

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION,
AT
NUNNINGTON SITE, NEAR
WITHINGTON, HEREFORDSHIRE

Tegan Cole

With a contribution from Claire Christiansen

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

8th October 2008

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Worcestershire County Council

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 3280
Report 1643
HSM 48671

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Evaluation at Nunnington Site, Withington, Herefordshire

Tegan Cole

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Nunnington Site, Withington, Herefordshire (SO 5525, 4370). It was undertaken on behalf of Mr Peter Gwynne, who intends to develop a soft fruit enterprise. The development requires a balancing pond considered by Herefordshire Council Planning Archaeologist to have the potential to affect an archaeological site. No planning application has been submitted, but it is intended that this report should form a part of an application. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

A single evaluation trench, 32m long, was excavated by machine across the footprint of a proposed balancing pond. Natural deposits were encountered undisturbed along the length of the trench and it was concluded that no features of archaeological significance were present.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Nunnington Site (SO 5525, 4370), Withington, Herefordshire (Fig 1), on behalf of Mr Peter Gwynne. The client intends to develop a soft fruit enterprise, which requires a balancing pond. No planning application has yet been submitted, however, consultation with Herefordshire Planning Archaeologist indicated that construction of the balancing pond had the potential to affect an archaeological site and an archaeological evaluation would be required to form part of an application.

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 2001). No brief was prepared for this project, however, following consultation with Julian Cotton, Herefordshire Planning Archaeologist, a standard brief for Herefordshire County Council was followed and a 3% survey of the area of the intended balancing pond was sampled. The project also conforms to a project proposal prepared by the service (HEAS 2008).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In addition to the sources listed in the bibliography the following were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Withington Tithe 1841, HRO IR30/14 Maps 226-239 (mf)
- Ordnance Survey 1872, Sheet 34 NW (1:10, 560)
- Ordnance Survey 1904, Sheet 34.5 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 1904, Sheet 34.6 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 1904, Sheet 34.1 (1:2500)
- Ordnance Survey 1904, Sheet 34.2 (1:2500)

Documentary sources

- Herefordshire Field Name Survey, Withington, 1841
- Domesday (Thorn and Thorn 1983).

2.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2008). Fieldwork was undertaken on the 1st October 2008. The site reference number and site code is HSM48671 and P3280.

One trench, amounting to just over 61.44m² in area, was excavated over the balancing pond area of 1800sqm, representing a sample of 3.41%. The location of the trench is indicated in Figure 3.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Claire Christiansen**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

Pottery fabrics are referenced to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst 1994).

2.4 **The methods in retrospect**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The solid geology of Withington and the surrounding area consists of Silurian Old Red Sandstone. The site lies slightly to the east of the Little Lugg which joins the River Lugg at Lugg Bridge some 3km to the south west.

The Domesday record for Withington states that it had eight hides which paid tax, four villagers and two small holders with three ploughs, three clerks held four hides of the manor, six villagers and four small holders had six ploughs along with three slaves, 23 acres of meadow, a mill and the nuns of Hereford also held two hides of this manor, along with one plough.

There are several sites in the area recorded on the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Records. Wellington Quarry (SMR 5522, NGR SO 5000 4800) is a gravel extraction site within the valley of the River Lugg some 3 miles to the north of Hereford. Archaeological mitigation ahead of gravel extraction has been undertaken from 1986 to the present day and extensive excavations have included features and deposits have revealed features and deposits from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Modern periods.

Archaeological evaluation at The Lawns, Nunnington, Withington, (SMR 6506, NGR SO 5400 4300), revealed Roman pottery 3 feet below the surface and a stone structure, apparently a culvert, were found in an orchard north of and adjacent to the Lawns, Nunnington, by the owner R. Thomas in the 1930's. The site was trenched by the Woolhope Club in the 1950's near the original discovery of what appears to be foundations consisting of large cobbles, however, there was nothing resembling the culvert. A considerable amount of Roman pottery was found and dated to the second century.

A watching brief carried out during pipe trenching, by Hereford and Worcester County Council in 1994 at the site of 'Field West of the Tump', Withington (SMR21103, NGR SO5480 4355), did not reveal any significant archaeological features.

4. **Results**

4.1 **Structural analysis**

The location of trench one is recorded in Fig 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 **Phase 1 Natural deposits**

Natural deposits in trench one comprised of mid pinkish/red brown clayey sand, mixed with a light yellowish brown clayey silt, which is similar to the subsoil, but gives way to a stiff marl and grey mudstone at 2m depth. The natural deposit also contained abundant small pebbles and degraded manganese.

4.1.2 **Phase 2 Medieval/Post Medieval Deposits**

The topsoil in trench one comprised a light brown, firm, blocky structured silt loam, with abundant fine roots and a clear lower boundary. This layer had a thin turf overlay. The subsoil comprised a light to mid yellowish brown, sterile, weak blocky structured clayey silt.

