An Archaeological Fieldwalking survey and Trial trench Evaluation on land at Seaton Road, Uppingham (SP 874 994)

Greg Farnworth-Jones

Client: Longhurst Group
Planning Authority: Rutland County Council
Planning application Nos. 05/00032/9

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: .....**Date:**……..

Name: Patrick Clay

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
Website: http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas/

ULAS Report Number 2007-064

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Greg Farnworth-Jones

1. Summary

An archaeological fieldwalking survey and evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on land at 15, Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994) between the 23rd and the 28th March 2007. This work was carried out on behalf of the Longhurst Group by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS). No archaeological finds or deposits were observed during this work indicating that the site has seen little archaeological activity. The results of this archaeological evaluation are therefore negative.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document constitutes the third stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out on land at Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994). The archaeological assessment was undertaken on behalf of The Longhurst Group by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. The archive will be stored under Accession Number RT06.2007.

2.2 The Longhurst Group propose to convert an area of *c.*1.33 ha of land Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994) into a new residential development.

2.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The assessment was to be undertaken in three stages, the first an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was previously carried out by ULAS (Tate 2005, Report 2005-084), the second a Gradiometer survey which was carried out by Stratascan (Stratascan 2007) and the third stage which required a fieldwalking survey and trial trench evaluation following the results of the desk-based assessment and Gradiometer survey.

2.4 The desk-based assessment indicated that the proposed development area is located close to known archaeological sites. The Gradiometer survey by Sratascan revealed anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Stratascan 2007).

