

**Archaeological Evaluation on Land off
Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland,
(SK 854 007)**

John Tate

**Planning Application no. 03/0944/9
Planning Authority: Rutland County Council**

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:Date:.....

Name: James Meek

**University of Leicester
Archaeological Services**

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

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Site Background	2
4	Methodology	3
5	Results	5
6	Discussion	14
7	Conclusion	15
8	Archive	16
9	Acknowledgments	16
10	Bibliography	16
	Appendix 1 Site Diary and Finds	17
	Appendix 2 – Design specification	14

Figures

Fig.1	Site Location. Scale 1:50000	2
Fig.2	Location Plan of Trenches within the development area	4
Fig.3	Location of Features in north end of Trench 2, Plan view	7
Fig.4	Sections through features in Trench 2	8
Fig.5	Plans of features in Trenches 3 and 4	11
Fig.6	Sections through features in Trenches 3 and 4	12

Plates

Plate 1	Feature [5] looking west	13
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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land off Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SK 854 007) on the 8th-10th November 2005. This work was in advance of the proposed conversion of the land into a cemetery and the provision of car parking spaces. This work was carried out on behalf of Uppingham Town Council by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. A total of six evaluation trenches were excavated which revealed three undated linear features, the possible remnants of one medieval furrow, and a small Mesolithic - Neolithic flint assemblage. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number RT.08.2005.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document constitutes the second stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out at land off Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SK 854 007). The archaeological assessment was being undertaken on behalf of Uppingham Town Council by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 Uppingham Town Council propose to convert a c.0.9ha area of land off Leicester Road, Uppingham to a cemetery and also provision of car parking. The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The assessment was to be undertaken in two stages, the first an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was previously carried out by ULAS (Tate 2005), and a second a stage of archaeological trial trench evaluation following the results of the desk-based assessment.

2.3 The desk-based assessment indicated that the proposed development was located 700m from the medieval core of Ayston. A number of prehistoric sites have been located in the close vicinity, and therefore there is considered to be a high potential for finds or deposits of a prehistoric date within the development area. In

addition, finds and sites of a Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval date have been located in the area around the development and it is possible that finds of a similar date may also be located within the area (Tate 2005).

3. Site Background

3.1 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 fairly flat at a height of *c.*157m OD.

3.2 The development area consists of *c.*0.9ha within which it is proposed to create a cemetery with car parking. The land has recently been used for crop, but is now given over to pasture.