4.1.3 **Phase 3 Undated deposits**

A single irregular circular feature was located in the south end of trench one. No dateable evidence was revealed and it is thought this feature represents a tree bole.

4.2 **Artefact analysis, by Claire Christiansen**

Finds from 100 (unstratified) include one fragment of Post-Medieval glazed land drain, one fragment of Post-Medieval glazed tile and one fragment of undated, but probably Post-Medieval brick.

5. **Significance**

The single evaluation trench revealed that there were no significant archaeological features, it is therefore considered likely that no archaeological features or deposits remain within the footprint of the proposed balancing pond.

6. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Nunnington Site, Withington, Herefordshire (SO 5525, 4370). It was undertaken on behalf of Mr Peter Gwynne, who intends to develop a soft fruit enterprise. The development requires a balancing pond considered by Herefordshire Council Planning Archaeologist to have the potential to affect an archaeological site. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

A single evaluation trench, 32m long, was excavated by machine across the footprint of a proposed balancing pond. Natural deposits were encountered undisturbed along the length of the trench and it was concluded that no features of archaeological significance were present.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, the client Mr Peter Gwynne and Hereford County Council Planning Archaeologist Julian Cotton.

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork was led by Darren Miller and Tegan Cole produced the report. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Darren Miller and Tegan Cole, finds analysis by Claire Christiansen and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

9. **Bibliography**

Barclay, W J, Green, G W, Holder, M T, Moorlock, B S P, Smart, J G O, Strange, P J, and Wilson, D, 1990, *Mid-Wales and Marches (sheet 52°N-04°W): solid geology*, 1:250,000 map, British Geological Survey, Keyworth

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

HEAS, 2008 *Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at Nunnington Site, Near Withington, Herefordshire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 17th September 2008, **P3280**

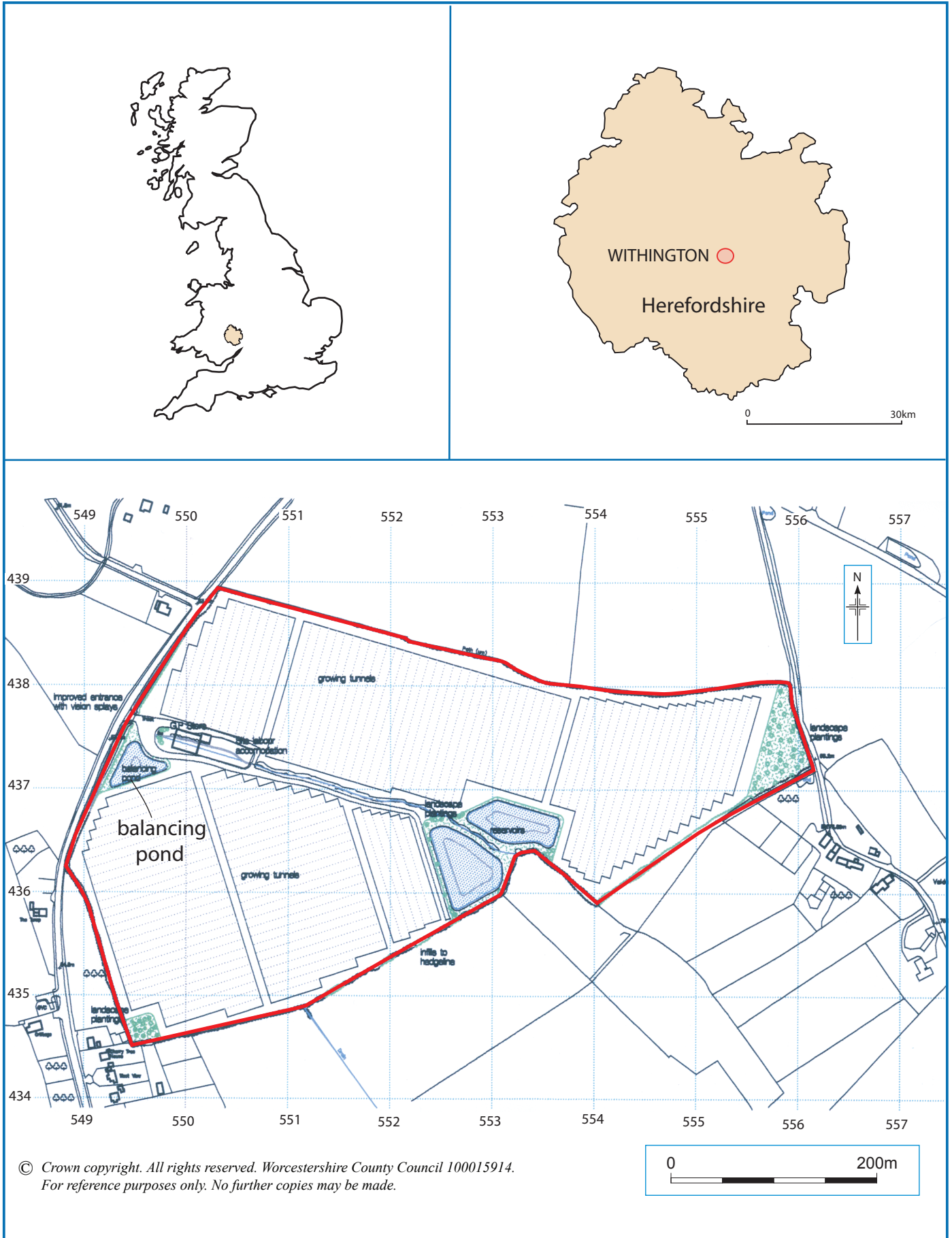
Hurst, J D, 1994 (as amended) *Pottery fabrics. A multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **445**