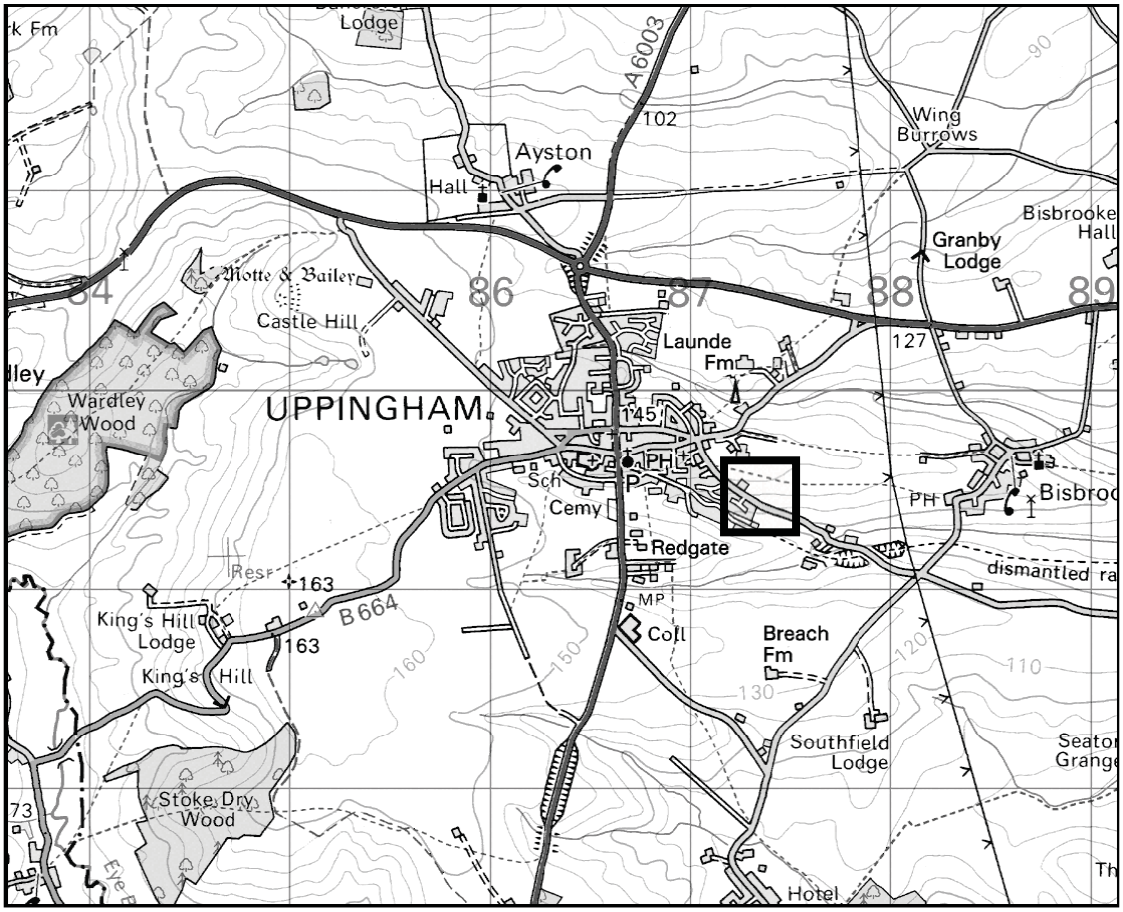


Fig.1 Site location Scale 1:50000

3. Site Background

3.1 The proposed development site is located to the north of Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 873 995; Figs.1 and 2). It consists of an area of *c.*1.33ha within which it is proposed to build residential properties. The Leicestershire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicates that the site is located 750m east southeast of the medieval core of Uppingham (**LE5861**) (see Appendix). There are various medieval sites within the vicinity of the proposed development (**LE5861, LE5864, LE6962, LE9646**). In addition, there are various prehistoric sites (**LE5058, LE7307,**

LE7646), various post-medieval sites (**LE5846, LE5847, LE5852, LE5994, LE10116**) and two undated archaeological sites (**LE5853,** and parts of **LE10116**).

3.1 No archaeological sites have been previously located within the proposed development area; however, this may simply reflect the fact that the site has not previously been subject to systematic archaeological investigation. An excavation and watching brief at 56 High Street East, 450m to the west northwest, revealed post-medieval features (Gnanaratnam and Warren 1997).

4. Geology and Topography

4.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 157 indicates that the underlying geology consists of Northampton sand and ironstone, and clay. The proposed development area is on a relatively steep south facing slope at a height of *c*.116m OD.

Fig.2 Location of proposed development area (plan supplied by developer scale 1:2500)

5. Methodology

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

5.2 The main objectives of the fieldwalking and trial trench 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

5.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested that prior to any machining of trial trenches the site be walked at 10m intervals and archaeological finds recorded using a handheld GPS. Following the fieldwalking survey, The Senior Plannig Archaeologist requested a minimum of 2% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of six 30m x 1.6m trenches. Four trenches targeted the anomalies indicated by the geophysical survey while two were allocated following the fieldwalking survey.

5.4 Topsoil and disturbed subsoil was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m.

5.5 Trenches were examined by appropriated 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 National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

