

Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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2014

Project Code – LLE
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Looking south across the development site

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Summary

Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Lantern Lane, East Leake, prior to the development of a residential estate. Due to the possibility that archaeological remains may be present on the site, a programme of trial trenching was requested by Nottinghamshire County Council.

Ten trial/evaluation trenches measuring 50m x 2m were excavated in a pre-set pattern, which was altered slightly to accommodate construction work already underway. The trench evaluation demonstrated that no archaeological remains are present on this area of the proposed development site, as no finds or features of archaeological significance were discovered.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire, in line with the outline planning permission (12/01821/OUT). The intention of the investigation was to gain an understanding of the presence of any archaeological remains within the development site. The work followed a written scheme of investigation prepared by CgMs (Flitcroft 2014).

1.2 Prior to development the site (NGR SK 5584 2724) was undeveloped agricultural land. It is bounded by Lantern Lane to the south, Manor Road to the west and agricultural land to the north and east.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 The proposed redevelopment site is located at the north eastern corner of the village of East Leake, approximately 10km south of Nottingham and 6km north of Loughborough. Topographically, the site slopes gradually from north to south. The site consists of three separate sub-rectangular fields: two to the north and one to the south (see Fig. 2)

2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on solid geology of the Bramstone Mudstone Formation and Blue Anchor Formation. The Blue Anchor Formation is largely overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.3 The archaeological work is in line with Condition 15 of the planning permission which states that:

No development shall take place until a scheme of archaeological treatment for the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.

[REASON: To ensure that any archaeological items are recorded and to comply with Policies GP1 (Sustainable Development), GP2 (Design and Amenity criteria) and EN7 (Sites of Archaeological Importance) of the Rushcliffe Borough Non-Statutory Replacement Local Plan]

2.4 The written scheme of investigation proposed 15 trenches be excavated within the development area. However, construction work on the site had commenced prior to the evaluation and the southern field was not accessible. Following consultation with CgMs the scheme was reduced to 10 trenches.

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken during 2012 by CgMs (Mayo 2012). This concluded that there were no designated heritage assets (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, Registered Historic Parks, World Heritage Sites) within the development area. The closest designated heritage assets are Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area located in the historic core of East Leake around 1km south west of the development site.

3.2 The desk-based assessment also identified no non-designated heritage assets (e.g. archaeological sites recorded within the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record) within the limits of the development area. For this reason the potential of the site to contain undiscovered

archaeological remains of all periods was low. The assessment did recognise, however, that there had been little previous archaeological investigation in the area and therefore the absence of archaeological assets within the site may reflect this.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 *The objective of the archaeological evaluation can be stated as:*

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Nottinghamshire HER

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 *The methodology can be summarised as:*

5.2 At all times the project will follow current IfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

5.3 Excavation of ten (adjusted from fifteen due to construction works already underway) evaluation trenches within the limits of the site. Trenches were excavated using a wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

5.4 A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans.

6. RESULTS

6.1 As noted above, a total of ten trenches were excavated. The results are now discussed.

6.2 **Trench 1**

Trench 1 was located at the north of Field 1, and was aligned east to west. It was 1.2m wide and 50m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. The trench was sealed by (0001), a layer of redeposited natural clay 0.3m deep which was a pale bluey grey in colour. It was covered by a thin layer of turf, probably self-seeded. The redeposited clay was situated directly above (0007), a layer of buried topsoil 0.25m deep. The buried topsoil overlay undisturbed natural clay (0002), which was identical in colour and texture to (0001) but more compacted. This area of the site lies adjacent to the northern east to west field boundary, through which a ditch has been excavated for drainage. It is likely that the redeposited natural (0001) is the upcast from these excavations which had gradually settled and become grassed over.

6.3 Pits [0003] and [0005]

Two small ovoid features were present in the surface of the natural clay (0002): [0003] and [0005]. [0003] was a very shallow feature 50 by 80cm in diameter and 0.09m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (0004), a mid greyish brown compacted clay containing infrequent inclusions of charcoal and fragments of modern ceramic building material.