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**

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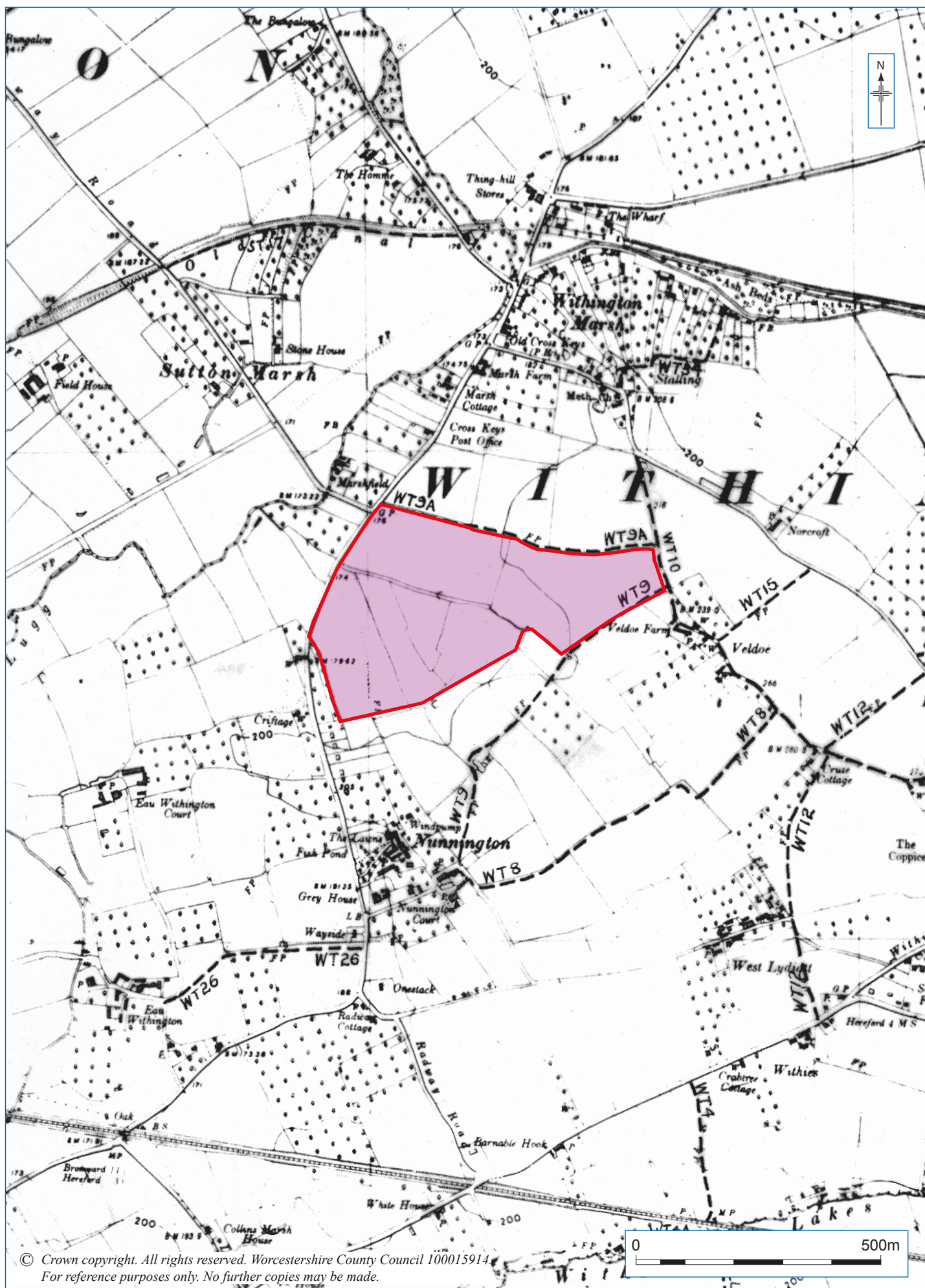
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Figures



