 18th century maps once stood to the east of Manton Grange (MLE5504), while another 19th century one was sited 1km to the east of the village core and was burned down in 1891 (The Villages of Rutland Vol.1 Part 2). A post-medieval platform (MLE5506), which is surrounded by, and possibly overlying ridge and furrow is located 2km to the east of the application area.

As it was deemed likely that the proposed development would have a damaging effect on any archaeological deposits, if present, within the application area, the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation was recommended by the design specification (ULAS 2009).

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clay overlying Northampton Sand/Limestone. The land lies at a height of *c*. 120 OD.

Aims and Methods

The aim of the evaluation was to ascertain whether any archaeological deposits were present within the area of development, via the undertaking of trial trenching, following the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 883 047)*. All work was in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhering to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

The archaeological evaluation involved the machine excavation of three trial trenches aligned across the development area and targeting the footprints of the proposed buildings.

A Bobcat tracked mini excavator equipped with a 1m toothless ditching bucket was employed to excavate three trial trenches measuring 15m by 1.3m (Trenches 1 to 3), targeting the locations of the proposed housing. Marine plywood sheets were employed in order to minimise damage to the lawns. Full archaeological supervision was undertaken throughout this work in order to monitor for evidence of

archaeological deposits or remains. Trenches were examined by hand cleaning and the archaeological deposits and geological strata revealed recorded in detail.

