University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An archaeological evaluation at Cosford Works, 70, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire (SP 48297 91897)

Leon Hunt

ULAS Report No 2012-019

An archaeological evaluation at Cosford Works, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire (SP 48297 91897)

Leon Hunt

for:

Mr. P.Holden

Approved by:

Signed: 

Date: 27.01.2012……...

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ULAS Report Number 2012-019

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An archaeological evaluation at Cosford Works, 70, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire (SP 48297 91897)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at 70, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire (SP 48297 91897) in advance of the demolition of the factory on the site and the construction of 4 new dwellings and access.

A total of four trenches was excavated. A single trench was placed on the asphalt at the front of the site and three were located within the factory (Cosford Works) itself. The work required the removal of asphalt and concrete prior to the areas being stripped to archaeological levels or sub-stratum.

The evaluation revealed part of a wall structure and two rectangular brick structures that were most likely cold water tanks. All the features are likely to date from the mid to late 19th century and are possibly related to the earlier buildings that were on the site prior to the construction of the Cosford Works, sometime in the early 20th century, some of which are illustrated on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area.

The archive for the work will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A9.2012.

Introduction

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at the Cosford Works, 70, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire (NGR: SP 48297 91897). Mr. Philip Holden commissioned the work, which was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed new development at the site, consisting of the demolition of the existing factory and the erection of four new dwellings with associated access (Planning Application No. 09/0132/1/PX).

The site currently consists of the factory building (Cosford Works) with concrete hard-standing and an asphalted parking area to the side and front of the building respectively.

The work was in accordance with PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. The fieldwork was intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the *Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008) is a limited programme of non intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent,

quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

Figure 1: Location of Sharnford

Site Location, Geology and Topography

Sharnford lies in the Blaby District of Leicestershire, approximately 12 miles south-west of Leicester and 5 miles east of Hinckley (Figure 1). The site lies in the centre of the village on the northern side of Leicester Road.

The site is broadly rectangular, oriented north-west to south-east and consists of a rectangular brick and metal factory building, with a shop floor of concrete, with a side access to the south-west of the building. There is a separate office building to the west of the factory. In front of the building along the road edge is an area of asphalt used for car parking. There is a low brick wall along the edge of the car park and access into the site in via a gap at the south-west corner.

The total size of the assessment area is 950 square metres and the land lies at a height of around 90m aOD. The site is mostly flat, but slopes towards the road edge at the very front of the site.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 141 indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of Oadby Member Diamicton, characterised by Cretaceous and Jurassic rock fragments, subordinate lenses of sand and gravel, clay and silty clay, with chalk and flint fragments.