[0005] was a shallow ovoid pit 1.82m by 0.36m in diameter and 0.06m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (0006), a medium brownish grey clay containing infrequent inclusions of charcoal and fragments of modern ceramic building material. Very infrequent pebbles were also present. Two sheep molars were also found within this feature, and are likely to be of modern origin.

6.4 Trenches 2 - 10

The stratigraphy of the remainder of the site was relatively consistent. The trenches were sealed by a layer of topsoil (0008) ranging between 0.2m deep at the north to 0.35m deep at the south. The topsoil was mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt containing moderately frequent inclusions of small stones and rubble. The topsoil was situated directly above the natural clay (0002) which ranged in colour from bands of bright greyish blue and bright orangey red at the north to yellowish brown at the south. Patches of gravel were present within the brown deposits. Evidence for cultivation was observed in the form of post-medieval plough furrows situated roughly 7.5m apart and aligned north to south across the site. Ceramic field drains were also abundant, often running down the centre of the furrows. No archaeological features were observed.

7. ARCHIVE STATEMENT

Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire
Trent & Peak Archaeology project code: LLE

Archive

The archive is fully indexed and contains:

- Original photographic records
- Site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
- Original context records
- Original finds records

Artefacts

The artefacts from the site are a typical post-medieval/modern background assemblage and as such, following identification and quantification, discard is recommended.

Archive and finds deposition

The archive will be deposited in digital format with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, and the site records will be deposited with Brewhouse Yard Museum.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 The archaeological trial trenches did not reveal any evidence of settlement within the limits of the site. Two small pits were uncovered within Trench 1, but the inclusion within these of modern ceramic building material indicates that they are of a relatively modern origin. The natural was observed around 0.25m below the topsoil across the site, indicating that cultivation on the site has been minimal, although plough furrows are present across the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were found.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to thank Myk Flitcroft of CgMs for commissioning the work and providing background information. We would also like to thank Chris Robinson, Archaeological Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council, for his advice.