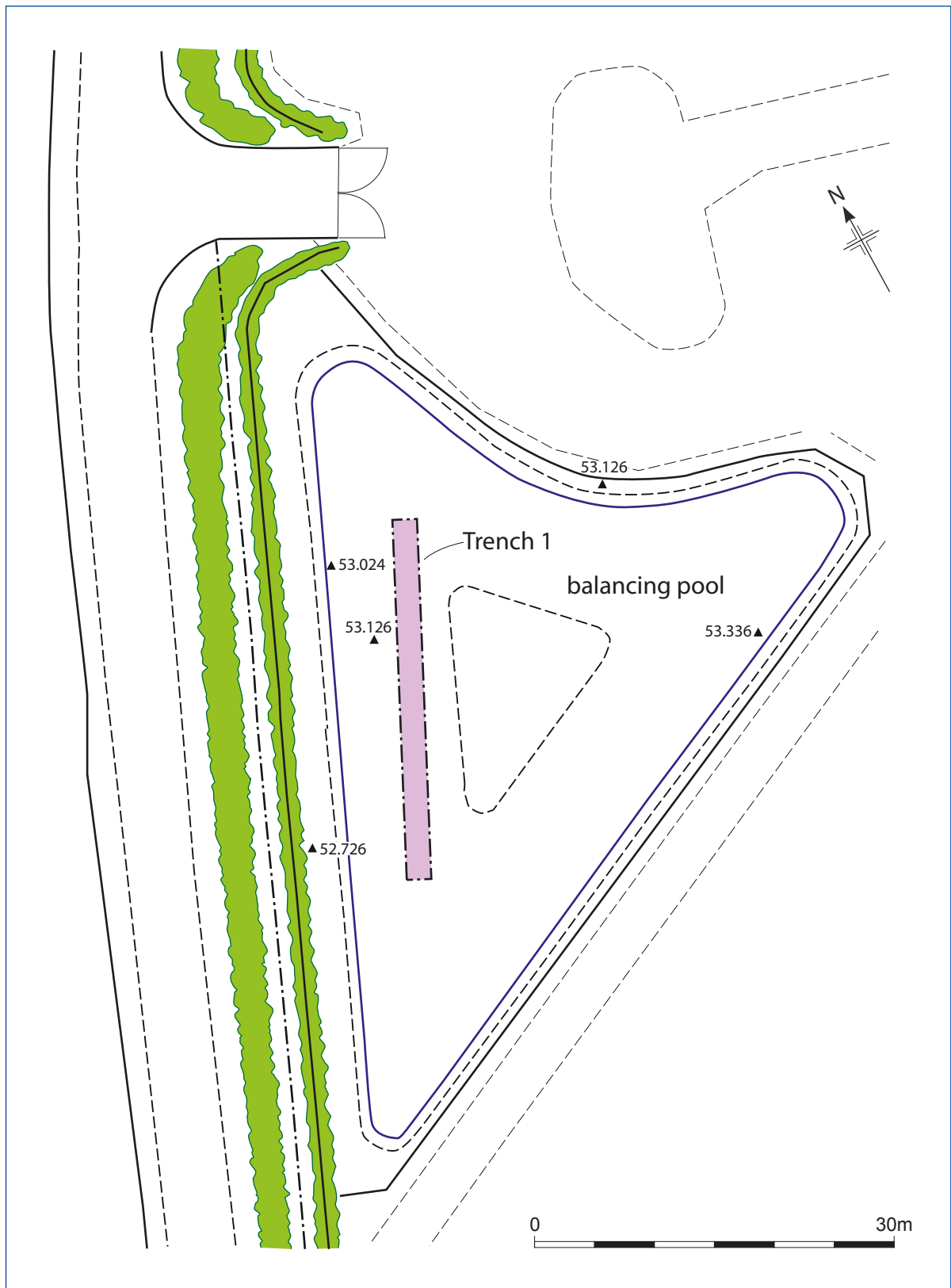
Location of the site

Figure 1



Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey

Figure 2



Trench location plan

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1 The site prior to excavation looking north