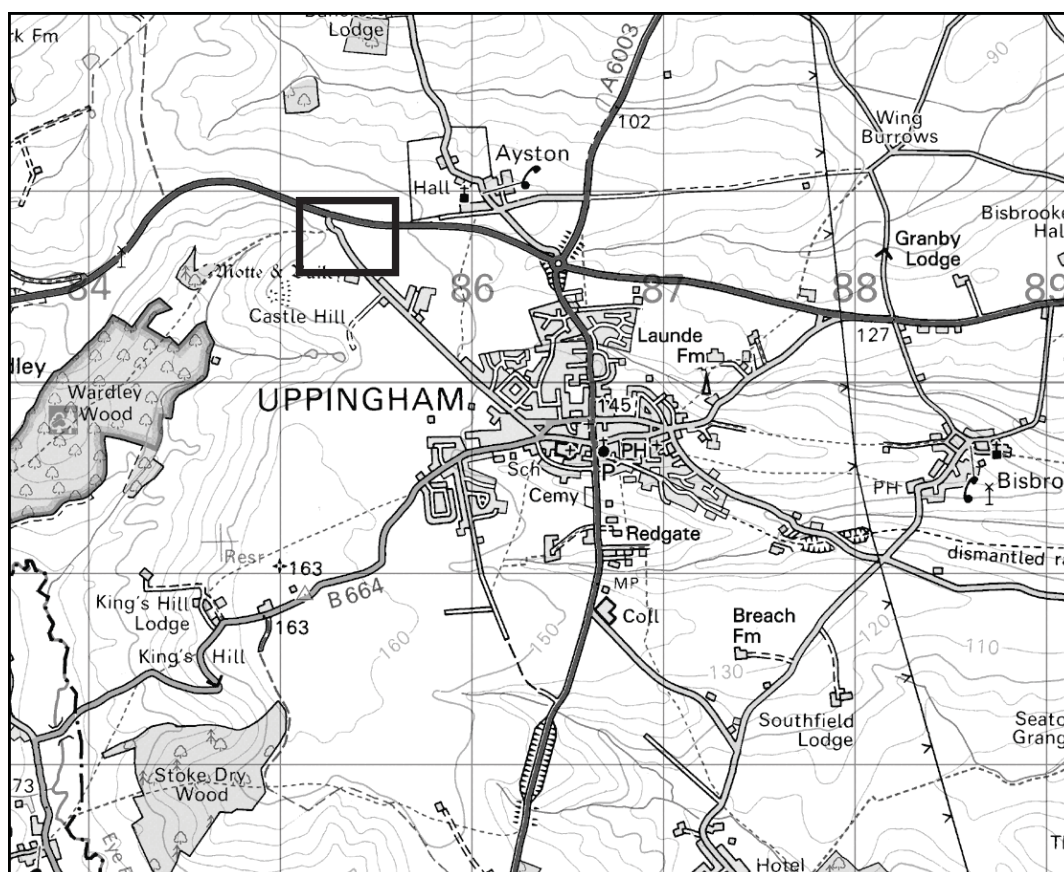


Fig.1 Site location Scale 1:50000

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

4. Methodology

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

4.2 The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

4.3 The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested a c.192 sq.m sample of the area to be evaluated, the equivalent of six 20m x 1.6m trial trenches (see Fig 2).

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

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

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

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

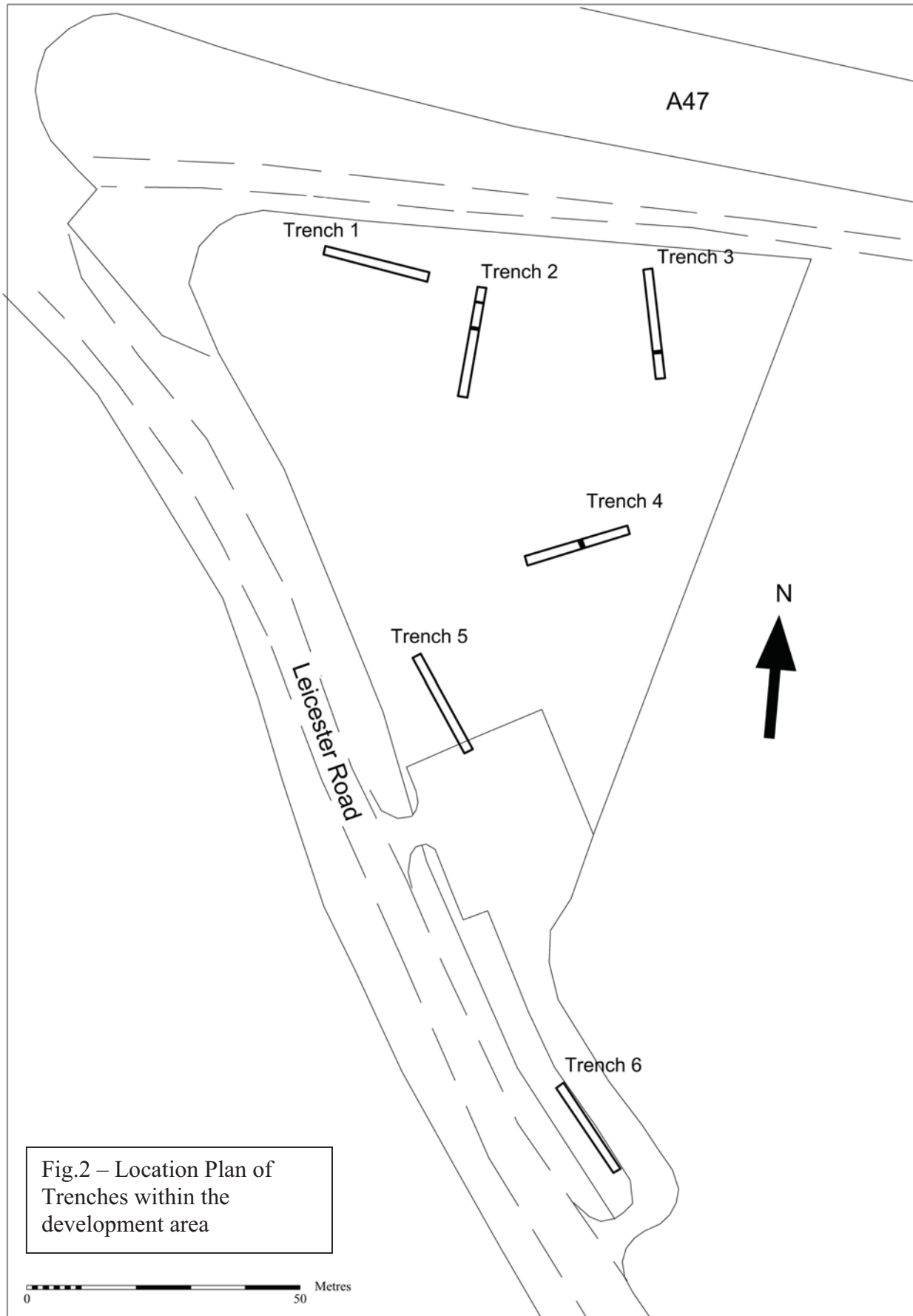


Fig.2 – Location Plan of Trenches within the development area

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.157
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.156.40