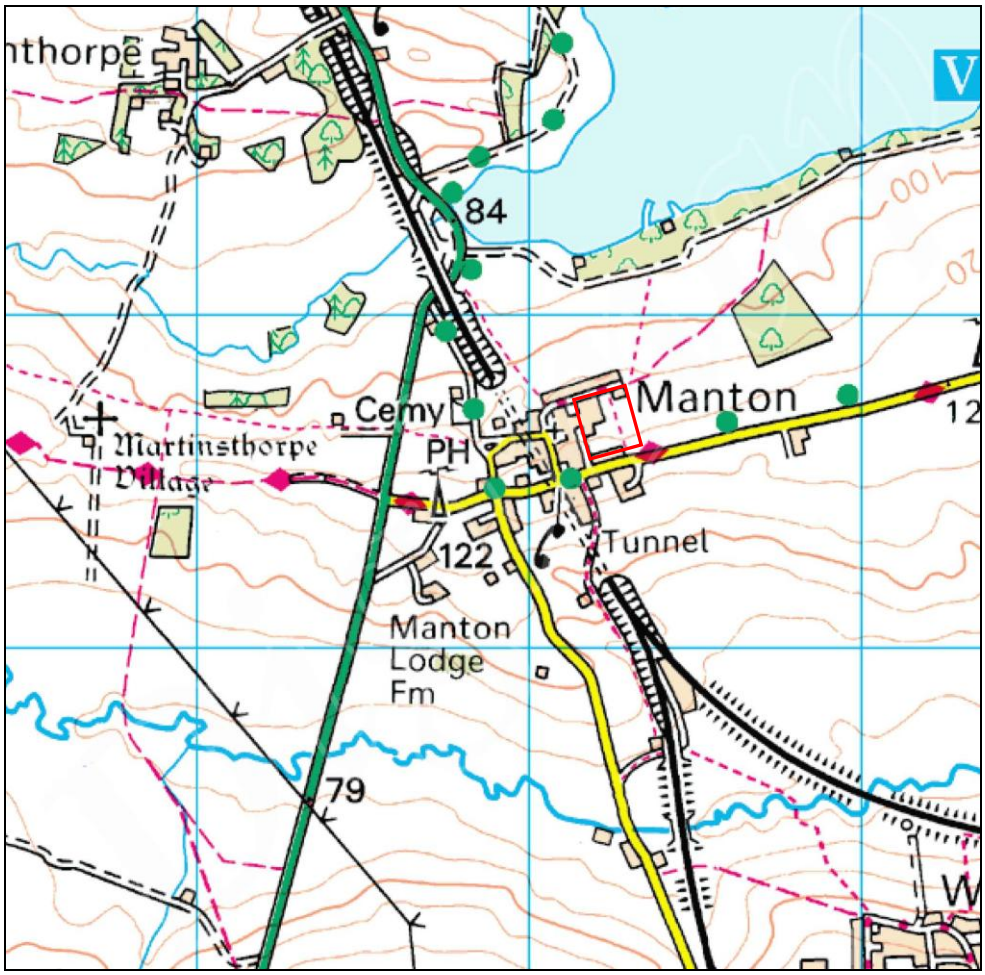


Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

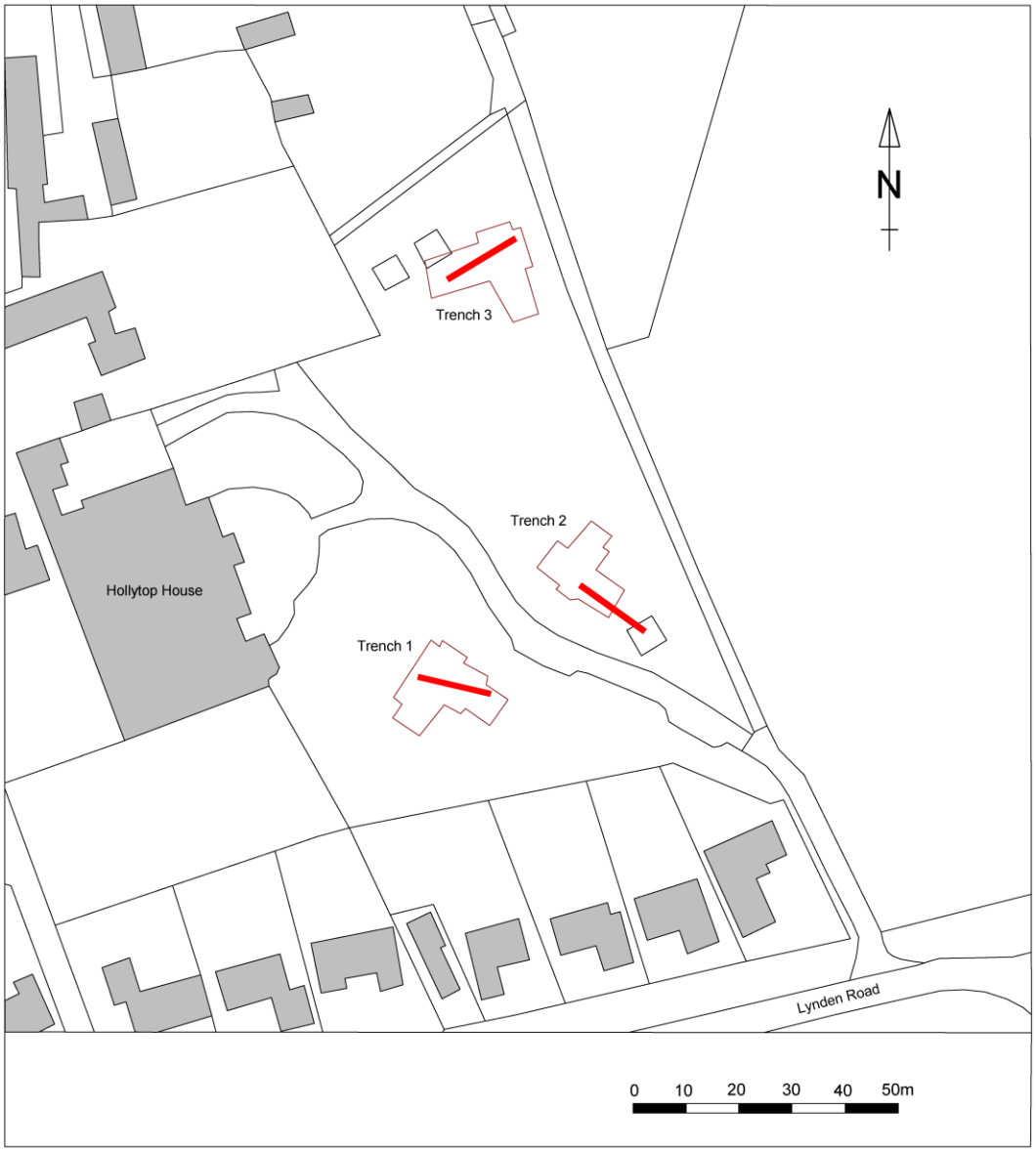


Figure 2: Location of development area showing evaluation trenches within footprints of proposed housing. Scale: 1:1000

Figure 3: General view south-west across site towards Lynden Road

Figure 4: View north across site. Flags indicate locations of lawn irrigation system

Results

The work involved the machine excavation of three 15m x 1.2m trenches (1-3) totalling *c.*54m² or 5% of the total 0.08ha development area, within the landscaped grounds of Hollytop House, a rectangular piece of land to the north of Lynden Road on the eastern periphery of Manton village. Trench 1 was located to the west of an access road to the house and an adjoining property diagonally bisecting the site, whilst

Trenches 2 was positioned in the south-east corner of the south and Trench 3 to the north. All were located in order to investigate the areas to be occupied by the proposed housing. The presence of certain trees and shrubs and pipes associated with a garden irrigation system necessitated slight modifications to the positioning of the trenches, whilst remaining within the building footprints.

