

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on
Land at Nottingham Airport, Tollerton
Nottinghamshire, (SK 616 359)**

Greg Farnworth-Jones

**Client: Nottingham City Airport
Planning Authority: Rushcliffe Borough Council**

Checked by Project Manager



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**An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at Nottingham Airport, Tollerton,
Nottinghamshire (SK 616 359)**

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An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire (SK 616 359)

By Greg Farnworth-Jones

1. Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on land at Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire (SK 616 359) on the 14th and 15th November 2007, during geotechnical test pitting. This work was carried out on behalf of FPCR by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in advance of the proposed Tollerton Enterprise Centre, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). A total of twelve geotechnical test pits were excavated. Made ground overlying the Mercia Mudstone substratum was observed in eight out of the twelve trenches. However no archaeological finds or features were located during the watching brief.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document outlines the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during geotechnical investigations on land at Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire (SK 616 359). The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Nottingham City Airport by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 Nottingham City Airport propose to develop an area of c.8 ha of land at Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, into Tollerton Enterprise Centre which is intended to consist of 12 three-storey office buildings with a new access road, services and several car parks, with areas of landscaping in between (fig.3). In accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30), an archaeological desk-based assessment, has been carried out by ULAS (Hurford and Hunt, 2007, ULAS Report 2007-125). This identified that there were no known archaeological deposits within the area.

3. Site Location

3.1 The site is located at NGR SK 616 359 on the south-western edge of Nottingham Airport, which lies c.1km north of Tollerton village and c.2km south of Bassingfield village, Nottinghamshire (Figs 1 & 2). Archaeological evidence from within a 1km radius from the proposed development was considered, although the wider landscape was also researched to provide a context. The proposed development consists of a largely rectangular or sub-triangular piece of land, aligned roughly east to west. The area is bordered on the western edge by Tollerton Road and to the north and east by the runways of Nottingham Airport. To the south lie fields and an aircraft hanger. The total development area measures c.8 ha.