5.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the very northwest corner of the site orientated east west. Topsoil consisted of a mid orange brown soft clayey silt with occasional small ironstone. This was removed to reveal a subsoil of mid brown orange firm clayey silt with occasional small to medium ironstone. Beneath the subsoil was a mid orangey red silty clay natural substratum with frequent sub-rounded ironstone. No archaeological features were revealed, but one 3gram sherd of early Roman pottery (Nick Cooper *pers comm.*) was discovered whilst machining, along with one flint Bladelet.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.157
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.156.43

5.2.1 Trench 2 was located to the east of trench 1 and orientated north south. Topsoil consisted of a mid to light brown soft clayey silt with occasional small to medium ironstone. This was removed to reveal a subsoil of mid reddish brown firm clayey silt with occasional small to medium ironstone. The subsoil was almost non-existent between 12-16m from the north end of the trench. The natural substratum consisted of a red silty clay with frequent ironstone or a light brown yellow clay. Cutting this substratum were two linear features.

5.2.2 A gully [1] 0.39m wide was seen 2.7m from the north end of the trench running east to west through the trench. This contained a mid to light grey brown soft clayey silt (2) with occasional small to medium ironstone 0.13m deep.

5.2.3 A ditch or gully [3] 0.84m wide was also seen, 7.35m from the north end of the trench running east west through the trench. This contained a mid to dark greyish brown soft clayey silt with occasional medium ironstone (4) c.0.15m deep. It filled with water quickly, as did the south end of the trench where there was a change in the geology.

5.2.4 During machining 6 flint objects were discovered, a piercer, a scraper, one burnt flake fragment, two flakes, and a blade fragment. No finds were recovered from the features.

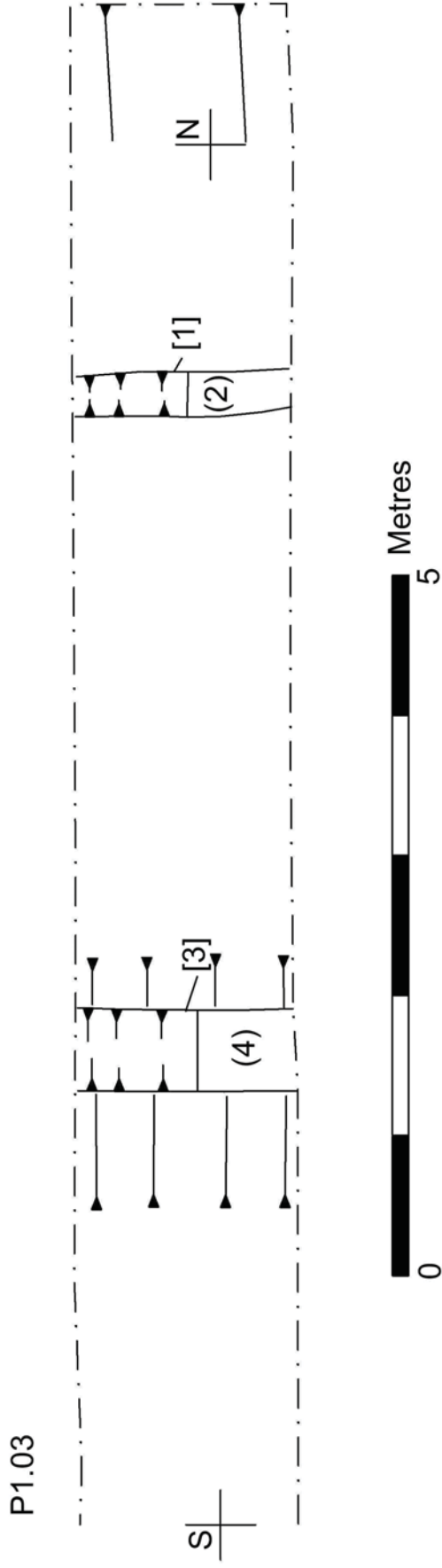


Fig.3 – Location of Features in north end of Trench 2, Plan view.