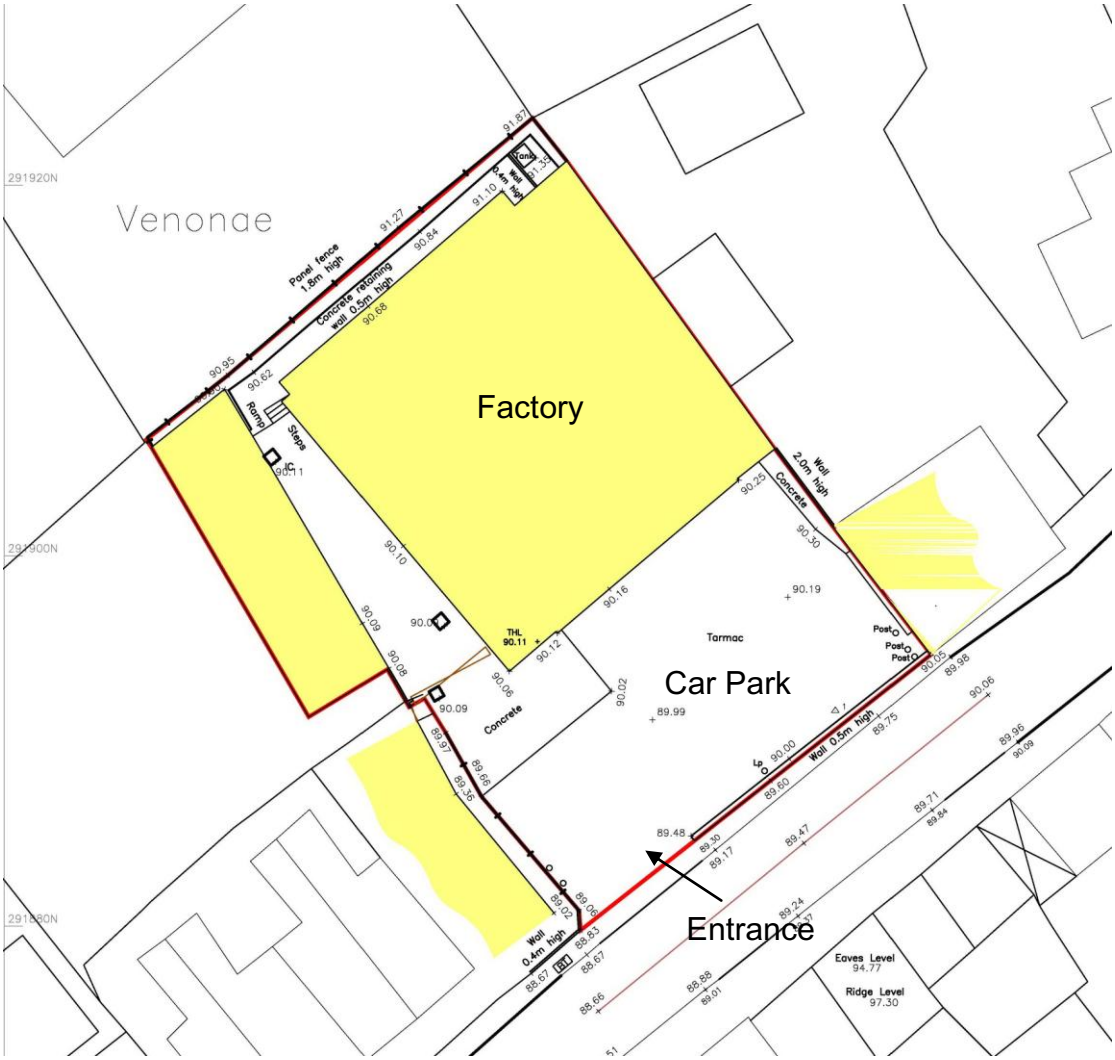

Figure 2: Site Location
Provided by developer. Scale Unknown

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of

archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the presence of archaeological deposits that may exist within the area.

Plate 1: The site from Leicester Road, looking north

Plate 2: Interior of factory, looking north

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* prepared by ULAS.

A 5% sample of the area was requested totalling *c*. 70 sq. metres of trenching. This equated to three 15m x 1.6m trenches placed across the site. The initial plan was to excavate two trenches within the car park area and one inside the factory building. However, due to the situation of electric services for road lamps across the front of the site and water and electrics leading from the factory from the road along the south-

western side of the site, only one 16m x 2m trench was placed across the car park at a diagonal angle to fit the greatest length within the site.

The concrete base of the factory was found to be extremely thick and some areas were impossible to break with the size of the excavator that would fit into the building. Therefore three small trenches were fitted into the building in areas where the concrete base could be more readily broken. These were of varying width and length (see below).

All trenches were excavated using a 2.5 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a breaker, a toothed bucket and finally a 1m ditching bucket. All were excavated to the natural sub-stratum or archaeological features, whichever the higher in the sequence.

Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies within the historic core of the village of Sharnford, close to the church of St. Helen. Known sites in the area include late prehistoric enclosures (Ref No. MLE17102) and post-medieval buildings (MLE18662 & MLE1691).

Results

The trenches were initially excavated with a breaker fitted to a tracked excavator. The asphalt or concrete was then removed with a toothed bucket and finally the trench was stripped with a 1m wide ditching bucket.

Trench 1

Location: Asphalt car park

Orientation: N-S

Length: 16m

Width: 2m

Depth: Between 0.29m and 0.48m

Sequence consisted of asphalt over type 1 hardcore over buried soil and then sub-stratum of reddish orange and brownish yellow clay, sand and silt with stones.

Interval	**0mN**	**2m**	**4m**	**6m**	**8m**	**10m**	**15m**
Asphalt Depth	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m
Hardcore Depth	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m
Soil Depth	0.17m	0.2m	WALL	0.18m	0.1m	90mm	None
Top of natural	0.37m	0.4m	WALL	0.38m	0.30m	0.29	Floor
Base of trench	0.48m	0.46m	0.38m	0.47m	0.3m	0.29m	0.43m

Features: 2 sections of brick wall. Ceramic drain. Possible modern surface

A modern ceramic drain with a cut around 0.7m wide, running in and north-east to south-west direction, was visible at between 6m and 10m from the northern end of the trench.

