



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation of land
north of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine
Road, Ryhall, Rutland**

NGR: TF 0374 1155

Mathew Morris



ULAS Report No. 2010-224
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**An Archaeological Evaluation of land
north of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine Road,
Ryhall, Rutland**

NGR: TF 0374 1155

Mathew Morris

**For: De Montfort Housing Society
Planning application no. APP/2010/1199**

Approved by

Signed:



Date: 20 December 2010.

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

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ULAS Report Number 2010-224

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OAKRM:2010.34

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An Archaeological Evaluation of land north of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland (TF 0374 1155)

Mathew Morris

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land north of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland (TF 0374 1155) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 14th December 2010. Previous assessment had suggested high archaeological potential therefore a programme of trial trenching was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Rutland County Council. The work was undertaken on behalf of De Montfort Housing Society in advance of proposed residential development. Three 30m long trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Overall the evaluation was negative, producing no evidence for archaeological activity and exposing natural limestone bedrock c.0.34-0.48m below ground level.

Introduction

This document constitutes the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out in pasture north of Ryhall (TF 0374 1155) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 14th December 2010. The work was undertaken on behalf of De Montfort Housing Society as part of an archaeological impact assessment in advance of proposed development of eight homes with associated landscaping and infrastructure.

The development area, covering c.3415 sq m, was situated on land west of Essendine Road c.650m north of Ryhall, Rutland and approximately 18km east of Oakham (Figure 1). The site, comprising one field devoted to pasture, was demarcated by Hill Top Cottage to the south, further pasture to the north and arable fields to the west. The development area was situated along the eastern side of the field, fronting on to Essendine Road (Figure 2). As previous desk-based assessment (Clarke 2002) had suggested possible archaeological potential for the site, this evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Rutland County Council. The work was to be a pre-determination evaluation by trial trenching in order to identify and locate any archaeological remains, as laid out in the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work* (see Appendix 1). This was in accordance with *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE6.1* (DCLG 2010).

Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet 157 (Stamford) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of bedrock deposits of limestone, marl and mudstone belonging to the Blisworth Limestone Formation with mudstones and siltstones of the Rutland Formation possibly outcropping along the south-western edge of the development area. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 1978). The site is situated flattish ground at c.49m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).



Figure 1: Location Plans with development area highlighted.

Reproduced from Explorer® 234 Rutland Water 1:25 000 OS map by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Previous archaeological work within the vicinity of the proposed development includes a watching-brief carried out on land c.80m to the south-west of the site in

2003 (Thomas 2003). This proved archaeologically negative, identifying only natural substratum of yellowish-brown boulder clay beneath *c.*0.25m of topsoil.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER), however, indicates that the development site does lie in an area of archaeological interest, an observation similarly reached in a desk-based assessment carried out by ULAS in 2002 (Clarke 2002). Approximately 140m to the west, aerial photographs reveal crop marks indicative of probable late prehistoric and/or Roman activity (HER ref. MLE5688). Whilst slightly further south, approximately 180m from the development site, a scatter of Roman pottery has been recovered during ploughing suggesting the presence of a settlement or occupation site (MLE8155). Finally, a circular crop mark approximately 300m to the north-west indicates the presence of a former ring ditch which may represent a small burial mound or circular enclosure (MLE17130). Other crop marks to the north and the east of the site suggest a scatter of archaeological remains (MLE5686 and MLE17132), but equally geological origins may be suggested for a good proportion of these anomalies.

Although Ryhall is first mention in AD 664, when it was said to have been given by Wulfere, King of Mercia, to the monastery of Medeshamsted (Page 1935), the overall indication is that the development area lies outside the village's historic medieval and post-medieval core (MLE10188) and it is therefore unlikely that significant archaeological remains post dating the late Anglo-Saxon period will occur on the site.

The 1806 enclosure map for the parish of Ryhall shows that the development site lies in enclosed pasture, a state in which it has remained unchanged to the present day.

Archaeological Objectives

The principle objectives of the evaluation were:

1. To identify the presence or 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 excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

Methodology

In all, three *c.*3.0m by *c.*1.7m trenches were excavated totalling *c.*153 sq m. This was a *c.*4.5% sample of the *c.*3415 sq m development area. Trench distribution was designed to target areas likely to sustain the most damage during future development and provide an even coverage of the entire development area (Figure 3). Topsoil and overburden were removed in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision. The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX using a *c.*1.7m wide, toothless ditching bucket.