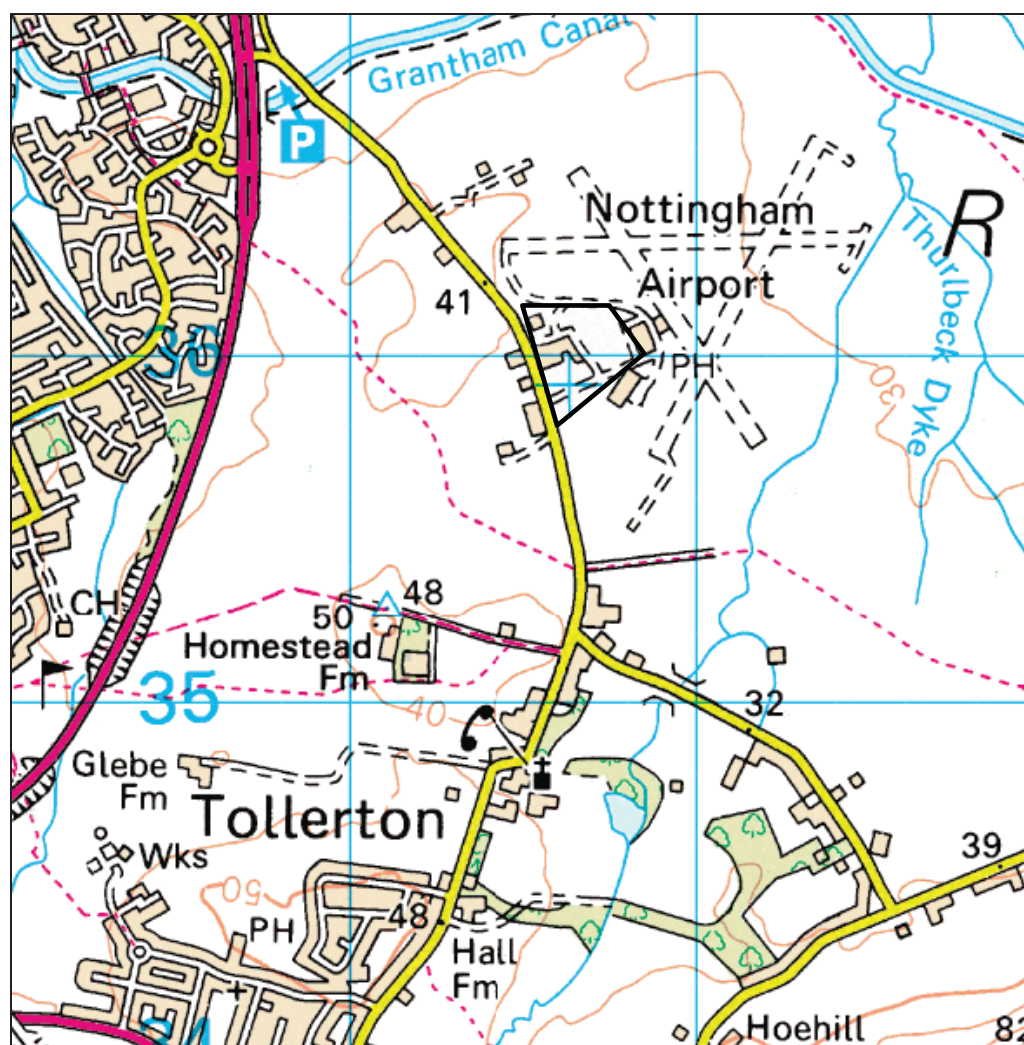


Figure 1: Location of site area. Scale 1: 50 000
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4. Geological and Topographical Background

4.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 126 indicates that the geology is likely to consist of an upper boundary comprising mudstone overlying Cropwell Bishop Formation with a lower boundary of un-named siltstone in Edwalton Formation to medium grained sandstone. The site lies at a height of 38m OD and is relatively flat.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 There are no known previous archaeological investigations in the study area. A desk-based assessment has been completed for this proposal (Hurford and Hunt 2007) and a series of Desk-Based Assessments were carried out by ULAS in 2002 and 2003 in advance of proposed developments in Gamston and Bassingfield and encompassed the area covered by the current study (Browning 2002a, 2002b, Marsden and Browning 2003).



Figure 2: Aerial photograph with proposed development transposed, showing site context, plan provided by developer (reproduced from desk-study)



Figure 3: Plan of proposed development, provided by developer (reproduced from desk-study).

6. Archaeological Objectives

6.1 The main objectives of the watching brief were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed geotechnical test pits.
- To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

7. Methodology

7.1 The archaeological watching brief involved observation of the excavation of geotechnical test pits by an experienced professional archaeologist.

7.3 The work followed the *Archaeological design specification for an archaeological watching briefs (07/106/01 ULAS)*, and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Code of Conduct* and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs and Excavations (1999)*.

7.2 Twelve geotechnical pits were excavated using a JCB 3CX using a toothed 0.8m wide bucket under archaeological observation. Following their excavation, all of the geotechnical pits were examined and recorded by written record and photographs.

7.3 Any archaeological deposits were to be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention would be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and environmental potential in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