Plate 3: Removing asphalt on Trench 1, looking south

Close to the southern end of the trench was a section of wall (1) projecting 1.32m into the trench, oriented north-west to south-east, with a cut visible along the southern side (Plate 5). The wall appeared to end in a pillar around 0.44m square and the main section of the wall was around 0.32m wide. The pillar, of which one course remained, appeared to consist of two rows of four bricks (although the bricks were obscured by mortar) and the wall consisted of a row of bricks laid side by side with a row of half bricks laid end to end along the north-east edge. Only one course of bricks was visible along most of the length. Close to the section four courses were visible. These bricks were 9 x 4½ x 3¾ inches (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) and industrially produced.

To the south of the wall (1) and apparently abutting it was a floor or surface consisting of modern blue bricks lain in a diagonal pattern and visible in the west facing section for the rest of the trench. These bricks were 8¾ x 4 x 3 (220mm x 100mm x 75mm).

The northern end of the trench was disturbed by modern intrusions, with soil and ceramic building material in patches. At around 3m from the northern end a section of wall (2) projected out 0.53m into the trench (6). This appeared to be a corner, with a cut around 0.1m wide filled with silty clay. The total visible section of wall was 0.9m x 0.63m and appeared to consist of parts of four courses (with only the lower intact). The bricks measured 9 x 4½ x 3¾ inches and the wall was bonded together with mortar. The wall was two bricks thick and appeared to have an infill of brick rubble.

Plate 4: Trench 1, fully excavated, looking south

Plate 5: Wall (1) in Trench 1, looking south-east

The trench was later widened at this point to expose more of the wall. This revealed that the wall was part of a rectangular brick structure, with a visible area exposed of 1m by 1.4m, with walls two bricks thick formed of Flemish bond. The centre was filled with dark grey/black silty clay and brick rubble and pieces of concrete. A total of six courses was exposed before water seeped onto the space. The depth was estimated by using a metal probe; this showed the feature to be around 0.6m deep.

Plate 6: Feature (2) in Trench 1, looking west

Plate 7: Trench 2, fully excavated

Trench 2

Location: Concrete shop floor: south-east end of factory building

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 9.4m

Width: 1.6m

Depth: Between 0.25m-0.3m deep

The sequence consisted of 0.2m on concrete straight over the natural sub-stratum of clay and sand. There were no upper soils.

Between 3.6m and 5m along the trench from the north-east end was a further brick structure (3) (Plate 8). This was very similar to (2) in Trench 1 and consisted of a rectangular structure with a visible size of 1.23m by 2.73m, with walls 2 bricks thick in Flemish bond with an infill of soil and rubble.

Plate 8: Feature 3 in Trench 2, looking north-west

Trench 3

Location: Concrete floor centre end of factory building

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 8.7mm

Width: 2.7m

Depth: Between 0.25m-0.3m deep

The sequence consisted of 0.2m on concrete straight over the natural sub-stratum of clay and sand and brownish grey clay with stones. There were no upper soils.

There were no features in this trench.

Plate 9: Concrete breaking in progress, Trench 3, looking west

Plate 10: Trench 4 fully excavated. Trench 3 in background, looking north-east

Trench 4

Location: Centre/ north-west end of factory building

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 9.6mm

Width: 2.7m

Depth: Between 0.25m-0.3m deep

The sequence consisted of 0.2m on concrete straight over the natural sub-stratum of clay and sand. There were no upper soils.

At the north-east end of the trench, oriented south-south-west to north-north-east was a linear feature, measuring 6.3m in length and 0.95m in width. This feature was filled with clayey soil with fragments of brick, concrete and glass. It was less than 0.1m deep.