All trenches, exposed areas, sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. Archaeological features, if present, were to be hand cleaned, planned, photographed and sample excavated as appropriate to addressing the objectives of the evaluation. Field notes were recorded on pro-forma ULAS trench recording forms whilst all stratigraphic units were given a unique context number and

recorded on pro-forma ULAS context sheets. Archaeological features if present would be drawn to a scale of 1:20, trench plans to a scale of 1:50 and sections to a scale of 1:10. All negative trench locations were recorded using a handheld GPS device with an accuracy of $\pm 2\text{m}$, whilst all positive trench locations, if any, would be recorded using an electronic distance measurer (EDM) and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All work followed the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS)*.

Results

Trench 1

| Length (m) | Width (m) | Area (m ²) | Min. depth (m) | Max. depth (m) | Ave. depth of natural (m) | Features? |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 30 | 1.7 | 51 | 0.3 | 0.38 | 0.34 | No |

Trench 1 was located in the south-western quarter of the site, orientated approximately north to south (Figure 4). Initial machining removed *c.*0.28m to *c.*0.36m of turf and dark brown clayey topsoil and *c.*0.04m to *c.*0.1m of pale brown clayey-sand subsoil, exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.3m and *c.*0.38m below present ground level. The natural substratum was a pale yellowish-brown limestone, uneven and fractured on the surface with fine lenses of yellow sandy-clay separating it from the overlying topsoil and subsoil. The subsoil was only present in the northern *c.*9m of the trench.

A shallow, smooth tapered groove (*c.*0.29m wide and less than *c.*0.1m deep) crossed the trench on a south-west to north-east orientation *c.*12m from its southern end. This was filled with loose limestone and topsoil and appeared geological in origin.

Trench 2

| Length (m) | Width (m) | Area (m ²) | Min. depth (m) | Max. depth (m) | Ave. depth of natural (m) | Features? |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 30 | 1.7 | 51 | 0.3 | 0.56 | 0.38 | No |

Trench 2 was located in the north-western quarter of the site, orientated approximately north to south (Figure 5). Initial machining removed *c.*0.28m to *c.*0.4m of turf and dark brown clayey topsoil and *c.*0.03m to *c.*0.16m of pale brown silty-clay subsoil, exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.28m and *c.*0.56m below present ground level. The natural substratum was a pale yellowish-brown limestone covered with pale brownish-yellow sandy-clay. This was present as a thin skim (less than *c.*0.01m thick) along the entire trench but increased to over *c.*0.17m in depth *c.*9m from the northern end of the trench. The subsoil was only present between *c.*6m and *c.*18m from the southern end of the trench.

A diffuse band of red sandy-clay (*c.*0.5m wide and *c.*0.2m deep) crossed then trench on an east-west orientation *c.*7.3m from the northern end. This lay in a shallow

concave depression in the underlying sandy-clay natural but appeared geological in origin.

Trench 3

| Length (m) | Width (m) | Area (m ²) | Min. depth (m) | Max. depth (m) | Ave. depth of natural (m) | Features? |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 30 | 1.7 | 51 | 0.4 | 0.54 | 0.48 | No |

Trench 3 was located in the south-eastern half of the site, orientated approximately north-east to south-west parallel with Essendine Road (Figure 6). Initial machining removed *c.*0.24m to *c.*0.36m of turf and dark brown clayey topsoil and *c.*0.11m to *c.*0.24m of pale brownish-yellow clayey-silt subsoil/natural, exposing the natural substratum between *c.*0.4m and *c.*0.54m below present ground level. The natural substratum was a pale brownish-yellow limestone.