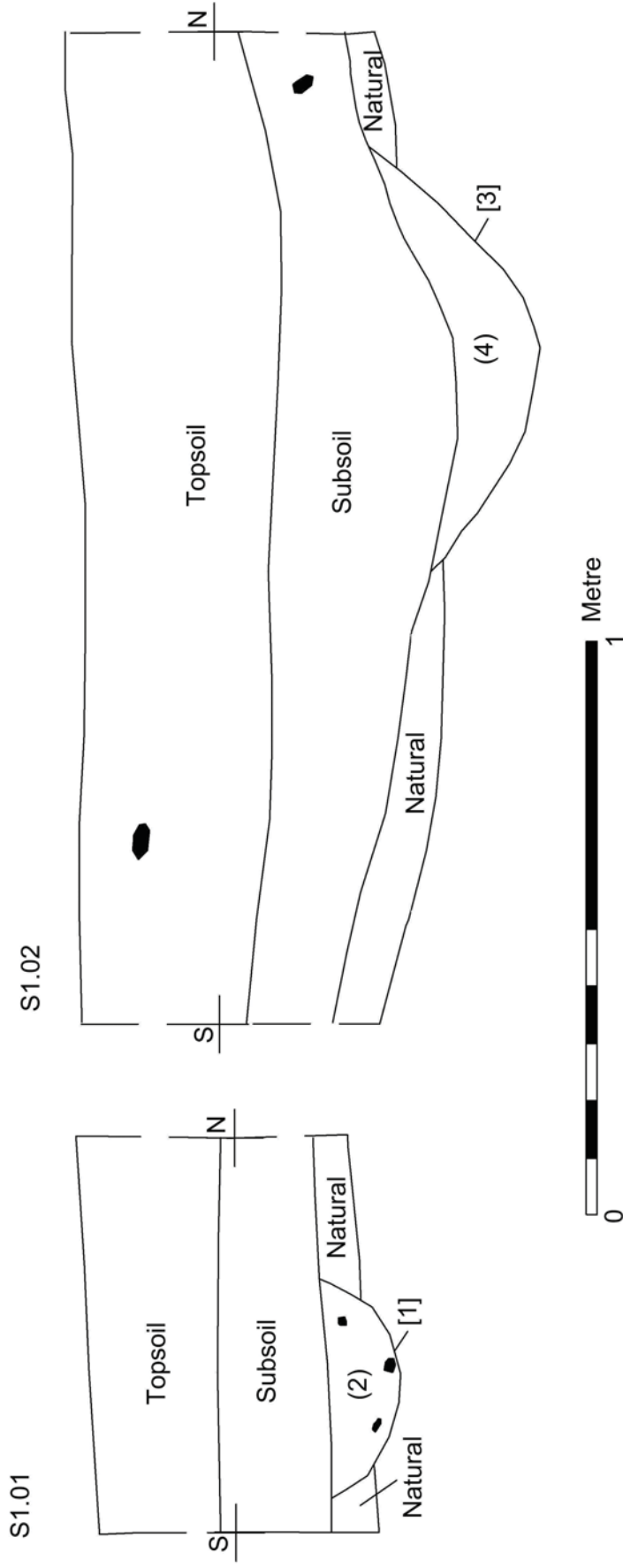


Fig.4 – Sections through features in Trench 2.

5.3 *Trench 3*

Trench 3 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.157
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.156.32

5.3.1 Trench 3 was located to the east of trench 2 and orientated north south. Topsoil consisted of a mid orange brown soft clayey silt with occasional small ironstone. This was removed to reveal a subsoil of mid reddish brown soft to firm clayey silt with very occasional small ironstone. The subsoil appeared to be non-existent in some places. The natural substratum consisted of a reddish brown silty clay. Cutting this substratum was one linear feature.

5.3.2 A ditch [5] c.0.85m wide was seen 4.5m from the south end of the trench running east west through the trench. It contained a mid reddish brown friable clayey silt with frequent small ironstone and occasional medium ironstone (6) c.0.3m deep. No finds were recovered from the feature.

5.4 *Trench 4*

Trench 4 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.157
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.156.52

5.4.1 Trench 4 was located to the south of trenches 2 and 3 and orientated northeast southwest. Topsoil consisted of a mid orange brown friable clayey silt with occasional small ironstone. This was removed to reveal a subsoil of mid brown orange friable clayey silt with occasional small ironstone. Beneath the subsoil was a mid to light brownish yellow orange sandy clay natural substratum with occasional small ironstone. Cutting this substratum was one linear feature and a land drain.

5.4.2 A shallow ditch or furrow [7] c.0.95m wide was seen 8.6m from the northeast end of the trench running north south through the trench. It contained a mid-light yellow orange brown friable clayey silt with frequent manganese flecks and frequent small ironstone fragments (8) 0.1m deep. One large rounded flint stone was seen in this context along with one 12gram sherd of Chilvers Coton (Warwickshire) Medieval pottery. It is of c.1250+ date and likely to be from the neck of a jug (Deborah Sawday *pers comm.*).