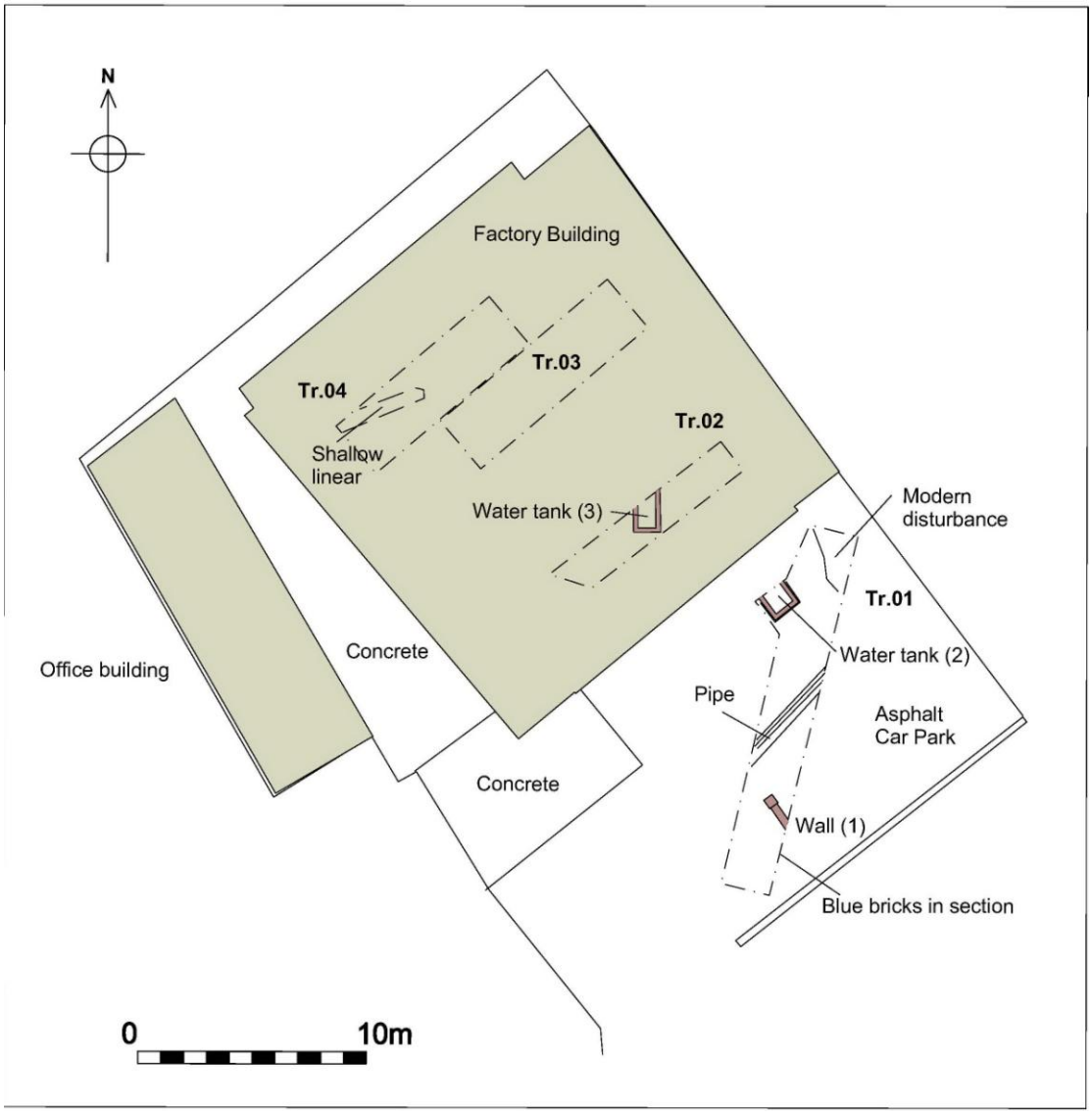

Figure 3: Plan of Trench and feature locations

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed part of a brick wall (1) and two rectangular brick structures (2) and (3). The brick wall (1) is unlikely to be the wall of a building, as it appears to end in a pillar. It is more likely to be the end of a garden or retaining wall (Figure 3).

The two rectangular brick structures are most likely soft water tanks; their shape and size (plus the fact that (2) readily filled with water) bears this out. The type of brick used in the construction of all these features is likely to be late 19th century in date.