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

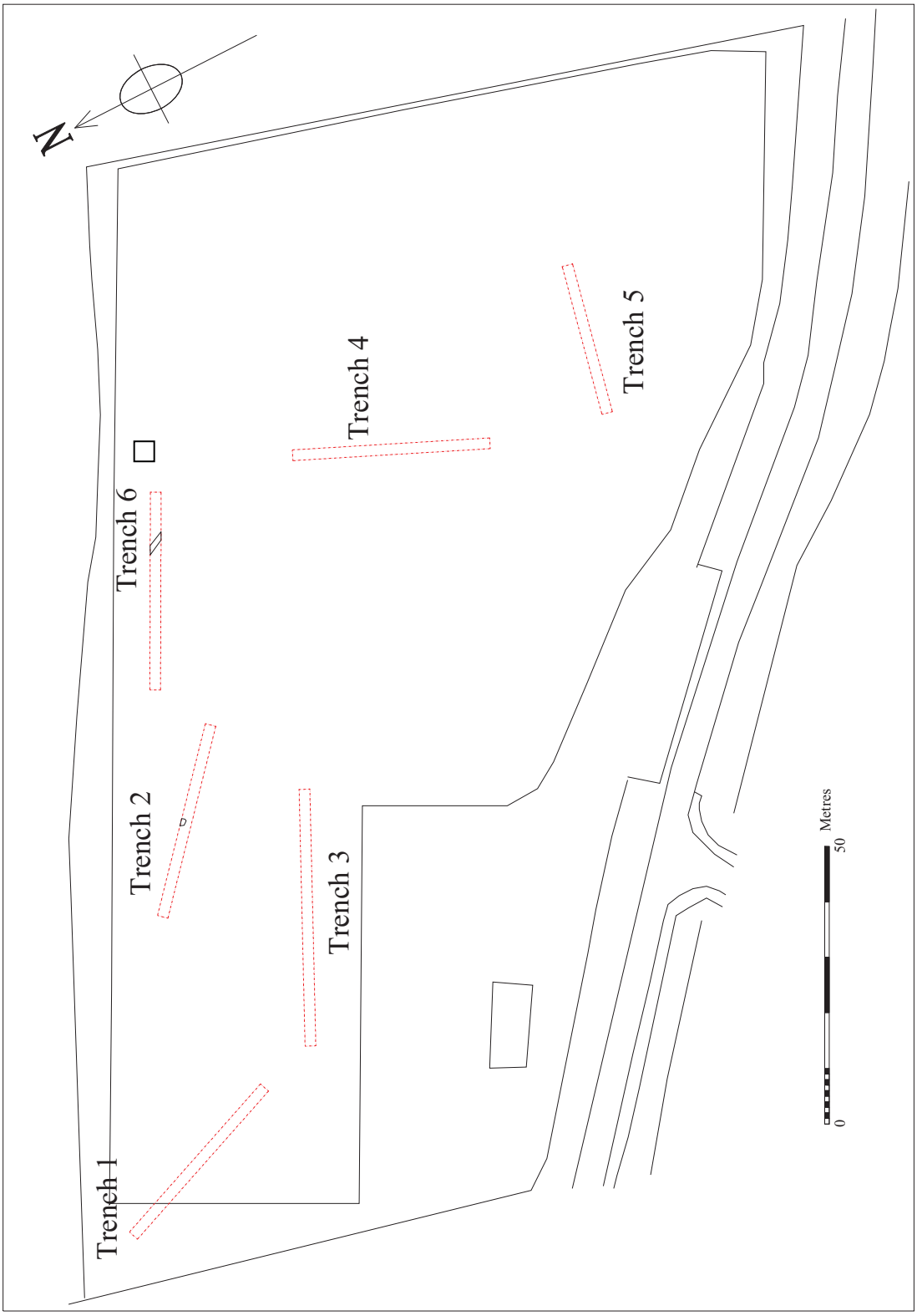
5.7 Trench locations were recorded using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

6. The Fieldwalking survey

6.1 The area was walked at 10 metre intervals along east - west alignments. Any artefacts located were recorded by hand held Geographical positioning system units.

6.2 Only three artefacts were located, comprising sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery and modern flower pot.

Over page Figure 3 Trench Location Plan. Square denotes location of fieldwalked medieval pottery.


N
Trench 1
Trench 2
Trench 3
Trench 4
Trench 5
Trench 6
0
50
Metres

7. Results

7.1 *Trench 1*

Trench 1 Details

Length of Trench	30.04m
Area of Trench	47.76sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c.* 116m OD
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c.* 115.5m OD

Trench one was located in the north eastern corner of the site and was orientated north-south (fig.3).

Machining revealed mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small rounded stones and modern brick and pot fragments, to a depth of *c.* 0.5m, below which was revealed mixed mid grey/orange brown friable silt clay subsoil. At a depth of c.0.5m the natural substratum was reached, consisting of orange-brown silt clay with large fragments of weathered sandstone. It was apparent that there were no archaeological deposits present in trench one.