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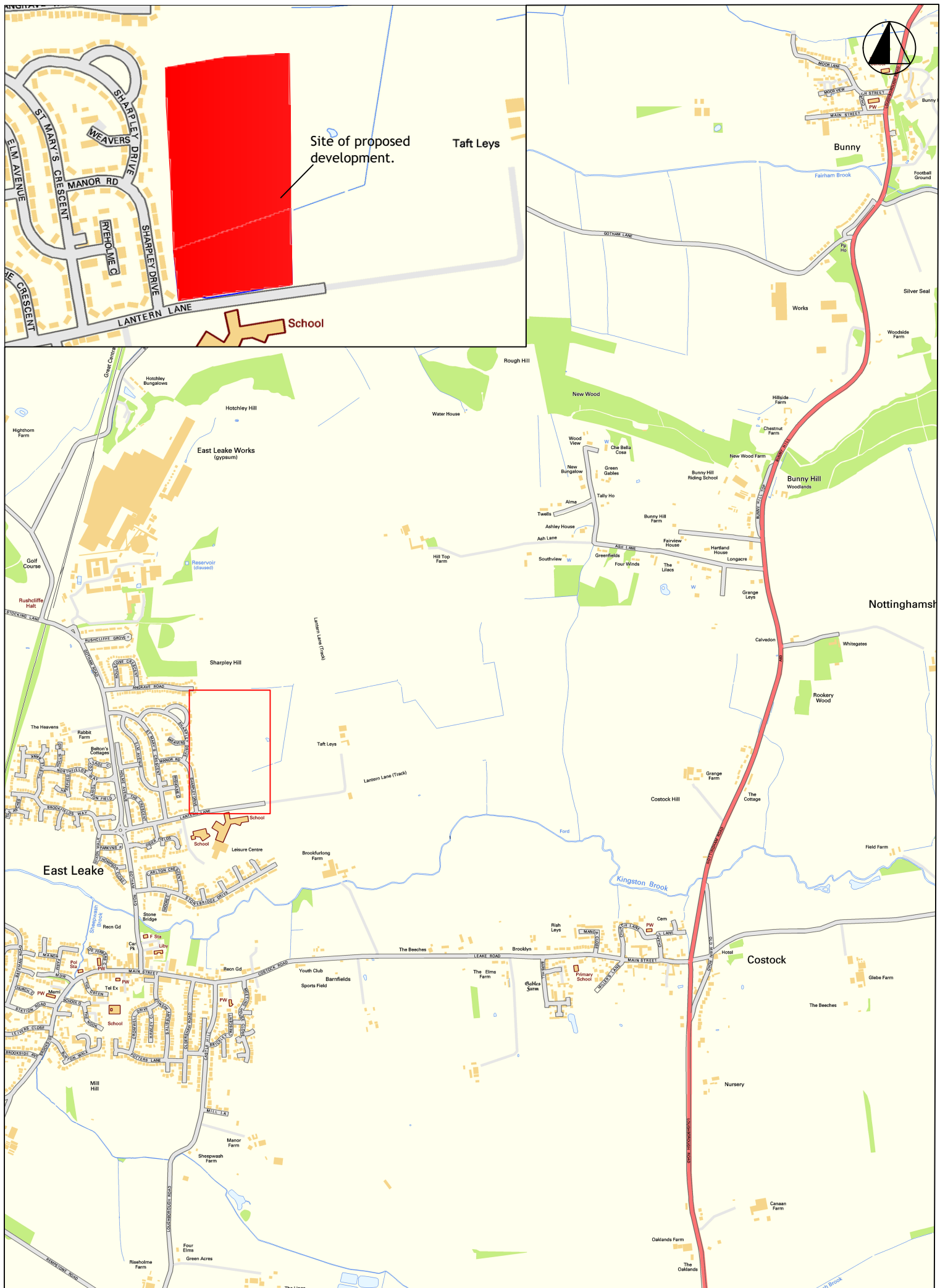
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Mayo, L. 2012. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Lantern Lane, East Leake, Nottinghamshire*. CgMs unpublished report.

Appendix 1: Summary context list.

Context	Description
0001	Redeposited natural within Trench 1 only
0002	Natural clay substratum
0003	Small oval pit Trench 1
0004	Fill of (0003)
0005	Oval pit Trench 1
0006	Fill of (0005)
0007	Buried topsoil within Trench 1 only
0008	Topsoil

Appendix 2: Figures



Lantern Lane, East Leake (LLE)

Figure 1: Site Location.