Figure 5: Machining of Trench 3 in progress

Figure 6: Work in progress on Trench 2

Trench 1 (Figure 8) was located in the south-western part of the development area. Machine excavation involved the removal of 0.3.0m-0.40m of rich humic topsoil and 0.15m-0.30m of underlying slightly sandy clay silt subsoil. The underlying natural revealed at the base of the trench consisted of coarse sandstone fragments in a dull yellow sandy clay matrix. The overall depth of the trench varied between 0.50m and 0.60m.

A single archaeological feature was revealed midway along the trench, consisting of a possible quarry pit [03] (Figures 7 & 9). The partially-revealed feature appeared to be of square or rectangular plan, and measured 1.90m+ wide, 1.90m long and 0.60m deep. Its near-vertical sides cut through natural limestone to a flat base of dull yellow natural sandy clay. The single fill [04] consisted of 10%-40% limestone fragments in a medium grey clay silt matrix. A single sherd of pottery provides a possible 12th or 13th century date to the feature (see Appendix One).

Machining of **Trench 2** (Figures 6 & 10) involved the removal of 0.30-0.40m of turf and fine humic topsoil and a further 0.30m-0.35m of medium grey-brown clay silt subsoil. The latter contained limestone flecks and fragments, increasing in frequency towards the base of the deposit. Natural deposits of 60%-70% limestone fragments in a pale brown clay silt matrix were revealed at the southern end of the trench, changing to bands of pale yellow and grey sandy clay silt towards the south. The overall depth of the trench varied between 0.45m and 0.75m.

A single archaeological feature was identified towards the southern end of the trench, consisting of a possible limestone quarry feature [01] (Figure 11). As the feature was not fully revealed, its plan was uncertain but likely broadly square or rectangular in shape, measuring 1.60m in length, 0.70m+ in width and *c.*0.40-0.45m in depth. Its wavy, near-vertical sides fell to a flattish base. The single mid yellow-brown sandy silt [02] produced no finds.

The third trench, **Trench 3**, located in the north-east corner of the development area, measured between 0.4m and 0.80m in depth, its topsoil comparable to that observed in Trenches 1 & 2. Subsoil consisted of a mid orange-brown fine-grained friable sandy silt with rare limestone fragments. Disturbed brick and limestone building rubble observed midway along the trench is likely to relate to nineteenth-century farm buildings known to have occupied the site. Natural orange clay sand was identified at the base of the eastern half of the trench, whilst the western half was characterised by pale yellow brown sandy clay. No archaeological deposits or features were identified in the trench.