7.2 *Trench 2*

Trench 2 Details

Length of Trench	30.52m
Area of Trench	49.74sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c.* 116m OD
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c.* 115.2m OD

Trench two was located to the east of trench one, on the northern edge of the site, orientated north-south (fig3). Initial machining revealed dark grey-brown friable silt clay topsoil to a depth of *c.*0.3m. This revealed a mid orange brown firm sandy clay subsoil to a depth of c.0.45m. Located at 20m from the western edge of trench two and at a depth of 0.3m cut into the subsoil was a small pit [004], (005) measuring 1m in excavated length, 0.9m wide with a depth of 0.5m. The pit fill (005) consisted of soft mid greyish brown sandy clay silt, with clay patches, charcoal flecks <10% and moderately sorted, sub-rounded stones. No finds were uncovered within the fill, although the pit appeared to be fairly modern due to the colour and consistence of the fill. The height at which the feature was cut also indicates a modern date for the pit.

Figure 4 Pit [004], Trench Two, Looking North

7.3 *Trench 3*

Length of Trench	33.08m
Area of Trench	72sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c.* 116m OD
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c.* 115m OD

Trench three was located to the south of trench two, orientated northwest-southeast. Initial machining revealed topsoil and a subsoil layer similar to those observed in trench two. These revealed a mixed orange brown clay ironstone natural substratum at a depth of *c.*1m. Located at 10.7m from the north-western edge was seen in the natural substratum a thick band of sandstone and ironstone measuring c. 3m in width orientated southwest-northeast. No archaeological finds or features were located in trench three.

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7.4 *Trench 4*

Length of Trench	29.40m
Area of Trench	50sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c.* 116m OD
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c.* 115.4m OD (Max Depth) c.115.6 (Min Depth)

Trench four was located to the east of trench three (Fig.3) and was orientated southwest-northeast. Initial machining revealed the topsoil layer to a depth of 0.21m at the northern end, which sloped down to a depth of 0.39 at the southern end. The consistence of the topsoil layer was the same as that seen in the other trenches, although the soil was richer further down the slope of the hill. Further machining revealed firm orange brown sandy clay subsoil, with occasional sub-rounded stones, to a depth of 0.1m at the northern end of the trench, sloping down to a depth of 0.81m at the southern end of the trench. This revealed the natural substratum at a depth of 0.49 at the northern end to 1.02m at the southern end, which consisted of orange clay. However, located at 3.08m from the northern end of the trench, measuring 1m in width was a natural outcrop band of solid sandstone, orientated east-west. Two other natural sandstone outcrops were located in trench four, located at 7m and 14m respectively from the northern end of the trench. Both of these outcrops measured *c.* 1m wide and *c.*1.04m in length and these also were orientated east-west. No archaeological finds or deposits were located in trench four.

7.5 *Trench 5*

Length of Trench	21.66m
Area of Trench	33.78sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c.* 112m OD
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c.* 110.8m OD

Trench five was located south of trench four near to the southern edge of the site and was orientated east-west. Initial machining revealed mid grey brown friable silt clay ploughsoil to a depth of 0.4m, which was revealed orange brown firm sandy clay subsoil with occasional rounded stones <5%, to a depth of 1.2m. At the same depth the natural substratum was reached which consisted of orange clay with ironstone. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered in trench five.

7.6 *Trench 6*

Length of Trench	29.32m
Area of Trench	46.9sq.m
Surface Level (m OD)	*c.* 116m OD
Base of Trench (m OD)	*c.* 115m OD

Trench six was located between trench three and trench four on the northern edge of the site, orientated northwest-southeast. Initial machining revealed grey brown friable silt clay ploughsoil, with occasional rounded stones <10%, charcoal flecks <3% and

pot and glass fragments <3%, to a depth of *c.*0.4m. Subsequent machining revealed