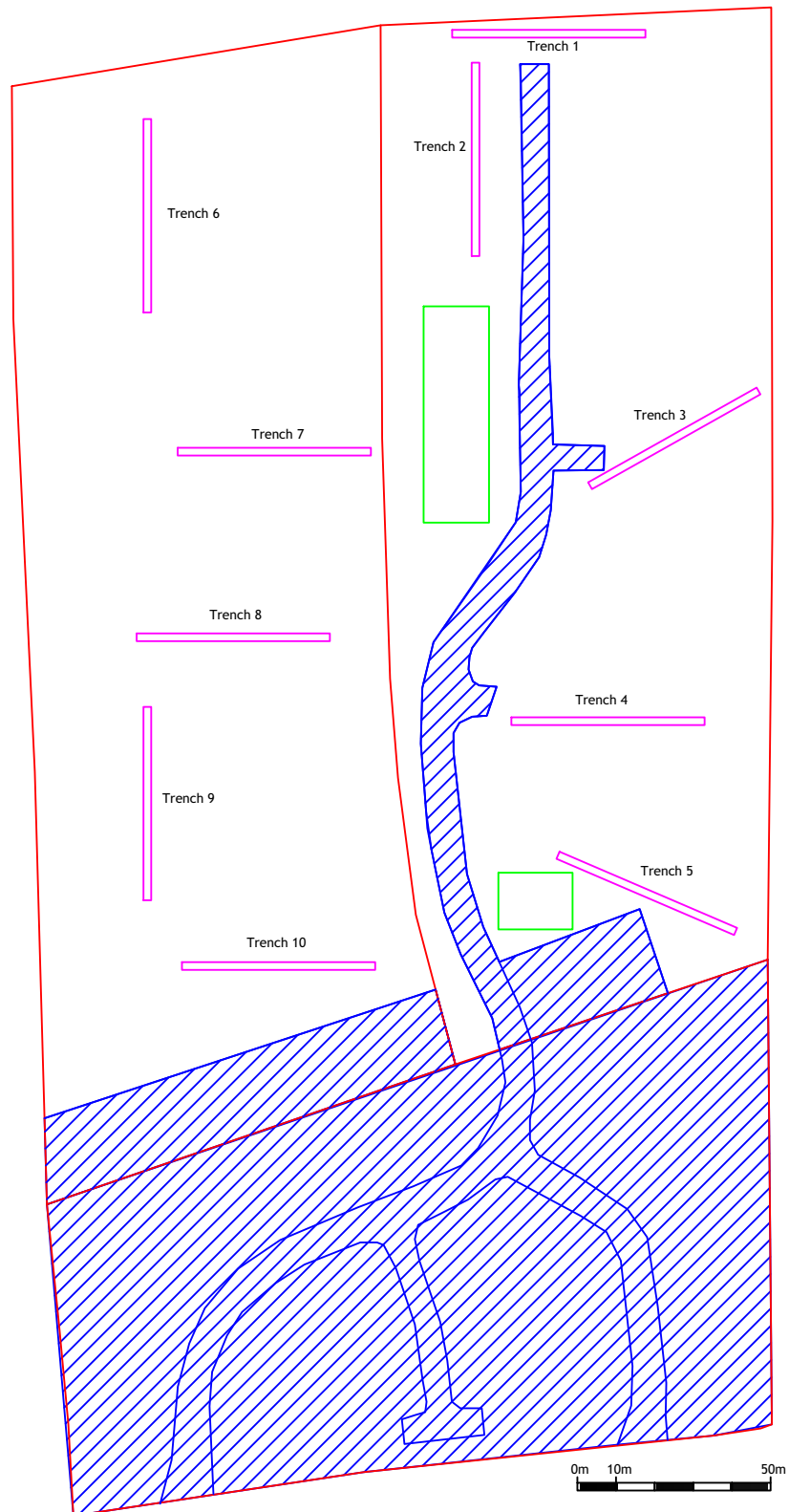




Figure 3: Trench 1 looking west. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 4: Trench 2 looking north. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 5: Trench 3 looking west. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 6: Trench 4 looking east. Scales = 1m and 2m.