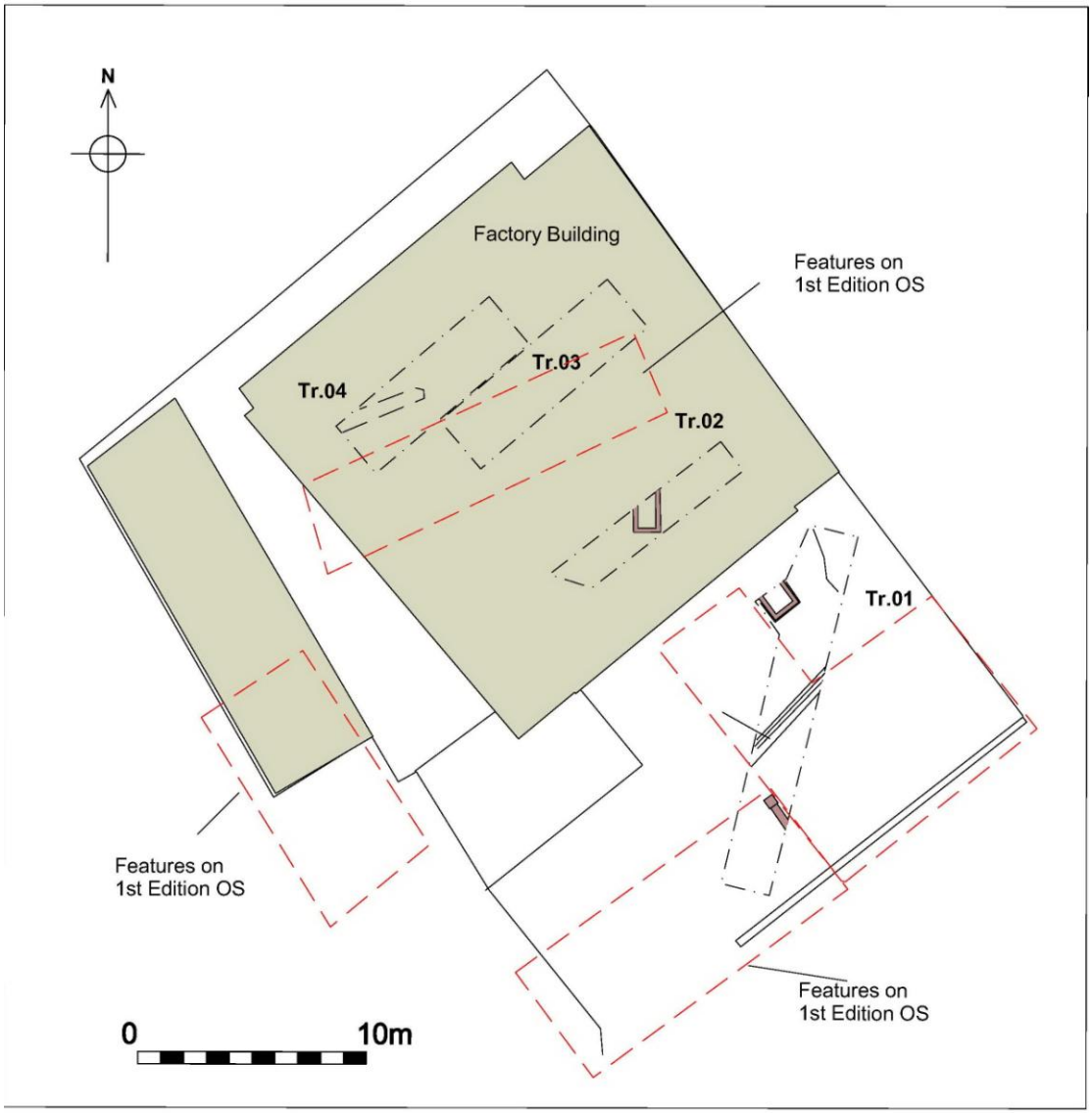

Figure 4: Plan of features and overlay of buildings on 1886 OS map

The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows an L-shaped building at the front of the site, with another rectangular structure to the south-west (Figure 4). The wall (1) in Trench 1 lines up with the south-western wall of the first structure when the plan is superimposed about the trench plan. This may point to the structure being part of a walled area, possible with an entrance where the pillar ends, with blue brick paving or flooring to the south-west of the L-shaped building.

Structure (2) in Trench 1 would have been just outside the building, just to the north-east. This would be about the right situation for a water tank. Similarly, structure (3) in Trench 2 would be just outside the north-western end of the building. It is possible that the L-shaped building is two dwellings with a tank for each dwelling, or one structure may be a water tank, the other a cess pit.

Trenches 2-4 within the factory show that the land was significantly cleared before the factory was erected, as no upper soils remained within the trenches. The shallow linear in Trench 4 may be part of a wall that had been removed, but it may just as

easily be a modern intrusion as the concrete floor of the building has been replaced and strengthened at various junctures.