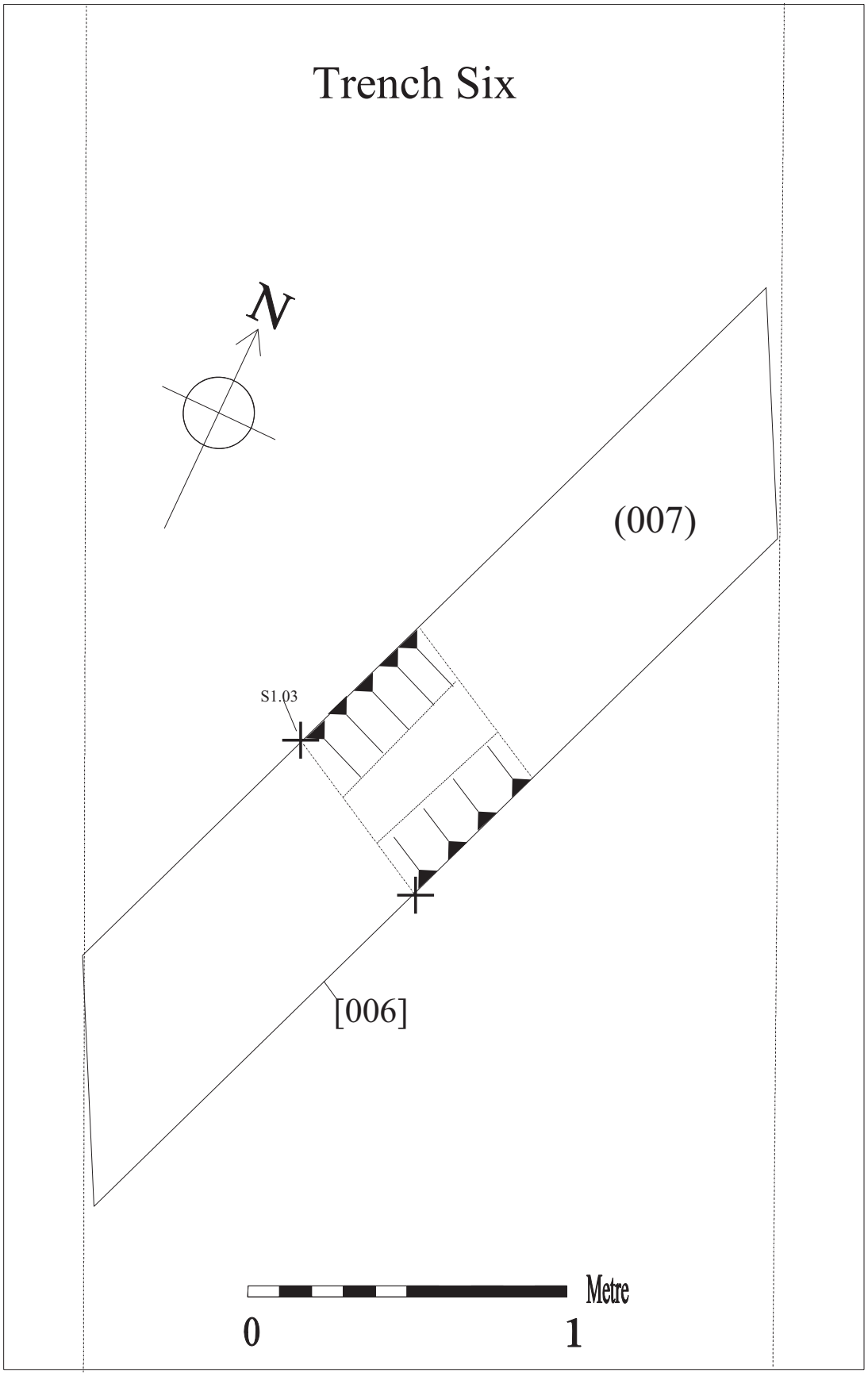

Figure 5 Plan of Trench Six

firm orange brown sandy clay subsoil, with frequent sub-rounded stones to a depth of *c.*1m. At the same depth of 1m the natural substratum was revealed, which consisted of orange clay with occasional stones. Measuring 22m from the north-western end of trench six was located a small gulley [006], 0.62m wide, 0.4m deep and running across the width of the trench and cut in to the natural. Gulley [006] was orientated northeast-southwest and the fill (007) consisted of light yellow brown clay, but did not contain any finds.