Plate 2 Trench 1 under excavation looking south



Plate 3 East facing section of trench 1



Plate 4 Sondage excavated to test the nature of natural deposits

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 32m Width: 1.92m Depth: 0.60-1.00m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
101	Topsoil	The topsoil in trench one comprised of a light brown, firm, blocky structured silt loam, with abundant fine roots and a clear lower boundary. This layer had a thin turf overlay.	0.00-0.37m
102	Subsoil	The subsoil in trench one comprised of a light to mid yellowish brown, sterile, weak blocky structured clayey silt.	0.37-0.54m
103	Natural	Natural deposits in trench one comprised of mid pinkish/red brown clayey sand, mixed with a light yellowish brown clayey silt, which is similar to the subsoil, but gives way to a stiff marl and grey mudstone at 2m. The natural deposit also contained abundant small pebbles and degraded manganese.	0.54-1.00m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

1	Fieldwork progress records AS2
19	Digital photographs
1	Context number catalogues AS5
1	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Scale drawings
1	Bag of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Herefordshire Museum and Art Gallery,
Broad Street,
Hereford
HR4 9AU

Appendix 3 Project Design

Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation at Nunnington Site, near Withington, Herefordshire

Project reference: P3280

Date: 17th September 2008

Status:

Contact: Tom Rogers or Tom Vaughan 01905 855471

Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,

Worcestershire County Council

Woodbury,

University of Worcester,

Henwick Grove,

Worcester

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As a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists we deliver a quality service to our clients, users and partners. We have a commitment to providing clients with projects to a high standard and which are on time and within budget. Through information and education we provide the present and future communities of Worcestershire with a well managed archaeological heritage. To the Service's partners we will initiate ideas and seek their implementation in areas such as research.

Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at Nunnington Site, near Withington, Herefordshire

1 Project specific design

1.1 Background

The Field Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (the Service) has been requested to prepare a proposal for an evaluation on an archaeological site.

The proposal has been requested by Mr Peter Gwynne of AMS Ltd (the Client). The Client proposes the development of a soft fruit enterprise, which includes a balancing pond, regarded by the planning archaeologist of Herefordshire County Council to have the potential to have an impact on an archaeological site. No brief has been prepared but it is understood from correspondence with the planning archaeologist that a 3% archaeological evaluation of the footprint of the balancing ponds will be required. (Julian Cotton pers.comm.)

The Client should be aware that buried archaeological evidence can be very variable, and that this proposal, cannot accurately specify what may exist on this particular site. This proposal is based on an existing state of knowledge.

1.2 Aims and objectives

Correspondence with the planning advisory section of Herefordshire County Council indicates that significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of Romano-British date.

1.3 Methods

Prior to fieldwork commencing existing information on the site will be collected. Relevant sources will be derived from those given by the SMR, first edition Ordnance Survey, any earlier estate or tithe maps, and any information supplied by the Client.

Stage 1 Fieldwork

A single trench 30m long and 2m wide will be excavated across the footprint of the balancing pond. This represents 3.3% of the 1800sqm area of the pond. The location of the trench will be determined following preparation (SMR and other relevant searches) and site inspection, to allow any documented, earthwork or topographic features to be investigated.

Professional standards and Service methodologies are detailed in Section 2.

Stage 2 Report

Following completion of fieldwork, a report will be prepared for submission to the Client and Curator as specified in Section 2.

Contingency

A contingency has been allowed to be applied to either fieldwork or report stages where necessary. The contingency is to allow for the appropriate treatment of the

archaeological resource where this cannot be accommodated within the original costs. The contingency will be implemented in one or more of the following circumstances.

- Where possible to cover or offset the additional costs for circumstances excluded from the cost given in Section 3.

1.4 Personnel

The Project Manager will be the first point of contact in all matters relating to the project.

- The Project Manager for this project will be Tom Rogers (a profile is appended).
- The Project Leader for this project will be notified to the client on acceptance of this proposal

All staff will be appropriately qualified and with an established record of expertise. Profiles of key members of the team will be made available to the Client and Curator on request. The team will comprise the following, as required.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| • Project Manager | Responsible for the project. |
| • Project Leader | Direct fieldwork and prepare report. |
| • Field Archaeologists | Undertake fieldwork and associated tasks. |
| • Specialist coordination and support | Finds and environmental assessment and illustration. |

In-house specialist support may be provided in a number of broad areas common to this type of project.

- Artefacts - Derek Hurst, Laura Griffin, Jane Evans, Angus Crawford, Dennis Williams.
- Environmental archaeology - Elizabeth Pearson (plant macrofossils, wood and charcoal), Nick Daffern (pollen and diatoms), Andrew Mann (molluscs).

In-house specialist support is also available in further more specialised areas (details will be supplied on request).

The Service has worked previously with a range of specialists in other fields (details will be supplied on request).

1.5 Programme

The project will commence on a date to be mutually agreed in writing. The Service will meet externally imposed deadlines wherever possible (for instance dates of planning committee meetings). Please inform the Service of specific commencement dates and date requirements for submission of the report.