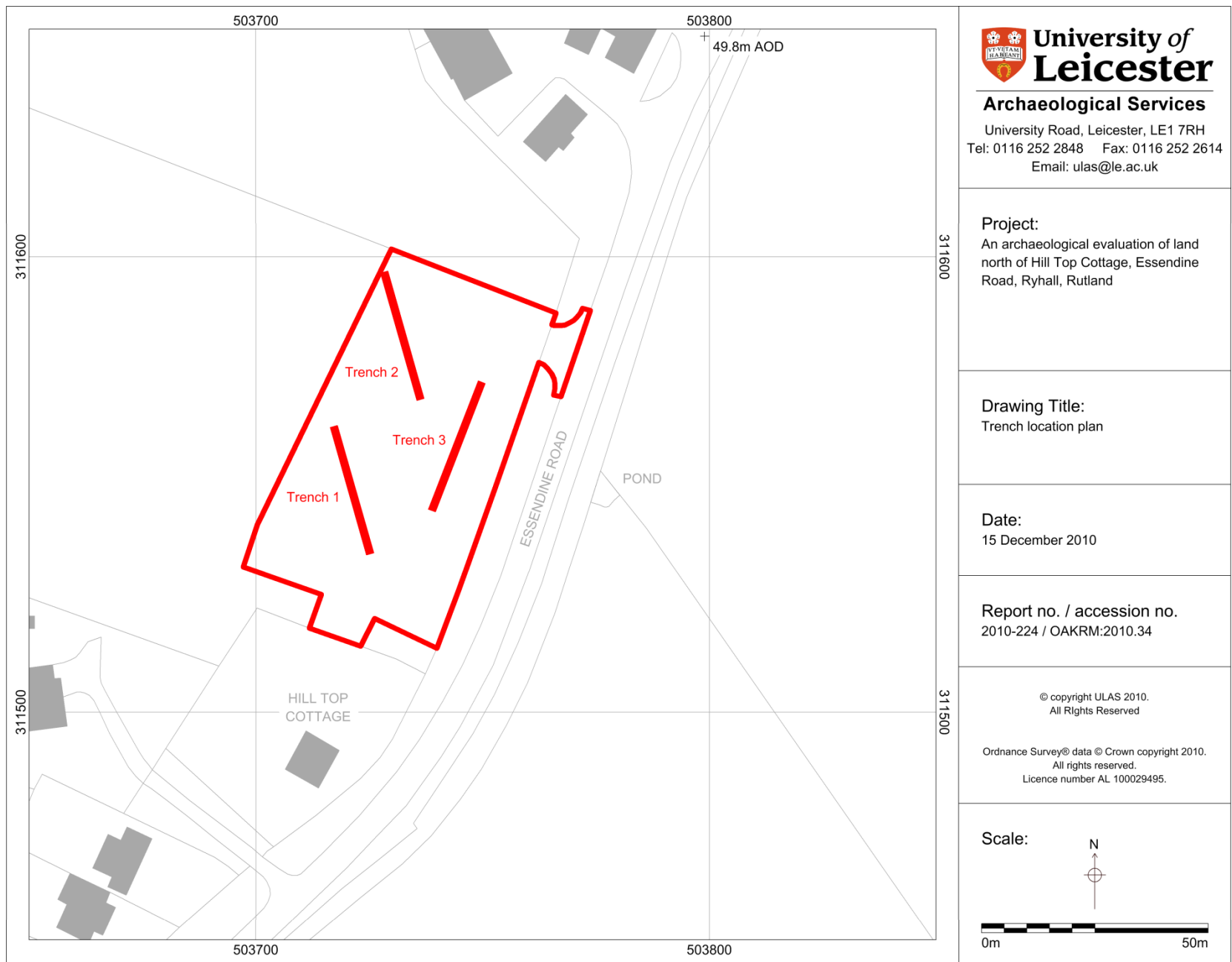
Conclusion

Across all three trenches the basic stratigraphic sequence was the same, with topsoil resting directly on the natural substratum. No evidence of in-situ or residual archaeological activity was noted during the course of the evaluation, the only material observed in the topsoil being two sherds of abraded 19th century or later china. The dearth of material and the absence of significant disturbance to the surface of the limestone bedrock suggest the site has been pasture for a considerable period of time.