5.4.3 The land drain was 0.21m wide running in the same orientation to the feature [7]. It was c.6.4m from the northeast end of the trench.

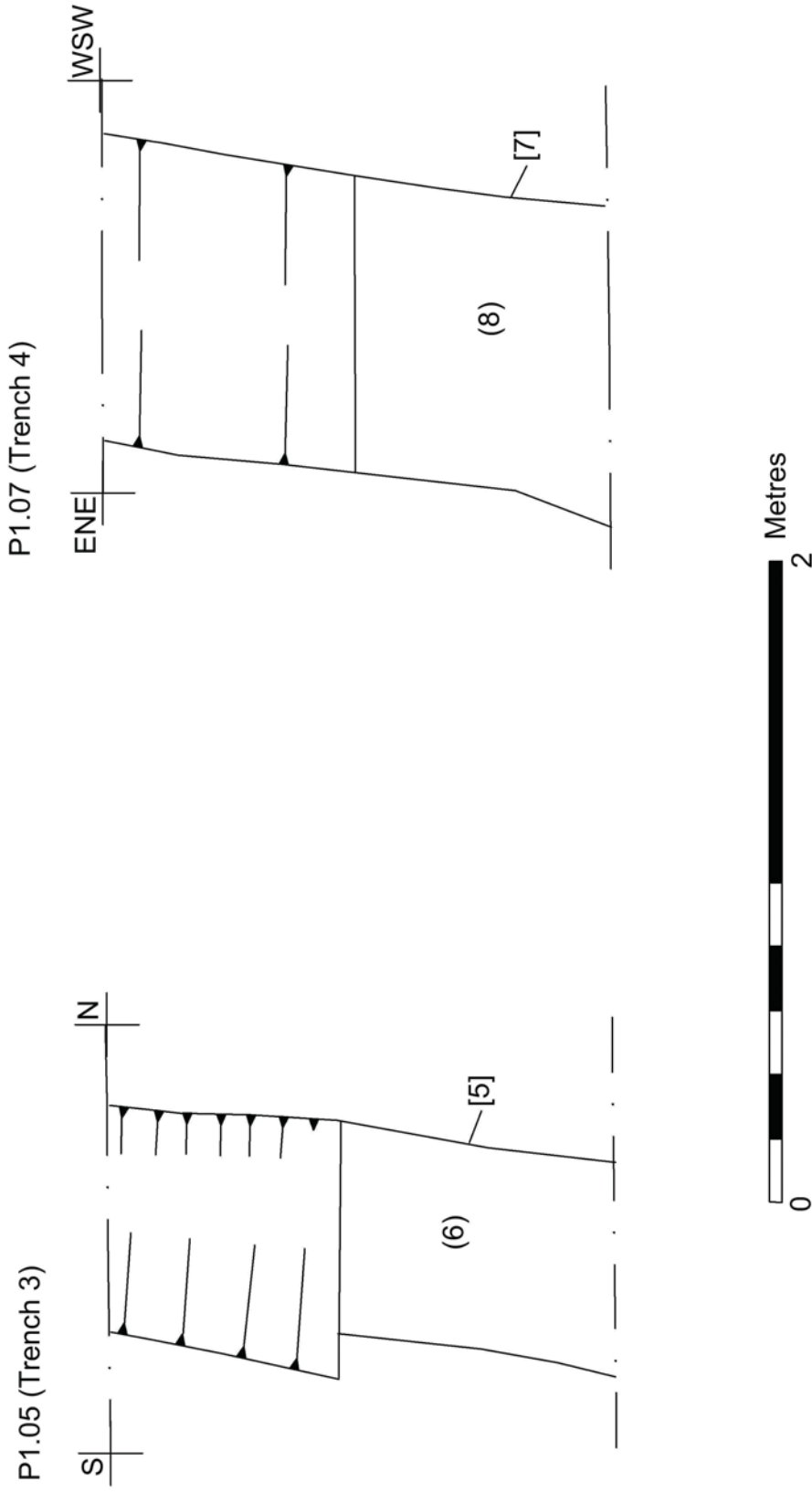


Fig.5 – Plans of features in Trenches 3 and 4 (P.1.05 is 4.5m from the south end of the trench, P.1.07 is 8.5m from the east northeast end of the trench).