Figure 5, Gulley [006], Trench Six, Looking South-East

8. Discussion

8.1 The results of the field walking survey failed to produce significant amounts of pottery from an early date, although two sherds dating from the medieval period were recovered from the area around trench six.

8.2 The trial trenching failed to locate any significant archaeology, except for the small late post-medieval pit [004], (005) in trench two and the small gulley [006], (007) uncovered in trench six. These results were surprising as the geophysical survey results had indicated that many linear anomalies were present on the site which may have been archaeological in origin. However, trench three and trench six, both revealed natural sandstone banding which may explain what the findings from the geophysical results. Such banding is fairly common within sandstone and ironstone geological deposits and therefore it is possible that the linear anomalies picked up on the geophysical survey may well have actually been geological in origin.

8.3 Located in the centre of trench two, the small rounded pit [004], (005) may date to the late post-medieval/modern period, due to the height at which it was cut and from the consistency of the fill (005).

8.4 Located at the northern end of trench six was a small undated gulley [006], (007). The fill (007) produced no finds, but the depth of the cut and the paleness of the fill, perhaps suggests a prehistoric date for the gulley. Interestingly, gulley [006] was aligned in a northeast-southwest orientation in the same location that the geophysical survey picked up a potential archaeological linear feature (fig.4). In light of these findings it is possible that early archaeological activity did indeed take place on the site, but at a far lower density than suggested by the geophysical results.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The archaeology on land at Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994) is quite sparse indicating that there has only ever been a low level of archaeological activity on the site. The geophysical survey anomalies suggesting the possibility of archaeological deposits were found to represent geological variation.

Only two undated archaeological features were located and only two sherds of pottery were located from the fieldwalking survey which may have been introduced by manuring. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was observed during the fieldwalking survey which indicates that the site was used as agricultural land during this period. These would have been part of the open fields west of Uppingham.

10. The Ceramics Deborah Sawday

Three ceramic sherds were recovered from the fieldwalking survey all of which are likely to have been introduced a as part of manuring spreads at different times.

CS - Coarse Shelly ware 1/22 grams - c.1100-c.1400
EA1- Earthenware 1 1/4g - c.1500-1750
EA - Earthenware - 4/31 - flowerpots - post med/modern

11. Archive

11.1: The site archive (RT6. 2007), consisting of paper records, black and white slides and colour photographs will be housed with the Rutland County Museum or Leicestershire County Council Community Services Department.

12. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the clients, The Longhurst Group 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 Dan Prior, all of ULAS.

13. Bibliography

Clay, P., 2006. *Design Specification for archaeological fieldwalking survey and evaluation by trial trenching, Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994)* ULAS Ref. 06/512

Stratascan, 2007. *Geophysical Survey Report, Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994).* Stratascan Ref. J2288

Tate, J., 2005. *A desk-based assessment of land at Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SP 874 994).* ULAS Report No. 2005-084

Greg Jones BA (Hons)

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

University of Leicester

University Road

Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: gj28@le.ac.uk

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12. Appendix 1 Design Specification

Design Specification for Archaeological fieldwalking survey and evaluation by trial trenching

Job title: Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland

NGR: SP 874 994

Client: Longhurst Group

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

Planning application Nos. 05/00032/9

1 Introduction

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

This document is a design specification for a second 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 of Field 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 proposed development site is located on land north of Seaton Road, Uppingham (SK 874 994; fig.1). It consists of an area of *c.*1.33 ha of steep sloping south facing land.

2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for residential development.

2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have asked for a programme of archaeological survey and trial trenching.

2.2 ***Geological and Topographical Background***

2.2.1 The British Geological Survey (South Sheet 2001) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of inferior Oolite. The site lies at a height of *c.*116 m O.D.