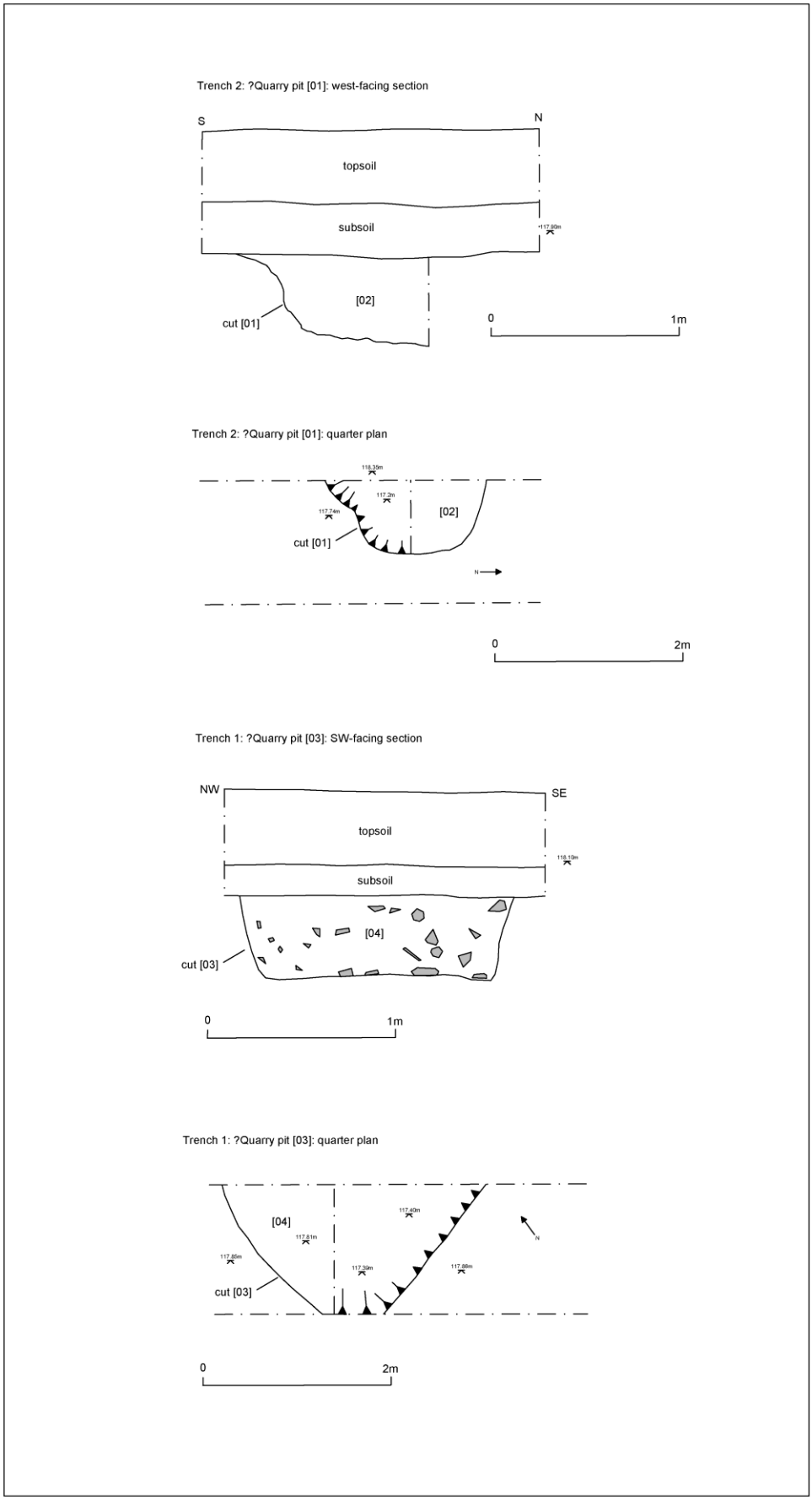


Figure 7: Plans & sections of key features, Trenches 1 & 2

Figure 8: Trench 1: view looking north-west (1m & 1.5m scales)

Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Lynden Road, Manton, identified two archaeological features, the recovery of medieval pottery from one of which, combined with similarities in terms of fill and plan shape suggests that both are of similar date and function, namely medieval quarry pits.

The site archive (OAKRM 2009.18), consisting of pottery sherds and ceramic building material fragments, paper and photographic records and site drawings, will be housed at the Rutland County Museum, Rutland County Council, Oakham.
The archive consists of:

- 2 pottery sherds, a single worked flint, CBM fragments
- Three trench record sheets
- Four single context record sheets
- Two A3 drawing sheets
- 35 digital photographs

- 18 monochrome (film) photographs
- A risk assessment form

Publication

A version of the excavation summary (see above) will appear in due course in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

Acknowledgements

Dr. Roger Kipling and Andy Hyam of ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr. Brian Barwick. The project was managed by Dr. Patrick Clay.

Bibliography

ULAS 2009 *Design Specification for Archaeological Work for land at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 883 047)*. 10/546

Figure 9: Trench 1; possible quarry pit [03] south-west-facing section (1m & 1.5m scales)

Figure 10: Trench 2: view looking north-west (1m & 1.5m scales)

Figure 11: Trench 2, possible quarry pit feature [01]; east-facing section (1.5m scale)

Figure 12: Trench 3: view south-west (1m & 1.5m scales)

Oasis Information

Project Name	An Archaeological evaluation at Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland, NGR SK 883 047
Project Type	Evaluation by trial trenching (Strip, plan and record)
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Roger Kipling
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Gardens
Development Type	Housing
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Assessment for planning consent.
Site Co ordinates	NGR SK 883 047
Start/end dates of field work	1st-2nd December 2009
Archive Recipient	Rutland County Council
Study Area	0.08ha