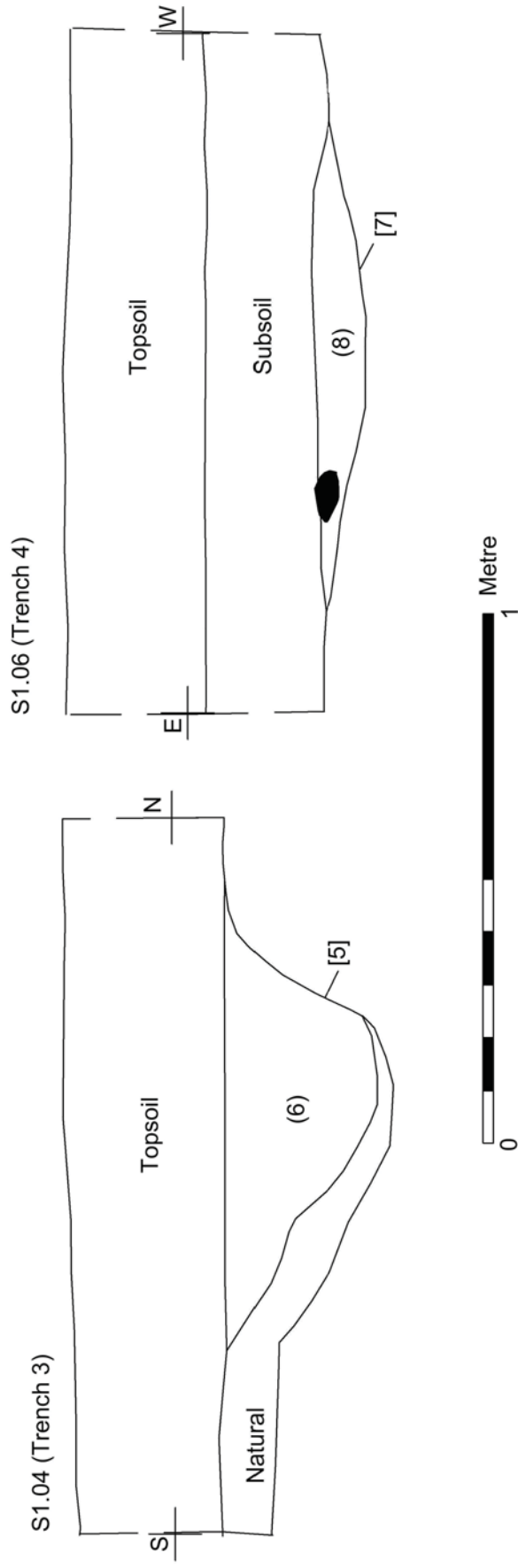


Fig.6 – Sections through features in Trenches 3 and 4.



Plate 1 – Feature [5] looking west.

5.5 *Trench 5*

Trench 5 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.157
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.156.36

5.5.1 Trench 5 was located to the southwest of trench 4 and orientated northwest to south-east. Topsoil consisted of a mid red orange brown friable clayey silt with occasional medium ironstone and frequent small ironstone. This was removed to reveal a subsoil of mid reddish brown friable clayey silt with very frequent small ironstone to frequent medium ironstone. This revealed a mid orangey red sandy clay natural substratum with abundant small and medium sub-rounded ironstone.

5.5.2 One land drain was seen cutting the natural substratum 0.7m from the southwest end of the trench running north to south through the trench. It was 0.22m wide and the ceramic land drain was seen at c.0.26m deep.

5.5.3 No significant archaeological features were revealed in the trench, but two flint objects were discovered during machining, one flake and one burnt blade fragment.

5.6 *Trench 6*

Trench 6 Details

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.157
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.156.31

5.6.1 Trench 6 was located in the very southeast corner of the site orientated southeast northwest. Topsoil consisted of a mid reddish brown friable clayey silt with occasional medium ironstone and frequent small ironstone. This was removed to reveal a subsoil of mid (lighter) reddish brown friable clayey silt with frequent small and medium ironstone. Beneath the subsoil was a mid brownish orangey red silty clay natural substratum with abundant small and medium sub-rounded ironstone. No archaeological features were revealed and no finds were recovered from the trench.

6. Discussion

6.1 Trenches 2, 3 and 4 located archaeological features of a linear nature, whilst trenches 1, 2 and 5 revealed flint artefacts.

6.2 It is likely that ditch [3] in trench 2 is the same as ditch [5] in trench 3, though this is by no means certain. They are of roughly equal dimensions and align relatively well. Their function could have been associated with either enclosure/boundary or drainage. The linear feature [1] in trench 2 is likely to be a gully and also serving as either a boundary or drainage feature. It is possible that they are of late prehistoric origin or later. The lack of datable finds ends the discussion here. They do not, however, tie in with any of the linear features that are recorded on the landscape map

of the Ayston Parish as shown in the previous desk-based assessment (Tate, 2005, p7).

6.3 The linear feature in trench 4 is very likely to be the remnants of a medieval furrow. The lack of subsoil in areas along the trench and plough-scars seen cutting the subsoil in various places across the site, suggest the recent use of heavy/deep ploughing that is likely to have eradicated any visible ridge and furrow within the development area. Again, this feature does not tie in with the linear features seen on the Ayston landscape map.