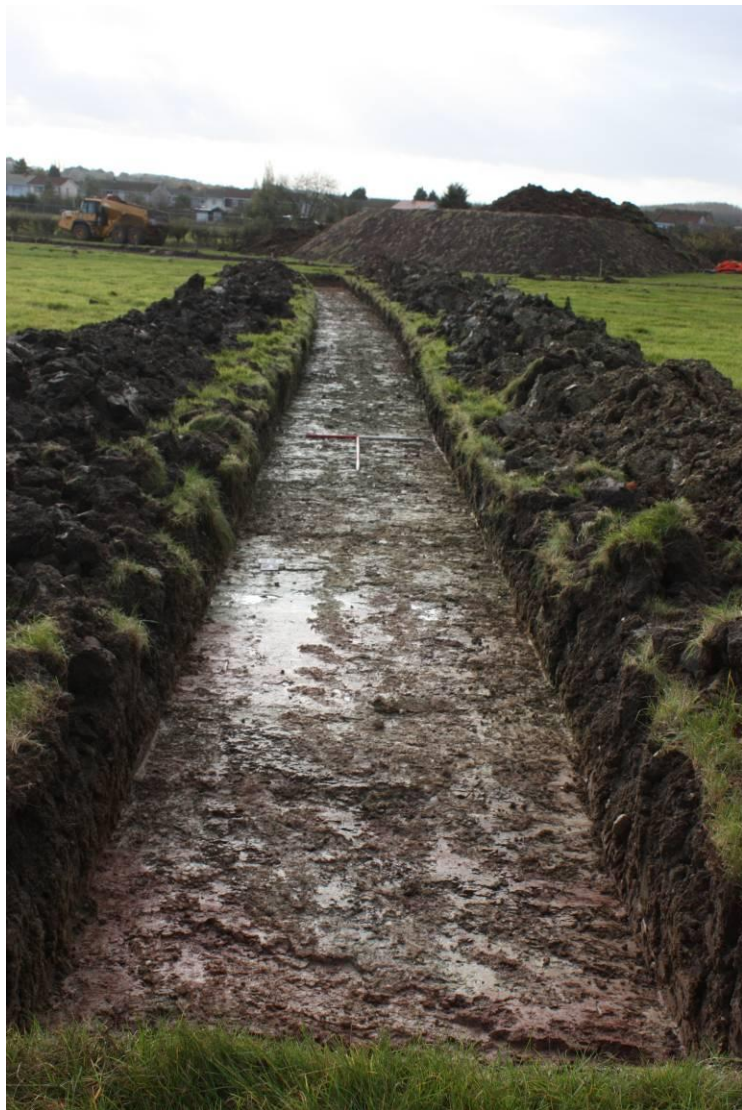


Figure 7: Trench 5 looking south east. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 8: Trench 6 looking north. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 9: Trench 7 looking east. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 10: Trench 8 looking east. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 11: Trench 9 looking south. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 12: Trench 10 looking east. Scales = 1m and 2m.



Figure 13: Feature [0003], looking south. Scale = 1m.



Figure 14: Feature [0005], looking north. Scale = 1m.

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation



**A SPECIFICATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL
TRENCH PROGRAMME**

**"Scheme of Archaeological
Treatment"**

**LAND AT LANTERN LANE
EAST LEAKE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

**Planning ref 12/01821/OUT
Condition 15**

MAY 2014

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

**Local Planning Authority:
Rushcliffe Borough Council**

Site centred at: SK 5584 2724

**Author:
Myk Flitcroft**

**Approved by:
Simon Mortimer**

**Report Status:
Final**

**Issue Date:
29 May 2014**

**CgMs Ref:
MF/292/01**

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- 7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Proposed trench locations on development layout

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location and Description

- 1.1.1 The development site is located on the north-east edge of East Leake, Nottinghamshire. The site comprises a rectangular plot of land, c.12ha in overall size, centred at National Grid Reference SK 5584 2724 (Fig 1) – although development is only proposed for the southern half of the site. The site is bounded to the north and east by fields, to the south by Lantern Lane, and to the west by houses fronting Sharpley Drive.
- 1.1.2 The site lies on the slope of Sharpley Hill. The hill slopes down steeply over the northern third of the site from 80m AOD at the northern boundary of the site, down to c. 60m AOD. The southern two-thirds lie on a gradual slope from c.50m AOD down to c.55m AOD at Lantern Lane. The new development focuses on the flatter ground in the southern part of the site.
- 1.1.3 The solid geology of the site and surrounding area is mudstone of the Bramstone Mudstone Formation (southern three-quarters of the site) and Blue Anchor Formation (northern quarter of the site). The Blue Anchor mudstone is largely overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel Head deposits (mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 Outline Planning permission has been granted for residential development of up to 170 dwellings and new primary school annex building; associated access; public open space; surface water balancing and landscaping (Rushcliffe Borough Council Planning reference 12/01821/OUT).