Dr Roger Kipling
ULAS

University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 223 1484
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: rwk1@le.ac.uk

Appendix One: The Post-Roman Pottery & Building Material Deborah Sawday

Holly Top House, Manton (4) [3] Tr.1

A single sherd of medieval oxidised sandy ware (3g) was retrieved. The sherd has orange oxidised surfaces and margins and a reduced grey core. The external surface is sooted and so the vessel is likely to be a cooking pot. The closest fabric match is with OS3 in the Leicestershire and Rutland medieval pottery fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999, 166, Table 30) dating to the 12th-13th century which is made either in Leicestershire or perhaps Nottingham.

Bibliography

Connor, A., and Buckley, R., 1999 *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. **5.**

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' *in* A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Appendix Two: Design Specification for Archaeological Work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Hollytop House, Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland (SK 883 047)

Client: Mr Brian Barwick

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

Pre-Planning enquiry

1 Introduction

1.1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2. Background

2.1 ***Context of the Project***

2.1.1 The site is located to the north of Lynden Road, Manton, Rutland at NGR SK 883 047. It comprises an area of parkland east of Holytop House where three new residential dwellings are proposed.

2.1.2 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.2.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest (Hunt 2005). There are a few prehistoric features that have been identified within the vicinity of the application area. There is a ring ditch (MLE5503) that has been identified as most likely Bronze Age in date, but has not been closely dated, which lies to the north-west of Crown Well Building, in Manton.

2.2.2 A considerable amount of Roman pottery (MLE8502) has been found by fieldwalking in an area west of Manton Lodge Farm, which lies around 1km from the village centre. A linear feature, most likely a ditch associated with a Roman field system, was discovered in the neighbouring field to the north of the application area (MLE15738).

2.2.3 The Anglo-Saxon period is somewhat better represented in the vicinity of the application area. An early Anglo-Saxon occupation site has been identified to the west of Manton Lodge Farm (MLE8500). There is also an iron smelting site close to this (MLE8502), which has been dated to the same period due to its proximity to the occupation site. The archaeological work, which revealed the Roman linear features mentioned above (MLE15738), also revealed considerable evidence for field systems of an Anglo-Saxon date in the same area (MLE15739).

2.2.4 The site is within the medieval historic core of Manton Village (MLE9627). Evaluation and excavation at Dairy farm immediately to the west located Saxo-Norman and later medieval deposits (Tate 2006; 2007) A watching brief carried out on the development in the field to the north of the site uncovered finds and features of medieval date (MLE15740; Tate 2005). These include pits, a cobbled surface, a wall and part of a field system. The wall was on the same alignment as the Priory (MLE10639) and is likely to be associated with it. The Priory is a Grade II listed building. It is mostly 19th century but contains architectural fragments that date from the medieval period. Priory Cottage (MLE10638), which lies close to the application area is also Grade II listed and has elements from the early medieval period onwards. This building was formerly a chantry or part of a Norman Hall complex. The 13th century church of St. Mary (MLE550) lies to the west of the application area. This has later medieval additions and a Norman Font. The window glass is medieval also. A college associated with the Blessed Virgin Mary was established at the church in 1356 and dissolved in 1530 (MLE5501).

2.2.5 The HER records three features from the post-medieval period. A windmill, mentioned in a document of 1611and marked on 17th and 18th century maps once stood to the east of Manton Grange (MLE5504), while another 19th century one was sited 1km to the east of the village core and was burned down in 1891 by boys (The Villages of Rutland Vol.1 Part 2). A post-medieval platform (MLE5506), which is surrounded by, and possibly overlying ridge and furrow is located 2km to the east of the application area.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation 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 produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

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 Field Evaluation* (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 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

4.2.1 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket.

4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.

4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

4.2.4 The area of impact from the new dwellings covers *c.* 0.08 ha. A *c*. 5% sample of the area is the equivalent of three 15m x 1.0m trenches totaling *c*. 45 sq m. (Fig. 2). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.

4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.

4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 ***Recording Systems***

4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

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

4.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 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 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; HER and Local Planning Authority.

6.2 The report will include consideration of:-

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (*Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

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 evaluation start is proposed for November 2009 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.

10.2 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. 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.