6.4 The flint located across the site was recovered from the surface of the topsoil and within the topsoil and subsoil of trenches 1, 2 and 5. The small assemblage of 12 pieces is thought to date from the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods, showing evidence of both blade and flake technologies (Lynden Cooper *pers comm.*).

7. Conclusion

7.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed three undated linear features, possibly serving as boundaries or drainage, the possible remnants of one medieval furrow, and a small Mesolithic - Neolithic flint assemblage.

7.2 The findings tie in with the information already known about the area, as highlighted in the desk-based assessment (Tate 2005).

7.3 The change of use of the agricultural land to a cemetery will result in areas of deep disturbance across the site, which would potentially destroy any archaeological deposits that may exist within the area. The evaluation has not revealed any concentrations of archaeological features or finds within the trial trenches which should be targeted with further archaeological mitigation.

7.4 The construction of areas of car parking at the cemetery site is likely to involve areas of initial topsoil stripping which may afford a wider view of any archaeological deposits that may be present within these areas.

8. Archive

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number RT.08.2005.

9. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Uppingham Town Council and Robert Scott (Tenant Farmer) for their assistance and co-operation on site. James Meek managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Dave Parker, all of ULAS.

10. Bibliography

Tate, J, 2005 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Land off Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland* ULAS Report No. 2005-085

John Tate
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 223 1358
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: jbt5@le.ac.uk

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Appendix 1: Site Diary and Finds

Site Diary

08/11/05 – JBT, DP

09/11/05 – JBT/DP

10/11/05 – JBT/DP

The Finds

The pottery (Nick Cooper [prehistoric] and Deborah Sawday [medieval]).

Context	Sherd Nos.	Weight grams	Comments
POTTERY			
Trench 1 U/S	1	3	Small fragment of early Roman pottery. c.43-200AD
(8) [7]	1	12	Small fragment of a Jug neck of Chilvers Coton (CC1) ware (Warwickshire), c.1250+

The Flint (Lynden Cooper).

Trench 1 U/S	Bladelet
Trench 2 U/S	Burnt Flake
	Piercer
	Scraper
	2x Flake
	Blade fragment
Trench 5 U/S	Flake
	Burnt Blade fragment
U/S (Between T4+T5)	2x Flake
	Bladelet

Appendix 2 – Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland

NGR: SK 854 007

Client: Uppingham Town Council

Planning Authority: Rutland County Council

P. A 03/0944/9

1 Introduction

- 1.1. This document is a design specification for 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. It addresses the requirements for archaeological evaluation requested by Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to Rutland County Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning), para.30.
- 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 site is located within an area of known archaeological potential. A desk based archaeological assessment has confirmed that the area is close to known finds of prehistoric and Roman date (ULAS Report 2005-085). At present the site is pasture with some trees to the north. The proposed development site is located on land between the A47 and the Leicester Road, Uppingham, Rutland (SK 854 007). It consists of an area of c.0.9ha within which it is proposed to create a cemetery with car parking. The Leicestershire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) indicates that the site is located 700m from the medieval core of Ayston (LE9637) (see Appendix). There are various prehistoric sites within the vicinity of the proposed development (LE5011, LE5012, LE5013, LE5019, LE5655, LE5848, LE5850, LE5869, LE5870, LE7100, LE7297, LE7321, LE7636, LE7638, LE7654, LE8482, LE8483, LE8484, LE9638, LE9639, LE9643, LE9644, LE9645, LE9826, LE10541 and LE10542). In addition, there are three Roman sites (LE9640, LE9642, LE9825), one Anglo-Saxon site (LE9827), one Norman site (LE5047), various

medieval sites (**LE5010, LE5016, LE5017, LE5018, LE5047, LE9637**), two post-medieval sites (**LE5005, LE5014**) and four undated archaeological sites (**LE5844, LE8276, LE9641, LE9745**).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

2.2.1 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 fairly flat at a height of *c.* 157m OD.

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 of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999) and the guidelines for *Archaeological work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council 1997).

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 Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology*

4.2.1 The exact location of the trenches will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist following analysis of the results of the geophysical survey.

4.2.2 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. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.

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

4.2.4 The study area covers *c.* 0.9 ha metres. A *c.* 2% sample of the area is proposed, the equivalent of *c.* 180 sq metres or six 20m x 1.5 m trenches.

- 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 benchmark.
- 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 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; 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 work is scheduled for early November. A 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 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 Paul's Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50% No. PUN103605.