2.3 ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been carried out on the site (ULAS Report 2005-084). The area lies close to known archaeological sites. Gradiometer survey by Stratascan revealed anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Fig 2; Stratacan 2007). A phase of fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation is now required to establish the presence of any surviving archaeology and help to formulate a mitigation strategy.

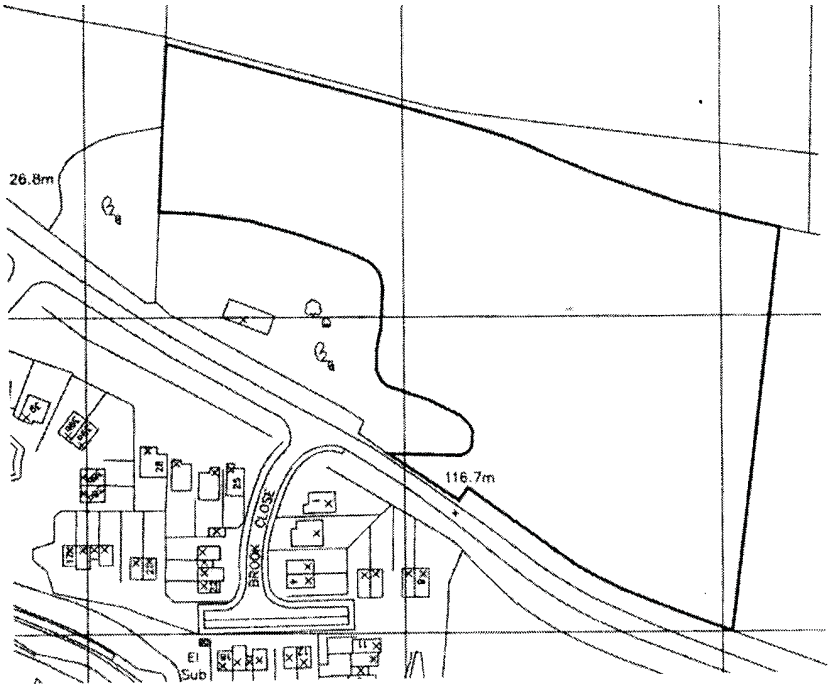


Fig 1 Application area

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the fieldwalking and 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 Fieldwalking is a semi intrusive form of survey to help target the trenching. 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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

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 Fieldealking ***Trial Trenching Methodology***

4.2.1 Prior to any survey and machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken. The area will be walked at 10m intervals and archaeological finds recorded using hand help GPS.

4.2.2 Following the fieldwalking survey trial trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. 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.

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

4.2.4 The Senior Planning Archaeologist has requested a minimum of 2% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of six 30m x 1.6m trenches. Four trenches will target the anomalies indicated by the geophysical survey while two will be allocated following the fieldwalking survey (Fig. 2). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site. Areas to the east are restricted by the presence of services.

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 establish 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 a Home Office Licence 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 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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 labeled, 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; SMR 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 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) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to 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*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

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 is scheduled to start during March 2007 with two staff. Further staff will be added as appropriate.

10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of 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 form 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 LCC 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.

