



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

An archaeological field evaluation
at Barnett's Farm, Church Lane,
Eggleton, Rutland
(NGR SK 876 074)

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2010-054
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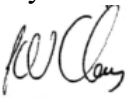
**An archaeological field evaluation
at Barnett's Farm, Church Lane,
Egleton, Rutland
(SK 876 074)**

Leon Hunt

**for:
Mr & Mrs. P Bradburn**

Planning application No. 2004/1279/9

Approved by

Signed: 

Date: 17.03.2010

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An archaeological field evaluation at Barnett's Farm, Church Lane, Egleton, Rutland (SK 876 074)

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Summary

An archaeological field evaluation was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Mr & Mrs. P Bradburn at Barnett's Farm, Church Lane, Egleton, Rutland (SK 876 074) in advance of the construction of a new dwelling and garage. The proposed development site is currently a garden adjacent to Barnett's Farm.

The evaluation consisted of two 1m x 1.5m test pits excavated by hand within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling.

The test pits yielded evidence of a yard surface, which overlay a clay layer and possible feature containing numerous sherds of medieval pottery, mainly dating from the early medieval period.

The archive for the site will be deposited with Rutland County Museum with accession number OAKRM. 2010.2

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological field evaluation for Mr & Mrs. P Bradburn at Barnett's Farm, Church Lane, Egleton, Rutland (NGR: SK 876 074) in advance of the construction of a new dwelling and garage. The proposed development site is currently a garden adjacent to Barnett's Farm.

This work was in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guideline note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30) and was intended to provide preliminary indications of the character and extent of any archaeological remains that may have been present on the site, so that the Planning Authority could assess the potential impact of the proposed development on such remains.

Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority had requested a field evaluation to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and proposed suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

The evaluation was to consist of two small test pits excavated within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Barnett's Farm lies on the eastern side of Church Lane, Egleton, Rutland (Figure 1). The proposed development area consists of a grass covered garden to the south of the main house, consisting of around 300 square metres.

The site lies at a height of around 84m and the underlying geology is clay and silty clay with areas of marlstone rock bed (Geological Survey of England & Wales, Stamford, Sheet 157).