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 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 Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and
1993 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

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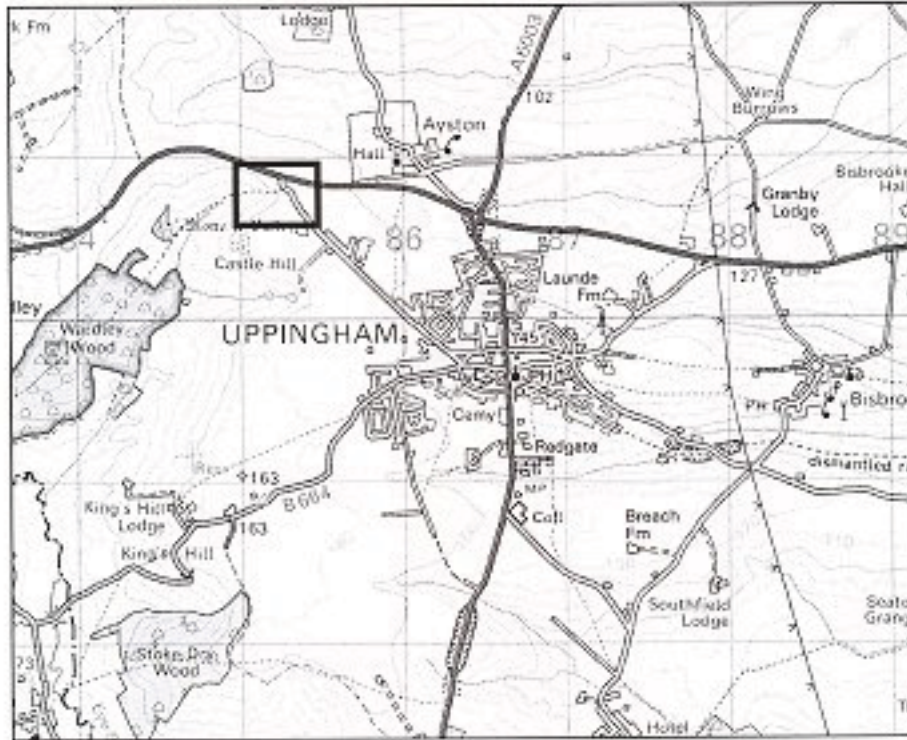
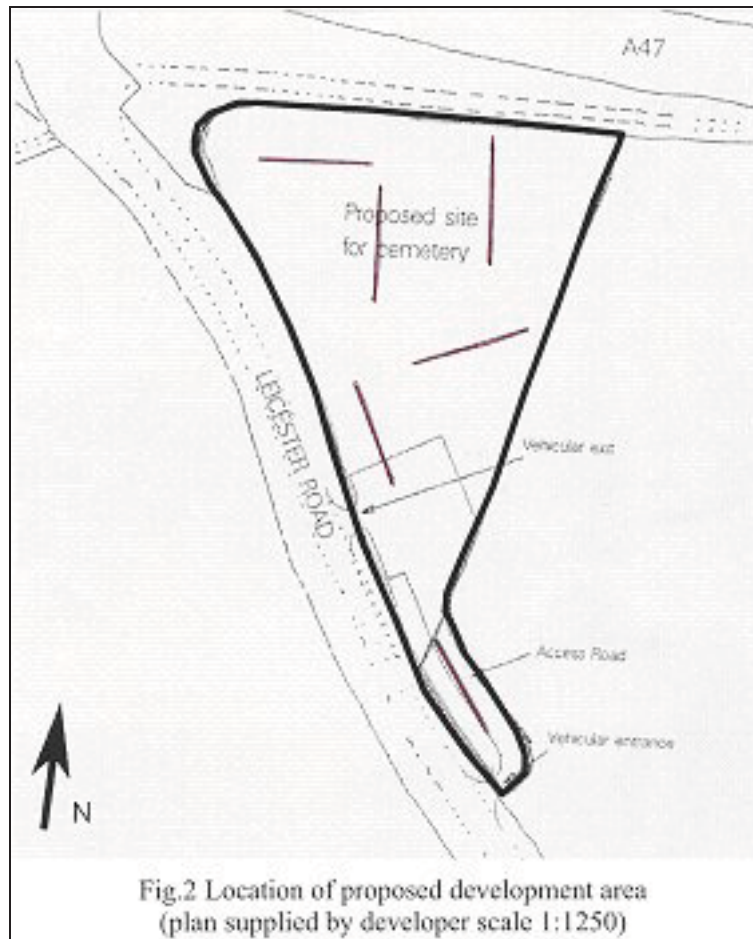


Fig.1 Site location Scale 1:50000

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APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

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

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

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

1.2 A sewer crosses the site from southeast to northwest. The trenches will be excavated no less than 5 metres from the sewer line.

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. 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 power lines.

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.