- 1.2.2 Condition 15 of the planning permission relates to treatment of archaeological issues:

*No development shall take place until a scheme of archaeological treatment for the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.*

[REASON To ensure that any archaeological items are record and to comply with Policies GP1 (Sustainable Development), GP2 (Design and Amenity criteria) and EN7

(Sites of Archaeological Importance) of the Rushcliffe Borough Non-Statutory Replacement Local Plan]

- 1.2.3 This current Specification has been prepared to form the 'scheme of archaeological treatment' required by Condition 15.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background and context of the development site has been considered in a desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting in October 2012 (CgMs ref LM/14107), which was submitted to support the planning application.
- 1.3.2 The desk-based assessment established that there are no *designated heritage assets* (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields, Registered Historic Parks, World Heritage Sites) within the site. The closest designated heritage assets are Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area located in the historic core of East Leake, around 1km south-west of the development site.
- 1.3.3 The desk-based assessment also identified no *non-designated heritage assets* (e.g. archaeological sites recorded in the Nottinghamshire county Historic Environment Record) within the site, and assessed the site's potential for as-yet undiscovered archaeological remains of all periods to be low.
- 1.3.4 The assessment recognised however that there had been little previous archaeological fieldwork in the area, and the absence of known archaeological assets could conceivably reflect this lack of investigation rather than a true absence of evidence.

2.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Nottinghamshire HER.

2.2 The results of the trial trenching programme will enable a strategy to be defined, as appropriate, for additional measures to safeguard identified archaeological interest.

2.3 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment*' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands '*The Archaeology of the East Midlands*' edited by N. Cooper (2006).

2.4 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's '*Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE)' first published in 2008.

2.5 This specification conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework *NPPF* (DCLG 2012), and the retained PPS5 Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide *HEPPG* (DCL/DCMS/EH 2010). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Code of Conduct* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000);
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001)

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA) form a requirement of this specification.
- 3.2 The attached trench plan has been prepared following a review of baseline conditions for the site, and the areas of development impact. It is proposed to excavate fifteen 50m x 2m trenches at the approximate locations shown in Figure 2. A further 200m² of trenching will be held in reserve as a contingency should any archaeological remains be exposed that require further clarification. Trenches have been located within areas which will be impacted by the proposed development, in order to identify any areas of significant below-ground archaeology in advance of development.
- 3.3 If the trial trenching programme identifies areas of significant archaeology, a programme of additional investigation and recording will be formulated to safeguard the archaeological interest. The programme of additional work will be prepared in consultation with Nottinghamshire County Council's Archaeological team – specialist advisors to Rushcliffe Borough Council.
- 3.4 Archaeological Trial Trenches: Methods
- 3.4.1 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 3.4.2 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits. Upcast & spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.
- 3.4.3 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as appropriate to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features will be assessed by limited sample excavation, sufficient to establish their character and date. The sample excavation will be discussed with the NCC Archaeological Officer following initial findings, however, it is envisaged that it will typically require half-sectioning of discrete features (allowance should be made for the full excavation of

small discrete features following initial half sectioning); and excavation of 20% by length of linear features (minimum section width 1m) avoiding targeting intersections.

- 3.4.4 Should the excavation of the trenches reach 1.2m in depth (or limit of safe working depth) without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology. Should there be potential for archaeological remains to survive at depth it may be necessary to step or shore the trenches in order to fully evaluate the archaeological potential. Given the local ground conditions, this eventuality is considered highly unlikely.
- 3.4.5 The trenches will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:20 where features are found to be present) by measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). One long section of each trench containing archaeological features will be recorded and a 2m sample section of each 'blank' trench will be recorded, unless a long section would illustrate useful information on site stratigraphy and overall potential. Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.4.6 A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
 - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
 - the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 3.4.7 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 3.4.8 All registered finds will be processed and packaged according to standards of good practice. In accordance with current English Heritage guidelines, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be submitted for X-radiography and stabilisation where appropriate.