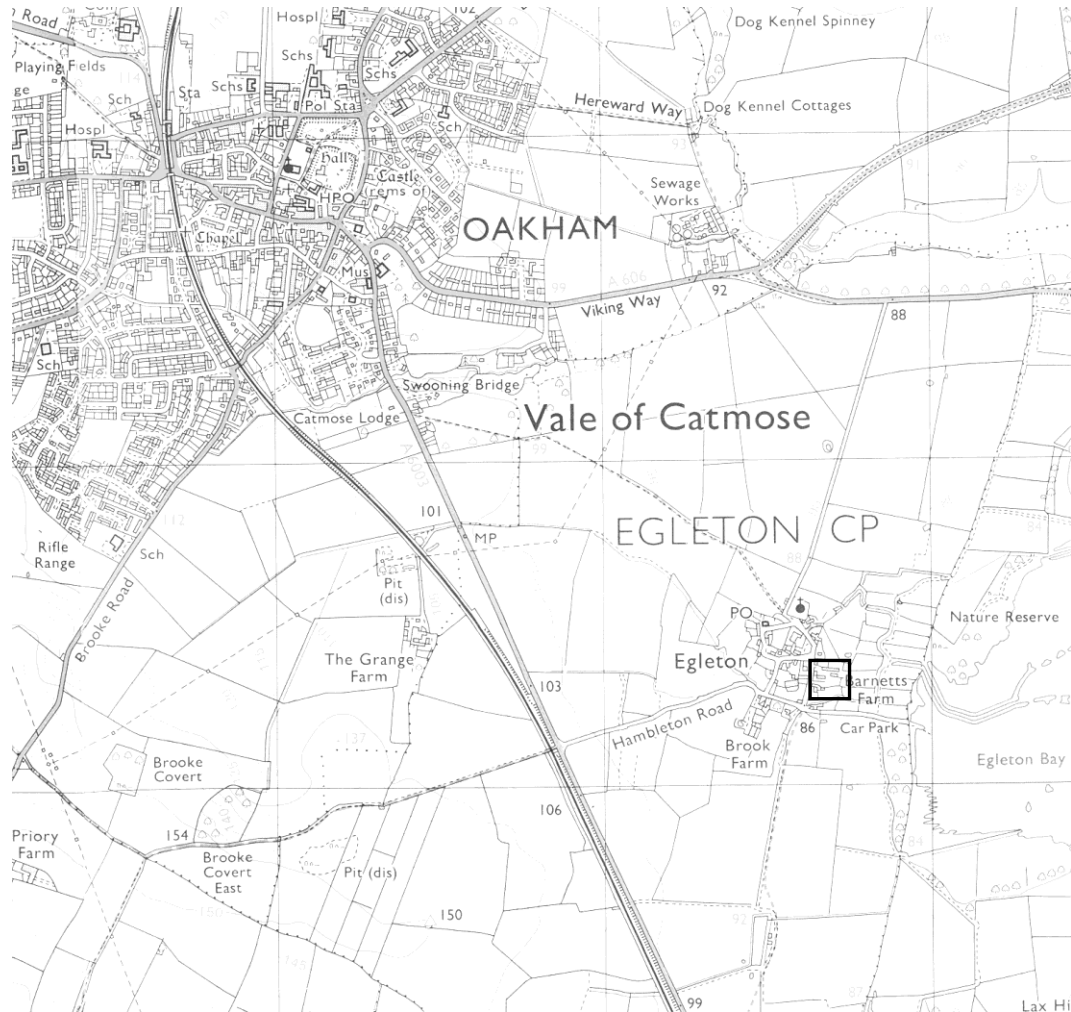


Figure 1: Site location

Reproduced from OS map Pathfinder 896 (Rutland Water) 1:25000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1990
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Archaeological Background

The place-name 'Egleton', recorded as 'Egiltun' in the church rolls of 1209, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon for 'farmstead of a man called Ecgwulf' (Mills 2003).

Egleton is not mentioned by name in Domesday Book in 1086, but was one of the five berewicks attached to the king's manor of Oakham. It was held by the lords of Oakham Castle and Manor, but in the 14th century was generally described as a hamlet rather than a manor, and it is doubtful if it had a separate court. It was called a manor in 1484 in the grant of Oakham and its dependencies to Henry Grey, Lord of Codnor. In the time of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, a separate court for Egleton Manor was apparently held, and the perquisites of the court were valued after his attainder in 1521 at 6s. 6d. a year.

Eggleton was separated from Oakham under the grant in 1528 from Henry VIII to Sir Anthony Browne and his wife Alice. The grantees, however, seem to have reconvened it to the king, and the manor remained in the Crown until Queen Elizabeth sold it in 1600 to Sir John Spencer, subject to the interests of various leaseholders. Sir John died seised of the manor of Eggleton in 1610, and it passed to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of William, Lord Compton. William, Lord Compton, was created Earl of Northampton in 1618, and he and his son Spencer granted it to trustees, who were certainly in seisin of the manor in 1627. They apparently sold it to George, Duke of Buckingham, since it was amongst his possessions which were seized under the Commonwealth. In 1652 the Commissioners for Forfeited Lands conveyed it to Oliver Cromwell, but after the Restoration the manor was recovered by the Duke of Buckingham, to whom it belonged in 1684 (VCH 1935).

The Towell family, who once lived at Barnett's Farm for over a hundred years, are commemorated in the local church. Later, the land at Barnett's Farm became part of the estate of George Finch (9th Earl of Winchilsea and 4th Earl of Nottingham). In 1797 the house at Barnett's Farm was regarded as a 'good Farm House' and Farmer Wilcox farmed 115 acres (Ovens and Sleath 2007).

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies within the historic core of the village of Eggleton (HER No. MLE10384), close to the church, a grade I listed building. It is also within the Eggleton Conservation area and also close to several Grade II listed buildings. The area of the proposed new dwelling is within a garden which was formerly part of a farm yard.

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- 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.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was 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.

Test-pit excavation is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the presence of archaeological deposits that may exist within the area.

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The archaeological work followed the Design Specification for Archaeological Work prepared by ULAS (Appendix 1).