The level of resources indicated below is for the purposes of demonstrating that an adequate level of resources have been committed to the project and variation may occur

due to staff availability and the nature of the archaeological site. Any such variation will not compromise the quality or standard of the project.

Periods for report production and the contingency are dependent on the quantity and complexity of information retrieved and cannot be quantified at present. Provision equivalent to 138% of fieldwork (Stage 1) costs has been allowed for report production (Stage 2), and 65% of estimated fieldwork costs for contingencies. By way of illustration the resources identified for the report would allow for 4.5 person days (including specialist contributions). The resources identified for the contingency would allow for 2 person days in the field or a further 2 person days for the report.

Programme	Stage name Stage number	Fieldwork Stage 1	Report Stage 2	Contingency
staff				
Project Manager	person days			
Project Leader	person days	2	3	1
Field Archaeologists	person days	1		1
Specialists	person days		1.5	

2 Standard project design

2.1 Quality

The Service is part of Worcestershire County Council and is subject to the Council's policies, safeguards, practices and audit procedures.

The Service is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and as such is bound to the IFA's *Code of Conduct* and bylaws.

The following are relevant to this project:

- *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (1997)*;
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations (2001)*; and
- *Guidelines for finds work*.

The project and any recommendations will conform to the government advice contained in *Planning Policy Guidance: archaeology and planning* (DoE, PPG 16 1990).

2.2 Standard methods

The project will follow the procedures of the *Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **399**. Of particular importance here are the *Guidelines on evaluation*, *Finds recovery policy*, and *Guidelines for environmental sampling*. Copies of the guidelines will be supplied to the Client and Curator on request.

Stage 1 Fieldwork

The County Historic Environment Record/Sites and Monuments Record (HER/SMR) will be consulted before fieldwork starts, with the aim of refining the project strategy as presented in this proposal.

After the trenches have been opened by machine (using a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision), excavation will be by hand. Please note that the precise location and size of trenches will vary according to health and safety and archaeological requirements and the proximity of standing or buried structures. The Client may wish to be consulted by the Service on the location of trenches before they are excavated.

- Clean surfaces will be inspected.
- Selected deposits will be fully or partially excavated to determine their nature and retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples.
- Deposits will be selected for excavation on the basis of the minimum required to meet the aims of the Brief.
- Where possible less significant deposits will be excavated in order to define the nature and extent of those, which are likely to be of greater significance.

- Recognisable human remains, structured deposits, and areas of complex stratigraphy likely to be a significant part of the site will not be removed as part of the evaluation.
- Selection for excavation will be on the judgement of the Project Leader.
- The Service welcomes the assistance of the Curator in selection of deposits for excavation.
- The Service's specialist staff in artefacts and environmental evidence will be available for on-site advice.
- Recording of deposits will be undertaken and will follow standard Service practice (*Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **399**).
- Unless otherwise specified reinstatement shall consist of simple replacement of the excavated material.
- The Brief requires that the Curator is invited to monitor fieldwork, and the Service will normally arrange visits. Any requirements of the Curator must be notified to the Service before fieldwork commences.

Stage 2 Reporting

The results of all fieldwork will be presented as a report in the Service's internal report series.

The report will contain:

- a non-technical summary;
- background;
- aims;
- methods;
- location and size of archive;
- discuss results; and
- assessment of the significance of deposits.

Assessment will usually employ the criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments used by the Department for Culture Media and Sport as a guide (DoE, PPG 16 1990, Annex 4). Where the Curator has provided other criteria (such as those prepared by English Heritage for the Monuments Protection Programme or contained in structure or local plans) these may also be used.

In assessing the state of deposit preservation, physical, artefactual and environmental aspects will all be considered. An assessment of the quantity and range of artefactual

and environmental material will be presented. Appropriate specialists will be consulted or contracted where appropriate.

The Service will normally supply three copies of the report to the Client (or agent if they are coordinating the project on the Client's behalf). One of these copies may be forwarded to the Curator. A reasonable number of extra reports will be supplied to the Client on request. Where requested the Service will forward a copy directly to the Curator (in the interests of speed).

The Service has a professional obligation to make archaeological information available within a reasonable period (outside of any period of confidentiality reasonably required by the Client). The report will be submitted to the HER/SMR with a short summary to be published in one or more regional journals (eg West Midlands Archaeology, Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society) where appropriate. The report will be submitted to the HER/SMR within three months of completion of the fieldwork, unless the Service is notified to the contrary.

All artefacts, except articles defined as treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 (or other legal requirements), discovered in the course of the archaeological project shall be the property of the Client (or landowner if not the Client). The Service will encourage the Client to donate any artefacts to an appropriate museum where they may be curated and made available for research and education. The Service will approach the Client after completion of the project with regard to the deposition of artefacts.

The record archive will be offered to an appropriate museum (usually the same as that for the deposition of artefacts) and security copies kept by the Service (or other appropriate arrangement).