- 3.4.9 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.
- 3.4.10 The environmental sampling strategy will include the routine sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological or industrial remains. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (see *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition)*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011). Sample sizes will normally be 40-60 litres unless the deposit is smaller in volume. Samples will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:
- Survival of material
 - Key archaeological contexts
 - Potential
- 3.4.11 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling and/or geoarchaeological assessment.
- 3.4.12 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- 3.4.13 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left *in situ* until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 3.4.14 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The NCC Archaeological Officer and the local coroner will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.

3.4.15 Upon completion of the trial trenching, excavated trenches will be backfilled with arisings and loosely compacted. Trenches will not be backfilled before they have been viewed by the County Archaeological Officer or specific permission to backfill has been given by the County Archaeological Officer.

3.5 Post-excavation: Methods

3.5.1 Both the NCC Archaeological Officer and the relevant museum curator will be informed in writing of the completion of fieldwork. The archaeological fieldwork contractor will also provide an estimate of the size of the archive and programme for deposition. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the museum guidelines and the NCC Archaeological Officer will be informed in writing of final deposition of the archive.

3.5.2 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material and labeling of slides that will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

3.5.3 Unless otherwise agreed with the NCC Archaeological Officer, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological trial works will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- sections of the excavated archaeological features;

- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site (including recommendations for retention/discard and conservation recommendations);
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features and general trench shots;
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals and their relative importance
- a full context list
- the OASIS reference and summary form
- an archive statement (location, accession number, deposition date etc)
- publication proposal (see 3.4.9 below)

3.5.4 The format and contents of the report will conform to Nottinghamshire County Council requirements and to published regional Standards.

3.5.5 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the NCC Archaeological Officer for comment. Following approval of the draft report, one copy of the approved report will be provided to the LPA; one hard copy and one digital copy (including a CD with a pdf of the report and indexed copies of digital site photographs) will be supplied to Nottinghamshire HER.

3.5.6 A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

3.5.7 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007), and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

3.5.8 The project archive will be deposited with an appropriate store in accordance with the terms and conditions which are to be agreed with the store in advance of deposition.

3.5.9 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, dependant on the nature of the results.

3.5.10 OASIS (**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S**) data capture forms will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

4.0 TIMETABLE & PERSONNEL

- 4.1 Myk Flitcroft MIfA and Alexandra Thornton of CgMs will be in overall charge of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of the developers, David Wilson Homes North Midlands Ltd.
- 4.2 The trial trenching fieldwork will be undertaken by a professional archaeological team working as sub-contractor to CgMs. Details of the archaeological contractor and CVs of key personnel and specialists will be provided to the NCC Archaeological Officer on request.
- 4.3 CgMs Consulting is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists. The appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor will also be an IfA Registered Organisation.
- 4.4 The trial trenching fieldwork is currently anticipated to take place in June 2014. The fieldwork is likely to be completed within 6 days, and a report produced within 4 weeks of completion. This fieldwork and reporting programmes are subject to review. NCC's Archaeological Officer will be given notice of any changes to the programme.

5.0 MONITORING

- 5.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the County Archaeological Officer.
- 5.2 Myk Flitcroft MIfA, Senior Associate Director for CgMs and Alex Thornton AIfA (CgMs Senior Archaeological Consultant) will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of David Wilson Homes North Midlands Ltd.
- 5.3 Chris Robinson, Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeological Officer, will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with CgMs. The County Archaeological Officer will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of Rushcliffe Borough Council and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification.
- 5.4 The NCC Archaeological Officer will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations should be agreed in writing with the

relevant parties prior to commencement of on site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

6.0 INSURANCE

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m and Profession.

7.0 HEALTH and SAFETY

- 7.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2007.
- 7.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.
- 7.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 7.4 A continuous process of dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken and if significant hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.
- 7.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.