The area of impact from the proposed new dwelling covers *c.* 60 sq metres. A *c.* 5% sample of the area is the equivalent of two 1.5m x 1.0m test-pits totalling *c.* 3 sq m.

The two test-pits were placed within the proposed footprint of the new dwelling (Figure 2) and were excavated by hand down to archaeological layers or the natural substratum, whichever was encountered first.

The test-pits were cleaned and recorded and then backfilled and levelled.

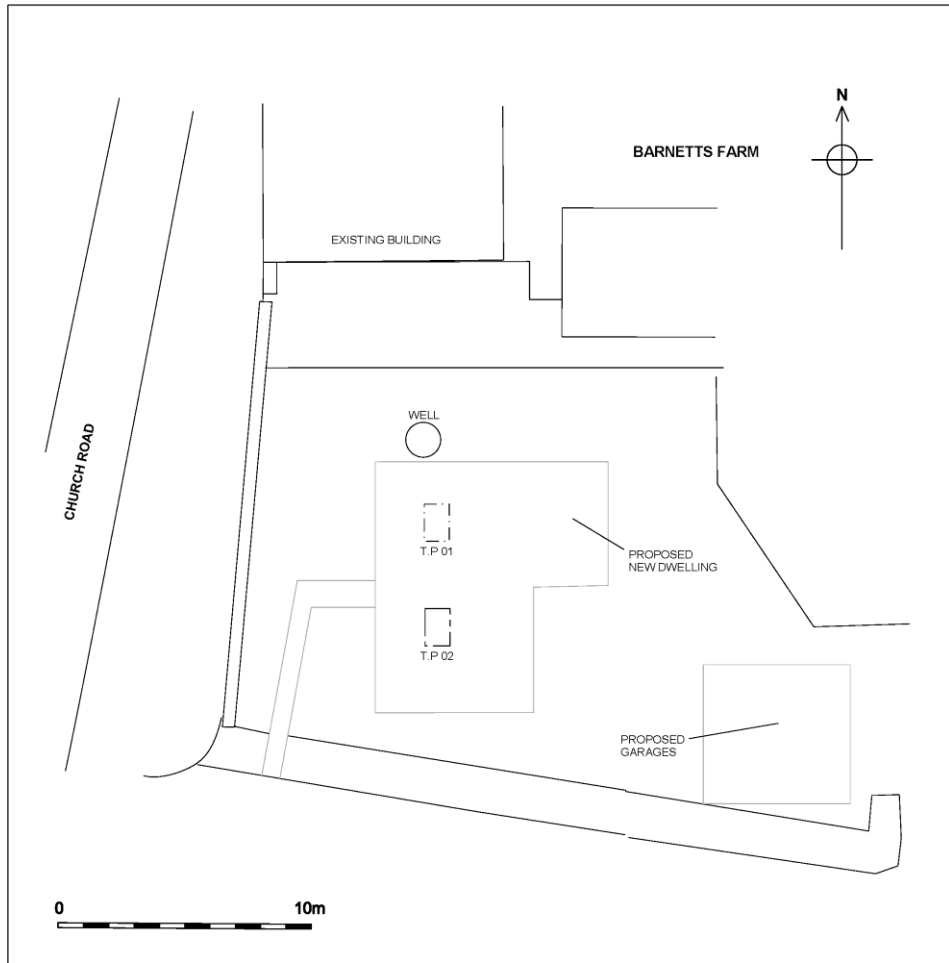


Figure 2: Test pit location plan

Results

Both test-pits were 1.5m long and 1m wide and were aligned north-south.

Test Pit 1

Ground level height: 85.15m

Base of test-pit height: 84.26m

The topsoil in this pit consisted of 0.3m-0.4m of dark greyish brown clayey silt, with 5% small sub-angular stones and flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material and pottery within the matrix. This overlay around 100mm of dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil, with 15% ironstone fragments, charcoal, bone and sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Below the subsoil at around 0.5m depth was a layer of ironstone and limestone fragments (1). These were naturally shaped, mid-grey brown in colour and between 20mm x 20mm to 0.28m x 0.25m x 0.1m in size (Figure 3a: Plate 1).