2.3 Health and safety

The current (available through the County Council's intranet) conditions and requirements of the County Council's health and safety policies and procedures cover the Service.

- *Health and Safety, corporate health and safety policy.*
- *Corporate Services safety policy (Cultural Services).*

The County Council also produces supplementary guidance (for example).

- *Accidents, emergencies, fire and first aid.*
- *Action in unbearably hot workplaces.*
- *Display screen equipment*
- *General risk assessment.*
- *How to set up your workstation.*
- *Lone working.*
- *Moving and handling of objects.*

- *No smoking policy.*
- *Personal protective equipment.*
- *The handling, storage and use of hazardous substances.*
- *Violence and personal safety.*
- *Workplace (health safety and welfare).*

The Service has issued *Manual of Service practice: safe working practice* (2005 as amended, internal report, **461**) which are guidelines drawn from its risk assessments of common situations. The following guidelines are relevant to this project, and all staff will be aware of them.

- *Working out of doors and working with soils.*
- *Travelling.*
- *Working with tools and small equipment.*
- *Lone working.*
- *Sharing the site with other contractors.*

In addition provision has been made within the guidelines for assessing further risks which may be encountered during the project (*The specific circumstances of the site*).

All these documents may be viewed at the Service's offices, and may be copied to the Client and Curator on request.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include unsafe parts of any structure (eg unstable walls, rotten floors), hidden voids and contaminated ground or materials.

Where the project falls within the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 the Service will act in the role of Contractor for the purposes of the regulations. The Client must provide the Service with the following.

- The name of the Planning Supervisor.
- The name of the Principal Contractor.
- The relevant contents of the Safety Plan.
- Service staff will follow any proper instruction given by the Principal Contractor for the purposes of health and safety when on site.
- Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.
- The Service will maintain hazard fencing around areas in which it is undertaking detailed recording and where this may be a hazard to others working on the site.

- All staff will be appropriately certified in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment or plant (including scaffolding) provided by the Client will be inspected before use by Service staff.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the archaeological site before the project commences. These include the location of existing services, contaminated ground, any agricultural chemicals.

The project is for the purposes of survey (partly to establish site conditions) and is considered to fall outside of the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* 1994. Should the Service be asked to participate in any development programme it will fulfil its responsibilities both as a archaeological designer and contractor, where requested.

- Protective clothing will consist of hard hat, protective boots, and high visibility jacket.
- All staff will be appropriately certified in the use of any equipment used during the project. Any equipment or plant (including scaffolding) provided by the Client will be inspected before use by Service staff.

2.4 Conditions

The project is undertaken under the provisions of one or more of the following:

- *Local Government Act*, 1972, section 111,
- *Local Authorities (Goods and Services) Act*, 1970,
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*, 1979,
- any other relevant legislation.

In undertaking an archaeological project Worcestershire County Council's support (or otherwise) cannot be assumed or expected for any development proposal unless specifically indicated.

Worcestershire County Council will not have, or obtain any tenancy, or other estate, or interest in the archaeological site other than the access granted for the purposes of the archaeological project.

The Client will be responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions for undertaking the project. Of particular importance may be any consents for sites scheduled (or areas of archaeological importance) under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* 1979, or listed buildings legislation.

The Client must inform the Service of any non-archaeological constraints to the site, which, in addition to those related to safety, include the presence of any legally protected species, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Access to the site is the responsibility of the Client. Permissions for access must be arranged by the Client, with the landowner and tenant, as appropriate.

The project will only be undertaken when supported by a written agreement between Worcestershire County Council, the Client and/or the landowner (as appropriate). Forms of agreement or a draft agreement are enclosed with this proposal.

The Service is covered by public and employer's liability insurance (with a limit of £40 million), and professional indemnity insurance (with a limit of £2 million). Insurance is with AIG Europe (UK) Ltd (Policy Number 21005095, expires 29 September 2008).

The Service will retain full copyright of the report under the *Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it shall provide an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this proposal. This licence will only become effective on payment of any agreed costs to Worcestershire County Council.



Tom Rogers Project Manager

Joined the Service in 2005

In archaeological practice from 1994

Tom has a wide experience of leading and participating in archaeological field projects. He has directed several excavations in Ireland and project managed two large infrastructural projects. He has also worked on the Monuments Protection Programme on behalf of English Heritage and has a particular interest in Palaeolithic archaeology.