Figure 2: General site view, looking north

Figure 3: Trench location plan, reproduced at a scale of 1:1,250



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Project:
 An archaeological evaluation of land north of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland

Drawing Title:
 Trench location plan

Date:
 15 December 2010

Report no. / accession no.
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Scale:

N

0m 50m



Figure 4: Trench 1, looking north



Figure 5: Trench 2, looking north



Figure 6: Trench 3, looking north-east

Bibliography

- B.G.S., 1978 *England and Wales Sheet 157 Stamford: Bedrock and Superficial Deposits*. 1:50,000 Scale Geology Series
- Clarke, S., 2002 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land adjacent to South Riding, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland (TF 0365 1150)*. ULAS Report **2002-117**
- Thomas, J., 2003 *Archaeological control and supervision during ground works on land adjacent to South Riding, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland (TF 0365 1150)*. ULAS Report **2003-008**
- Page, W. (ed.), 1935 'Ryhall' in *A History of the County of Rutland: Volume 2*. 268-275

Archive

The site archive consists of:

- 3 A4 Trench Record Sheets
- 1 A4 Digital Photo Index
- 22 Digital Photographs
- 1 TurboCAD v.15 plan
- 1 copy of the final report

The archive will be held under the accession number OAKRM:2010.34

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS reports the results of archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) at the University of York (see Appendix 2).

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, in due course.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are extended to De Montfort Housing Society and the present landowners J and C van Geersdaele for their assistance and co-operation on site. Fieldwork was undertaken by Mathew Morris and Siobhan Brocklehurst; the report was written by Mathew Morris; and the project was managed for ULAS by Richard Buckley.

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15/12/2010

Appendix 1: Design Specification for Archaeological Work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: *Land North of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland*

Client: *De Montfort Housing Society*

Planning Authority: *Rutland County Council*

NGR: *TF 0374 1155*

Planning Application No: *APP/2010/1199*

Erection of 8 dwellings and associated works.

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological investigation at the above site, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE6.1 (DCLG 2010). This specification provides a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a phase of intrusive archaeological field evaluation. 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 currently in agricultural use and the proposed development comprises the erection of eight dwelling houses with associated access and parking (Planning Application No. APP/2010/1199).
- 2.1.2 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have recommended pre-determination 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 (email of 9 November 2010, Appendix 2).

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background (taken from advice email)*

- 2.2.1 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER), indicates that the development site lies in an area of archaeological interest. Approximately 140m to the west, aerial photographs reveal crop marks indicative of probable late prehistoric and/or Roman activity (HER ref. MLE5688) Slightly further west, approximately 180m from the development site, a scatter of Roman pottery was recovered during ploughing; the latter suggests the presence of a settlement or occupation site (MLE8115). A circular cropmark to the northwest (300m) indicates the presence of a former ring ditch which may either represent a small burial mound or a circular enclosure (MLE17130). Other cropmarks suggest a scatter

of archaeological remains to the north and east of the site, however, geological origins may be suggested for a good proportion of the visible anomalies.

- 2.2.2 Overall the indication is that the development area lies outside the likely envelope of Ryhall – a medieval and post-medieval nucleated village – it is therefore unlikely that significant archaeological remains post dating the late Anglo-Saxon period will occur on site. The cropmark evidence suggests the presence of earlier archaeological remains, these may extend into the development area. If buried remains are present, finds from the local area might imply the presence of Iron Age or Roman archaeological deposits, however, finds/features of earlier prehistoric or later Anglo-Saxon periods are all a possibility.
- 2.2.3 Archaeological control and supervision was undertaken during ground works for two residential dwellings on land adjacent to South Riding, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland (TF 0365 1150) (Thomas 2003) but revealed no archaeological remains.

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 1.6m 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 Four 30m by 1.6m wide trial trenches (192 sq. m) (Fig. 2). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site. The areas of proposed new build will be targeted.
- 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*.

7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the Senior Planning Archaeologist prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire HER it may be placed on the web-site.

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 14.12.2010 with two staff.

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)

Thomas, J., 2003 *Archaeological control and supervision during ground works on land adjacent to South Riding, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland (TF 0365 1150) ULAS Report 2003-008*

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Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Project Name | Land north of Hill Top Cottage, Essendine Road, Ryhall, Rutland |
| Project Type | Trial Trench Evaluation |
| Project Manager | Richard Buckley |
| Project Supervisor | Mathew Morris |
| Previous/Future work | None |
| Current Land Use | Pasture |
| Development Type | Residential |
| Reason for Investigation | PPS5 |
| Position in the Planning Process | As a condition |
| Site Co ordinates | TF 0374 1155 |
| Start/end dates of field work | 14-12-2010 |
| Study Area | c.3415 sq m |

Contact Details

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