They were irregularly laid and shaped and lay within a matrix of soil very similar to the subsoil that lay above. In places they were three or four stones deep in other places only 1 or 2 stones deep. The layer was less substantial and more fragmentary at the northern side of the test pit.

Below the stones (1) was a 0.4m to 0.5m layer of mid-yellowish brown silty-clay (5) with very few small stones, but containing further sherds of medieval pottery, including Bourne A/B ware and Stanion Lyvedon ware dating from between 1250-1450. This overlay the natural substratum at around 1m depth (Plate 2).

The natural substrata varied across the trench. At the northern end was a yellowish orange clay and at the southern end was densely packed ironstone fragments and yellow-brown clay.

Test pit 2

Ground level height: 85.09m

Base of test pit height: 84.13m

The topsoil in test pit 2 was identical to that in test pit 1 and was around 0.35m deep. Below this lay a subsoil layer of around 0.2m-0.25m depth. Both these layers contained medieval and post-medieval pottery of similar forms to that from test pit 1.

Below this was a layer of ironstone and limestone pieces (2), which were very fragmentary and measured between 20mm x 20mm up to 100mm x 50mm.

The stones were not as substantial as those in test pit 1 and were more evident at the eastern side of the test pit, where they remained visible within the west-facing section (Plate 3). Within the other sections the stone appeared within the matrix of the aforementioned subsoil and could not be differentiated from it.

Below this lay a 0.35m deep layer of mid-yellowish brown silty-clay with very few small stones (3), which was identical to layer (5) within test pit 1 and also contained several sherds of early medieval pottery, dated to *c.* 1050 to around *c.* 1400 and a flint flake.

The natural substratum lay below layer (3). The natural substrata varied in this pit too, from yellow clay at the western edge to yellowish brown clay in the northern part of the pit. To the south the clay was stonier.

In the north-east corner of the pit the silty-clay layer (3) was deeper and natural substratum was discovered at around 0.15m deeper than in other areas. This may have been a pit like feature (4) (Figure 3b: Plate 4), although no cut was visible in its sections. A piece of fine Stamford Ware, dating from the early medieval period, was retrieved from (4).