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

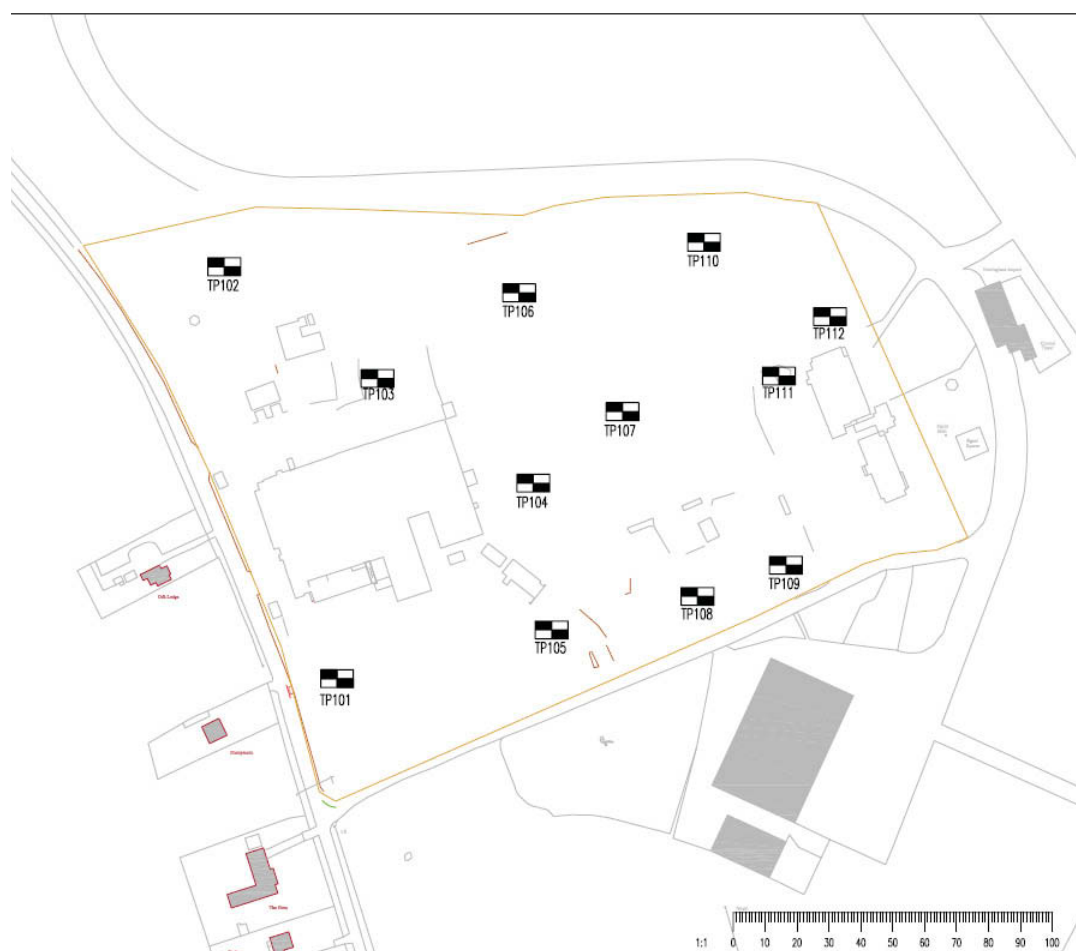


Figure 4 Location of Geotechnical test pits (plan supplied by the developer)

8. Results

Test Pit 101 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	3.00m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.3 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.38.48m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.35.18m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.37.98m OD

Geotechnical test pit 101 was located in the south-west corner of the site (fig.4). Initial machining revealed mid/dark grey brown slightly clayey sandy silt topsoil to a depth of c.0.40m. Further machining revealed to a depth c.0.45m from the surface level of the trench light grey sandy clay subsoil, beneath which was located firm brown red mottled green slightly sandy clay natural substratum (Mercia Mudstone) at a depth of c.0.50m from the surface level. Machining continued down to a depth of c.3.5m from the top of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 101.

Test Pit 102 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	2.60m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.1.56 sq m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.39.12m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.35.62m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.38.82m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 102 was located to the north of TP101 in the north-western corner of the site (fig. 4). Machining revealed made up ground consisting of brown clayey sand, with occasional modern building material fragments. Further machining revealed the natural Mercia Mudstone substratum at a depth of c.0.3m which consisted of firm brown red slightly sandy clay. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 102.

Test Pit 103 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	3.00m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.1.8m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.38.28m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.34.68m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.37.78m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 103 was located to the south-east of TP 102 (fig. 4). Machining revealed made up ground consisting of dark brown clayey silt with occasional brick and concrete fragments. The whole of the northern edge of TP 103 was truncated by a modern brick built cellar. Further machining revealed at a depth of c.0.50m, the natural substratum which consisted of firm red mottled green slightly sandy clay. The top of the natural appeared to have been truncated by the cut for the brick cellar. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 103.

Test Pit 104 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	2.80m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.2.24 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.37.49m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.33.19m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.37.19m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 104 was located to the south-east of TP 103 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed made up ground to a depth of c.0.30m, consisting of brown clayey slightly gravelly sand with occasional fragments of brick and angular stone. This was removed to reveal firm brown red mottled sandy clay natural. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 104.