- **Attainments**

M.Sc. by advanced research in Palaeoanthropology, University of Sheffield , 1995

BA (Hons) 2:1 Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, 1993

- **Selected publications and reports**

Rogers, T. V., Fibiger, L.G., Lynch, L.G. and Moore, D. 2006 *Two glimpses of nineteenth-century institutional burial practice in Ireland* in The Journal of Irish Archaeology vol XV pp 93-104

Rogers, T V, 2003 Archaeological Excavation of a Bronze Age *fulacht fiadh* and two Early Christian Trackways at Drumaskibbole, County Sligo Licence 03E0100

Rogers, T V, 2004 Excavation of sixty-six inhumations and an enclosing ditch at Corofin, County Galway, Ireland. Licence 04E225

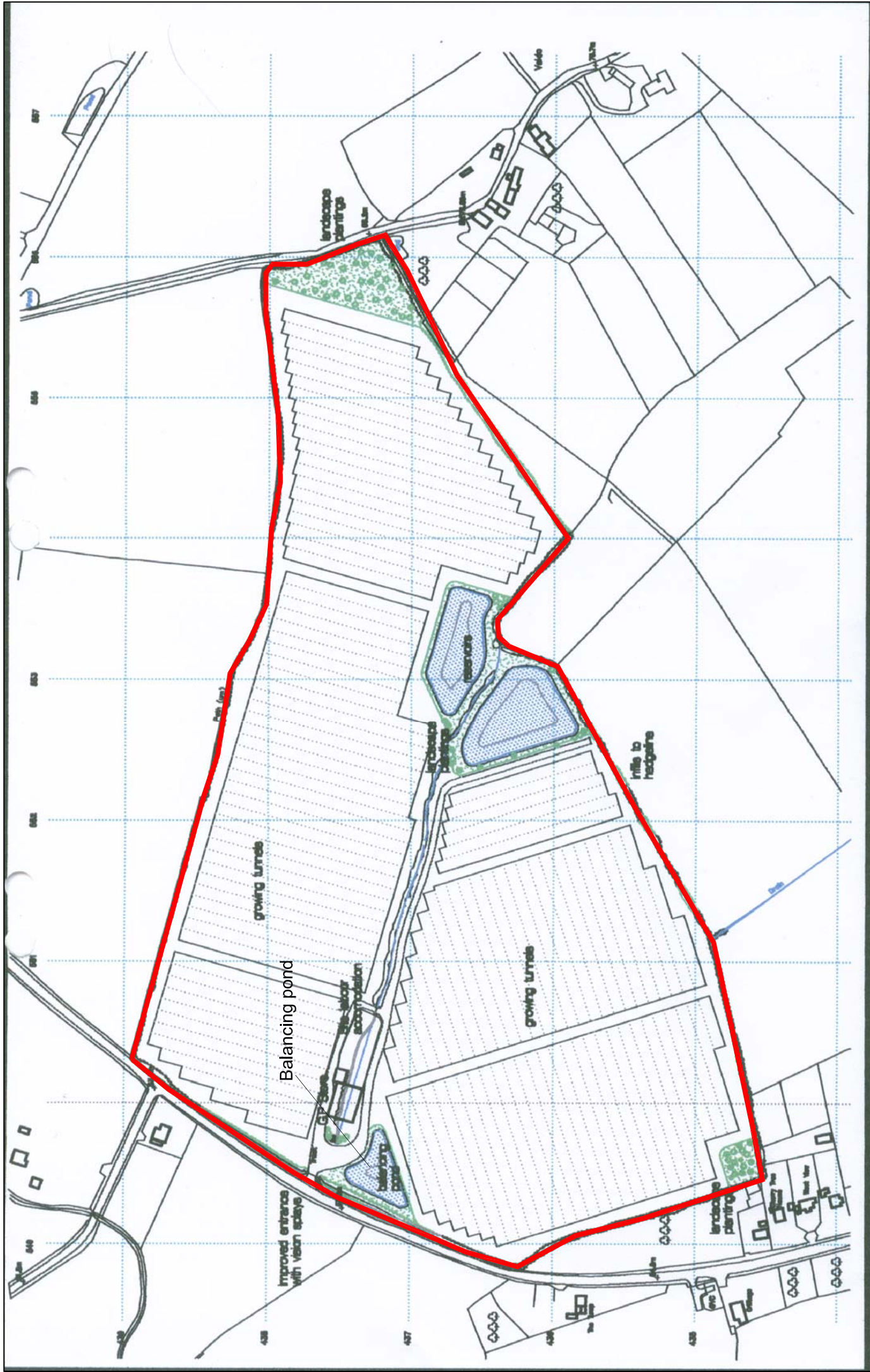
- **Other information**

Project leader, Excavation of a Roman-Iron Age site at the former petrol storage facility, Bath Road, Worcester

Project Manager, the N18 Ennis Bypass, Barefield to Killow 2004

Project Manager, Monitoring of the Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme, 2003

Project Leader; Excavation of Manorhamilton Workhouse cemetery, 2003



Site outline and location of balancing pond (not to scale)