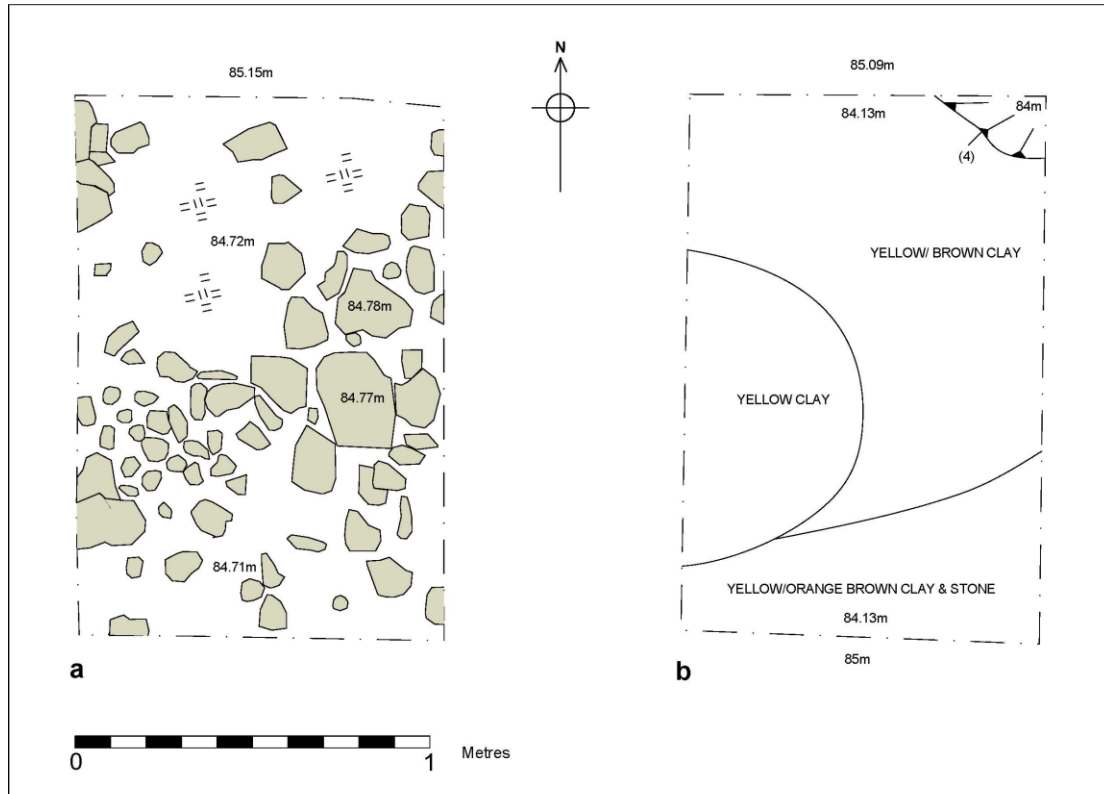


Figure 3a: Test pit 1, surface (1) at 0.42m depth.
 Figure 3b: Test pit 2, post-excavation, around 0.9m depth

Conclusion

The historical evidence shows that the village of Egleton is likely to be early medieval and many of the buildings at Barnett's Farm are post-medieval in origin.

The garden, which comprises the evaluation area covered by this report, was once a farmyard. The layers of rough ironstone and limestone fragments (1) and (2) found in both test pits are likely to be part of a surface of hardcore laid to provide a rough surface for a farmyard and its presence is not unexpected.

Below the farmyard surface is a layer of silty clay (3) and (5), which contained a number of sherds of medieval pottery mostly dating from around the early to mid 13th century to the mid 15th century, with a few from slightly later or earlier periods. The pottery, along with the possibility of a small medieval feature (4), below this layer and the presence of medieval pottery in the upper soils is evidence of activity in the area around Barnett's Farm from the early medieval period.

The archaeological deposits of this date would support the interpretation of an early medieval origin for Egleton. Further work may provide evidence of features that pre-date the post-medieval buildings on Barnett's Farm.

References

Mills, A. D., 2003 "Egleton" in *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford University Press

Page, W. (1935) *The Victoria History of the County of Rutland*.

Sleath, S., and Ovens, R., 2007 'Egleton: A Glimpse into the Past' in *The Heritage of Rutland Water* by Robert Ovens and Sheila Sleath (eds.). Rutland Local History & Record Society. Rutland Record Series No. 5.

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Mr and Mrs P. Bradburn for their help and co-operation with this project.

The project was carried out by Leon Hunt and Andrew Hyam. Thanks are due to Deborah Sawday for the pottery report. The project manager was Patrick Clay.

Archive

An archive will be prepared for the site and will be deposited with Oakham and Rutland Museums with accession number OAKRM.2010.2.

The archive consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report 2010-054
- 1 list of photographs
- 1 Set of B & W photographs (contact sheet)
- 1 Set B & W negatives
- 1 CD of digital photographs
- 1 Context list
- 5 context sheets
- 1 Drawing list
- 2 A3 Permagraph drawings