Test Pit 105 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	3.00m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.2.4 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.37.80m OD

Base of Trench (m OD): c.34.60m OD
Top of Natural (m OD): c.37.40m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 105 was located to the south of TP 104 (fig. 4). Machining revealed made up ground to a depth of c.0.40m consisting of soft brown slightly sandy gravelly clay beneath which was revealed brown red mottled green clay natural substratum. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 105.

Test Pit 106 Details

Length of Trench: 2.60m
Area of Trench: c.2.08 sq. m
Surface Level (m OD): c.36.82m OD
Base of Trench (m OD): c.33.32m OD
Top of Natural (m OD): c.36.42m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 106 was located to the north of TP 104 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed brown clayey slightly sandy gravelly silt topsoil, to a depth of c.0.40m. Beneath this layer machining revealed firm red mottled sandy clay natural substratum. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 106.

Test Pit 107 Details

Length of Trench: 2.80m
Area of Trench: c.2.24 sq. m
Surface Level (m OD): c.37.30m OD
Base of Trench (m OD): c.35.80m OD
Top of Natural (m OD): c.37.00m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 107 was located to the south-east of TP 106 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed made up ground to a depth of c.0.30m, consisting of brown slightly clayey gravelly sand. Below the made up layer was revealed the natural substratum consisting of firm red mottled slightly sandy clay (fig. 5). No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 107.



Figure 5 - Geotechnical test pit 107 looking south

Test Pit 108 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	2.80m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.2.24 sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.37.87m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.34.87m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.37.37m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 108 was located to the south-east of TP 107 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed to a depth of c.0.50m made up ground consisting of brown slightly clayey gravely sand with occasional building demolition fragments. Further machining revealed the natural substratum which consisted of firm red mottled clay. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 108.

Test Pit 109 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	2.80m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.2.24 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.37.43m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.33.93m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.36.63m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 109 was located to the north-east of TP 108 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed to a depth of c.0.80m made up ground consisting of brown slightly clayey gravely sand with occasional building material fragments. Machining continued which revealed firm red mottled clay natural substratum. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 109.

Test Pit 110 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	2.60m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.1.56 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.36.33m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.32.83m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.35.73m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 110 was located to the north of TP 108 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed brown clayey slightly sandy gravely silt topsoil, to a depth of c.0.60. Beneath this layer machining revealed firm red mottled sandy clay natural substratum. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 110.

Test Pit 111 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	3.00m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.2.40 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.36.70m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.33.20m OD
<i>Top of Natural (m OD):</i>	c.36.10m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 111 was located to the southeast of TP 110 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed to a depth of c.0.60m made up ground consisting of brown slightly clayey gravely sand with occasional building material fragments. Machining continued which revealed firm red mottled clay natural substratum. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 111.

Test Pit 112 Details

<i>Length of Trench:</i>	2.80m
<i>Area of Trench:</i>	c.2.40 sq. m
<i>Surface Level (m OD):</i>	c.36.68m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD):</i>	c.33.38m OD

Top of Natural (m OD): c.35.68m OD

Geotechnical Test Pit 112 was located to the northeast of TP 111 (fig. 4). Initial machining revealed to a depth of c.0.90m made up ground consisting of brown slightly clayey gravelly sand with frequent bricks and building material fragments. Machining continued which revealed firm red mottled clay natural. No archaeological finds or features were located within geotechnical TP 112.

9. Conclusion

9.1 The archaeological watching brief undertaken on land at Nottingham Airport / Tollerton Enterprise Park, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire (SK 616 359), during the geotechnical trial test pitting failed to locate any significant archaeological finds or features. Therefore the results of the archaeological investigation were negative.

9.2 Geotechnical test pit 103 was truncated by a modern cellar during the construction of the airport and made ground was observed in a further seven trenches. It appears that the area had been landscaped previously during the construction of the airport.

10. Acknowledgements

10.1 I would like to thank the clients, and their planning consultants, FPCR, for their assistance and co-operation on site. The fieldwork was carried out by the author and the project was managed by Patrick Clay, both of ULAS.