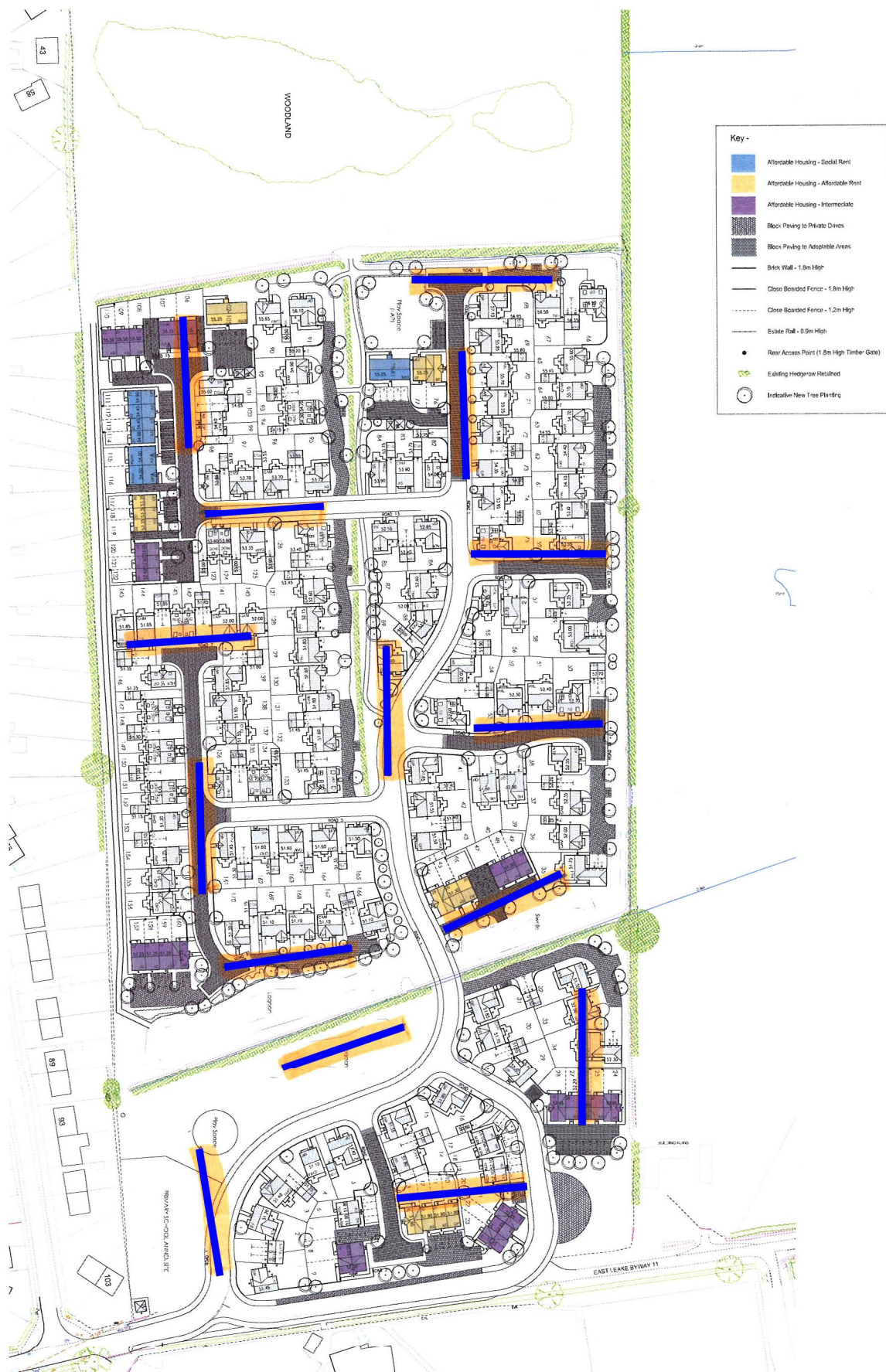
FIGURES

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Figure 1:
Site Location



50m Trial Trench
(indicative)



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Figure 2:
Nominal Trench
Layout