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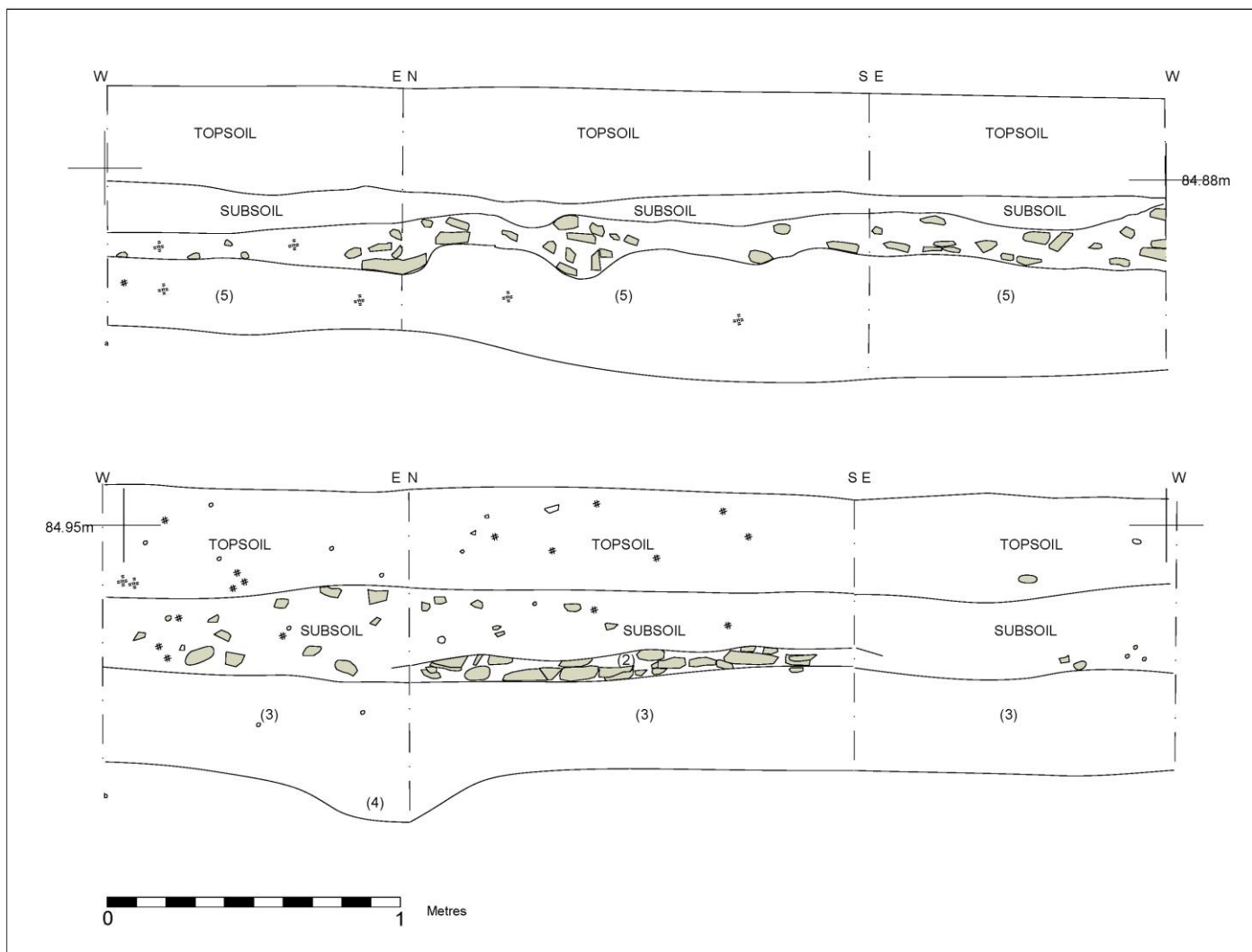


Figure 4: Continuous west facing sections of a. Test pit 1 and b. Test pit 2



Plate 1: Stone surface (1) at 0.43m depth in test pit 1



Plate 2: Test pit 1 post excavation and east facing section, with layer (1) in section



Plate 3: Test pit 2, post-excavation with layer (2) in west facing section



Plate 4: Test pit 2 post-excavation, with possible feature (4) at base of pit

Appendix 1: The Post-Roman Pottery and other finds

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, 71 sherds, weighing 1057 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are given below (Tables 1 and 2).

Whilst no pottery was recovered from the yard surfaces, the layers below, TP01 (5), TPO2 (3) and TPO2 (4) gave a clear indication of medieval activity dating from possibly as early as the 11th or 12th centuries. The pottery from the topsoil in both trenches which lay above these layers, provided further confirmation of this activity in the vicinity, which appeared to continue into the later medieval period and beyond.

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

Fabric	Common Name	Sherds	Weight
Medieval			
ST3	Stamford ware 3	2	9
ST1/2	Stamford wares 1/2	3	8
CS	Coarse Shelly ware	20	261
BO2	Bourne A/B ware	9	132
LY1	Stanion Lyveden ware/type 1	7	124
NO3	Nottingham ware 3	7	127
MS	Medieval Sandy ware	6	30
Later Medieval/Early Post Medieval			
BO1	Bourne D ware/type ware	8	280
CW2	Cistercian ware 2	1	12
RW	Red ware	2	28
Post Medieval/Modern			
EA1/2/EA	Earthenwares	5	39
SW	Stoneware	1	7
Totals		71	1057