11. Bibliography

Clay, P., 2008 *Design Specification for archaeological work, Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire (SK 616 359)* ULAS Ref. 08/547

Hurford, M. and Hunt, L., 2007 *Tollerton Enterprise Park Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for Nottingham City Airport (SK 616 359)* ULAS Ref. 2007-125

Hawley, L. and Mould, A., 2007. *Preliminary Assessment of Ground Conditions: Tollerton Enterprise Park, Tollerton.* Report Ref: 37044-2200-201

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APPENDIX

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Work

Job title: Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire

NGR: SK 616 359

Client: FPCR

Planning Authority: Rushcliffe Borough Council

Pre-Planning

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

- 1.1.1 This document is a design specification forming a written scheme for archaeological work. The work comprises a watching brief during geotechnical test pitting on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a proposed planning application for Tollerton Enterprise Centre at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30).

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The study area lies at NGR SK 616 359 on the south-western edge of Nottingham Airport, which lies c.1km north of Tollerton village and c.2km south of Bassingfield village, Nottinghamshire (Figs 1 & 2). Archaeological evidence from within a 1km radius from the proposed development was considered, although the wider landscape was also researched to provide a context. The proposed development consists of a largely rectangular or sub-triangular piece of land, aligned roughly east to west. The area is bordered on the western edge by Tollerton Road and to the north and east by the runways of Nottingham Airport. To the south lie fields and an aircraft hanger. The site lies at a height of 38m OD and is flat. The total development area measures c.8 ha.

- 2.1.2 Planning permission is proposed for a new Enterprise Centre. The proposed development consists of 12 three-storey office buildings with a new access road, services and several car parks, with areas of landscaping between

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 126 indicates that the geology is likely to consist of an upper boundary comprising mudstone overlying Cropwell Bishop Formation with a lower boundary of un-named siltstone in Edwalton Formation to medium grained sandstone.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 There are no known previous archaeological investigations in the study area. A desk-based assessment has been completed for this proposal (Hurford and Hunt 2007) and a series of Desk-Based Assessments were carried out by ULAS in 2002, and 2003 in advance of

proposed developments in Gamston and Bassingfield and encompassed the area covered by the current study (Browning 2002a, 2002b, Marsden and Browning 2003).

3. Development Impact

3.1 There are no known archaeological deposits which may be impacted on by the geotechnical survey. However there area has not been subject to prior survey.

4 Archaeological Objectives

4.1 The main objectives of the watching brief 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 formulate a strategy for their recording in consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council, Environment Dept
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

5. Methodology

5.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

5.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs and excavations* (1999).

5.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

5.1.3 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 Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeological Officers, the Planning authority and the Client.

5.2 *Methodology*

5.2.1 The project will involve monitoring the geotechnical test pits by an experienced professional archaeologist. During these groundworks, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologists will demarcate areas of archaeological interest.

5.2.2 Archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated according to the agreed recording strategy. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.

5.2.3 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and environmental potential in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

5.2.4 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

5.2.5 Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer, Newark and Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Environment and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery).

- 5.2.6 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the watching brief there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer and the Nottinghamshire County Council, Planning Archaeologist. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

6 Recording Systems

- 6.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.
- 6.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

7 Finds and Samples

- 7.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 7.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 7.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 7.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 7.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 7.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk

finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labeled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

8. Report and Archive

8.1 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, Nottinghamshire Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.

8.2 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).

8.3 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.

9. Publication and Dissemination of Results

9.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

10. Acknowledgement and Publicity

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

11. Copyright

11.1 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.

12. Timetable

12.1 The scheduled start of the survey is to be arranged. An experienced archaeologist will be present with further staff to be added if archaeological remains are discovered.

12.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

13. Health and Safety

13.1 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.

- 13.2 A Risks assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

14. Insurance

- 14.1 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.

15. Monitoring arrangements

- 15.1 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 LMARS Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 15.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 15.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

16. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 16.1 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.

17. Bibliography

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

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APPENDIX 2

Job title: Nottingham Airport, Tollerton, Nottinghamshire

NGR: SK 616 359

Client: FPCR

Planning Authority: Rushcliffe Borough Council

Pre-Planning

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 observation of 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. 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.

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 Vialls 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.