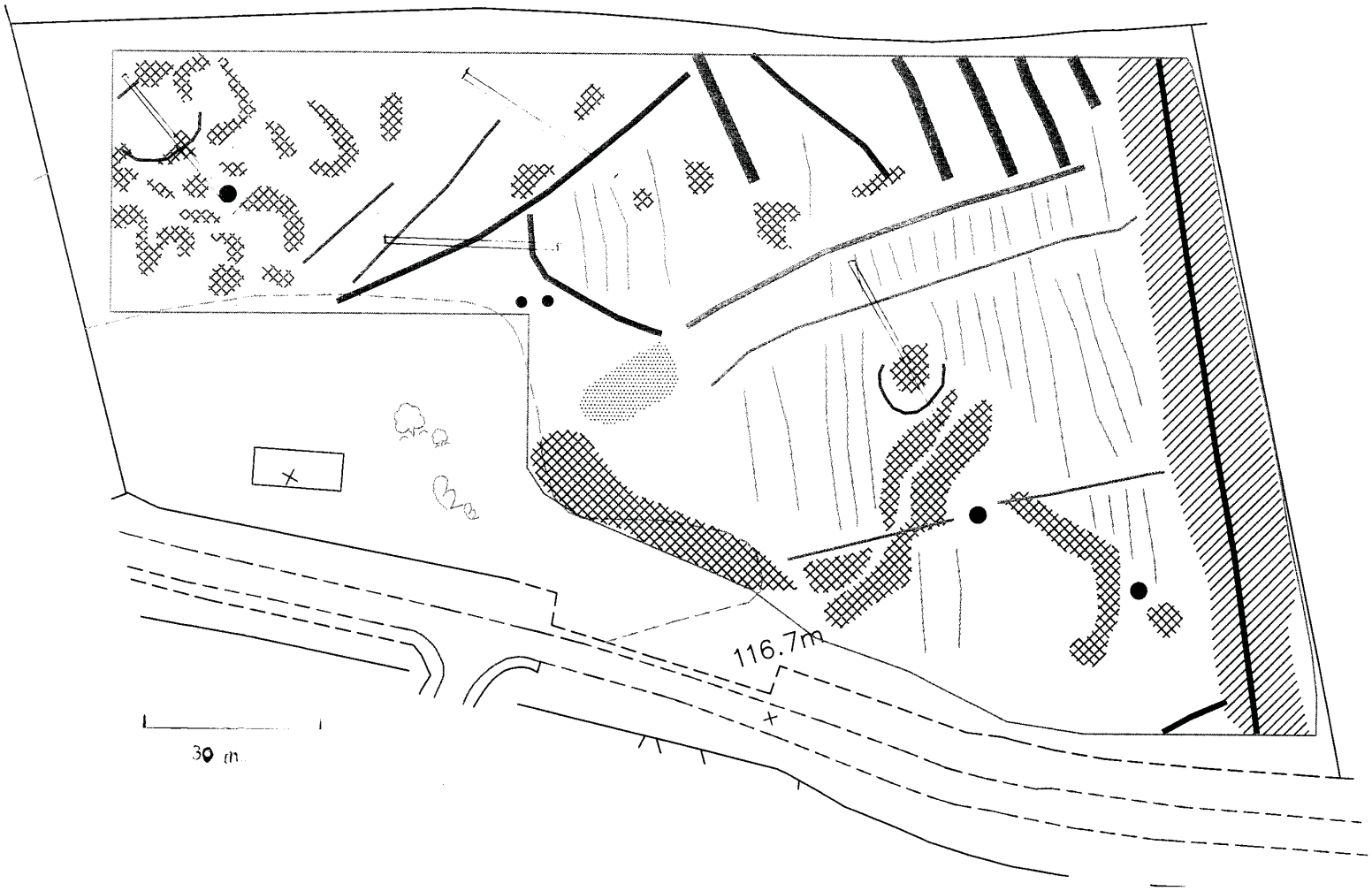
15. Bibliography

MAP 2	The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991
MGC 1992	Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)
RFG/FRG 1993	Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
SMA 1993	Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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

Over page Fig 2 Proposed Trench Locations in relation to geophyscai anomalies (from Stratascan 2007) Two trenches will be allocated following the fieldwalking


116.7m
30 m

APPENDIX 1

Job title: Seaton Road, Uppingham, Rutland

NGR: SP 874 994

Client: Longhurst Group

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

Planning application Nos. 05/00032/9

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 The work will involve fieldwalking followed by 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 1.3m. 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 1.3m. 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. Overhead power lines are present to the south of the areas to be evaluated. The machine will maintain a distance of at least 10 m to the north of the powerlines.

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 Weils disease or similar.

2.4 ***Working with chemicals.***

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

2.5 ***Other risks***

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