Table 2: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POT				
TP01 (5)	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	18	218	Jar rims, & misc. body sherds, some sooted, some abraded
TP01 (5)	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware/type	3	72	c.1250-c.1450
TP01 (5)	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden ware/type 1	1	22	c.1225-c.1400
TP01 (5)	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	2	35	Base & body with grid stamp under glaze c.1450-1650
TP01 (5)	NO3 - Nottingham ware 3	4	93	c.1230-1350.
TP01 (5)	MS - Medieval Sandy ware	4	18	Three with dark green glaze, one with coarse quartz inclusions – all possibly Nottingham wares. C.1230/1250+
TP01 U/S	ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	2	6	c.1100-c.1250
TP01 U/S	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware/type	2	12	c.1250-c.1450

TP01 U/S	NO3 - Nottingham ware 3	3	34	c.1230-1350.
TP01 U/S	MS - Medieval Sandy ware	2	12	Possibly later medieval
TP01 U/S	RW – Red ware	2	28	Medieval or early post medieval
TP01 U/S	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	11	16-17th C.
TP01 U/S	EA - Earthenwares	4	28	Misc. post med/modern
TP01 U/S	SW – Stoneware	1	7	Modern
TP02 (3)	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	1	6	c.1100-c.1400
TP02 (3)	ST3 – Coarse Stamford ware	1	7	Externally trimmed convex base fragment, abraded, c.850-c.1050+
TP02 (3)	ST3– Coarse Stamford ware	1	2	Thin lead glaze + external sooting c.850-c.1050+
TP02 (4)	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	2	c.1050-c.1200+
TP02 (U/S)	CS– Coarse Shelly ware	1	37	c.1100-c.1400
TP02 (U/S)	LY1 – Stanion Lyveden ware/type 1	6	102	c.1225-c.1400
TP02 (U/S)	BO2 – Bourne A/B ware/type	4	48	c.1250-c.1450
TP02 (U/S)	BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	6	245	Including jug rim & strap handle, c.1450-1650
TP02 (U/S)	CW2 – Cistercian ware 2	1	12	Cup base, c.1450-c.1550
TP02 (U/S)	EA1/2 - Earthenware 1/2	1	7	Oxidised quite fine body, 17th – 18th C+
MISC				
TP01 (5)	Animal Bone	5		
TP01 U/S	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2		Stems
TP01 U/S	Animal Bone	4		
TP01 U/S	Shell	1		
TP02 (3)	Flint	1		?natural

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 2: Design Specification for archaeological work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Barnetts Farm, Church Road, Egleton, Rutland (SK 876 074)

Client: Mr and Mrs P. Bradburn

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

P. A 2004/1279/9

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 at Barnetts Farm, Church Lane, Egleton, Rutland (SK 876 074). It is proposed to construct a new dwelling in the garden area of Barnetts Farm.

2.1.2 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an evaluation 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 within the historic core of the village of Egleton, close to the church, a grade I listed building. It is also within the Egleton Conservation area close to several Grade II listed buildings. The area of the proposed new dwelling is within a garden which was formerly part of a farm yard.

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 Test-pit excavation 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 Evaluations* (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 Test-pit Methodology

4.2.1 The turf will be removed and stacked separately. The topsoil/modern overburden will be removed down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by hand.

4.2.2 The test pits will be 1.5m by 1.0m in dimensions and will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits.

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

The area of impact from the new dwelling covers *c.* 60 sq metres. A *c.* 5% sample of the area is the equivalent of two 1.5m x 1.0m test-pits totaling *c.* 3 sq m. (Fig. 2).

4.2.5 The test-pits 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 test pit will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.

4.2.7 Test pit locations will be recorded using measuring tapes. 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 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:

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.

Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.