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 weeks notice will be given to the LCCHS Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation 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.*

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 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

- Hunt 2005 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land at Dairy Farm, Lyndon Road, Manton, Rutland. (SK 882 047).*

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

Tate, J., 2006 *An archaeological evaluation on land at Dairy Farm, Manton, Rutland (SK 882 047)* ULAS Report 2006-013

Patrick Clay
Director

ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

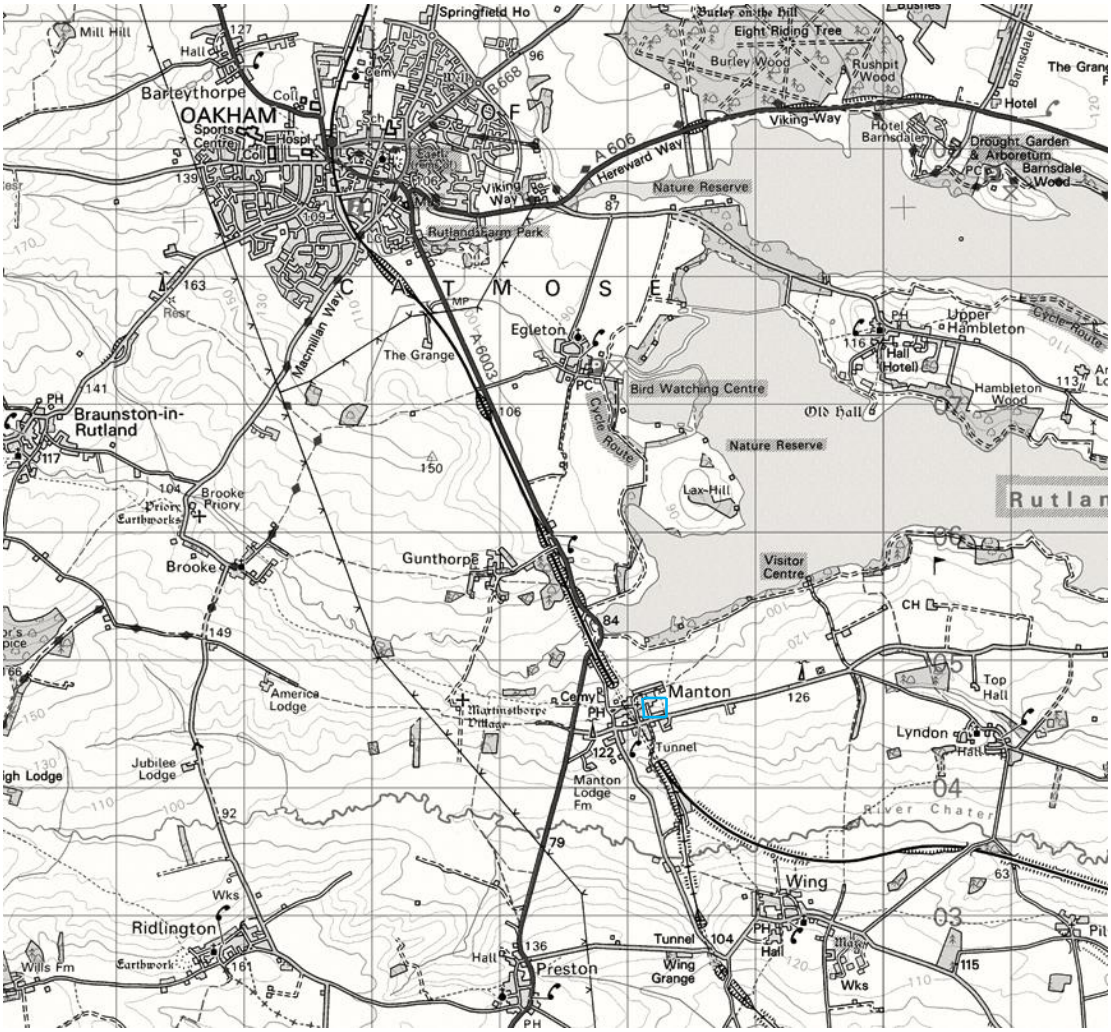


Figure 1 Location of the application area

Figure 2 Proposed trench locations

APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be *c.* 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 ***Working on an excavation site***.

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will

not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 ***Working with plant***.

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established.

2.3 ***Working within areas prone to waterlogging***.

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Wiels 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.

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9