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 is proposed for 10-11 March 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., *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for

2008 Archaeologists)

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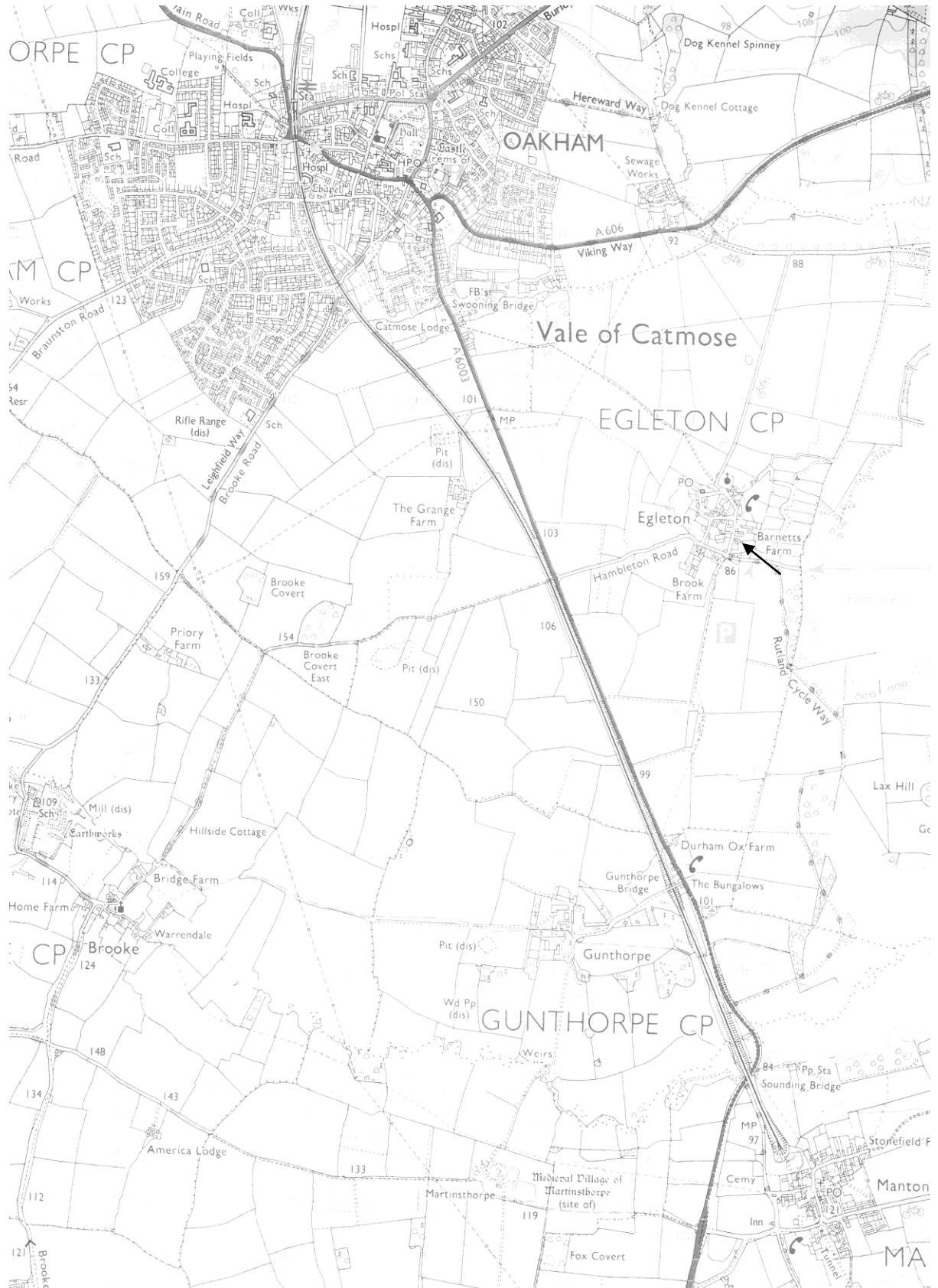


Figure 1 Location of Barnett's Farm, Church Road, Egleton, Rutland

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 Wile's 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.

Appendix 2. OASIS information

Project Name	An archaeological field evaluation at Barnett's Farm, Church Lane, Eggleton, Rutland
Project Type	Evaluation by test pit
Project Manager	P. Clay
Project Supervisor	L Hunt
Previous/Future work	Not known
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	New dwelling
Reason for Investigation	Planning request
Position in the Planning Process	Post-determination
Site Co ordinates	SK 876 074
Start/end dates of field work	10-03-2010- 11-03-2010
Archive Recipient	Rutland County Museum
Study Area	300 sq metres

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