The evaluation revealed a few remains from the buildings that stood here along Leicester Road before the construction of the Cosford Works in the early 20th century. Mostly, they appear to have been truncated significantly with only foundations or a few courses remaining of deeper features such as sunken structures like water tanks.

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Ben Hall of Isherwood McCann for organising the work. The author, who carried out the evaluation, would like to thank Phil Holden for his help and co-operation and Steve and Ashley Dyson for the machining. The project was managed by Patrick Clay of ULAS.

Archive

The archive for this work will be lodged with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A9.2012. The archive consists of the following:

1 Unbound copy of this report

4 Trench recording sheets

1 Context record

3 Masonry sheets

1 Photographic record

1 CD of digital photographs

1 Contact sheet of digital photographs

1 Set B & W contact sheets

1 Set B & W Negatives

The report will be listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: http://oasis.ac.uk/ (see Appendix II).

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27-01-2012

Appendix I: Context summary

Feature Number	Trench	Feature type	Interpretation
(1)	1	Brick Wall	Garden wall
(2)	1	Brick Structure	Water tank?
(3)	2	Brick Structure	Water tank?

Appendix II: OASIS Record

Project Name	70, Leicester Road
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	Not known
Current Land Use	Industrial/ car park
Development Type	New housing
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SP 48297 91897
Start/end dates of field work	25-26/01/2012
Archive Recipient	LMARS
Height min/max	90m aOD
Study Area	950 sq. m
Finds	None

Appendix III: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: 70, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 48297 91897

Client: Mr P. Holden

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

P.A. 09/0i32/1/PX

1 Introduction

1.1 ***Definition and scope of the specification***

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, partially addressing the requirements of Planning Condition 5. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide further indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority and an appropriate mitigation strategy put in place.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2. Background

Context of the Project

2.1 The site lies at 70, Station Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire (Fig. 1). It comprises a former factory with forecourt.

2.2 *Geology and topography*

2.2.1 The application area is shown by the British Geological Survey (England and Wales Sheet 141, Loughborough) to overly Oadby Member Diamicton, characterised by Cretaceous and Jurassic rock fragments; subordinate lenses of sand and gravel, clay and silt clay, with chalk and flint fragments. The site lies on flat ground at c. 90m AOD.

2.3 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of the existing factory building and construction of four dwellings with associated access road (P.A 09/003/1/PX.

2.4 Following Planning policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Policy HE6 the planning authority require that evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken to further define and characterise the remains suggested by the results from the geophysical survey. Condition 9 of the planning permission

states. *No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work commencing with initial exploratory trial trenching. The work shall be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

REASON: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording

Archaeological and Historical Background

2.5 The area within to the historic core of Sharnford close to the church of St Helen and known sites listed on the Historic Environment Record including cropmarks of possible late prehistoric enclosures (MLE17102) and post medieval buildings (MLE18662; MLE1691).

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

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

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

General Methodology and Standards

4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.

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

4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required.

Trial Trenching Methodology

4.4 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.

4.5 A 5% sample is proposed, totalling *c*. 70 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of three 15m x 1.6m trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed locations of the trenches. These will avoid areas of terracing to the north where disturbance has been caused by the construction of the computer centre and associated landscaping. The size and position of the trenches indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or the presence of archaeological deposits.

4.6 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first. All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a

view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration

4.7 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.8 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.9 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.

4.10 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.11 Any human remains encountered will initially be left in situ and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.12 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and Planning Authority. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Authority, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

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

Recording Systems

4.14 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.

4.15. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

4.16 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

4.17 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.18 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

5. Finds

5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

5.3 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 appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.

5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context.

5.6 Finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6. Environmental Sampling

6.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.

6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.

6.3 Appropriate contexts (i.e datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

6.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.

6.5 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

6.6 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (eg indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g hammer scale).

7 Report and Archive

7.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.

7.2 The report will include consideration of:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

- The nature, location and extent 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.
- a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.
- 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).

7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken and will follow the LCC guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* (LMARS).

7.4 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.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

8.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.

8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at http://www.oasis.ac.uk will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

10 Copyright

10.1 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.

11 Monitoring arrangements

11.1 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.

11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)

11.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

12 Timetable and Staffing

12.1 A start date is likely to be arranged. The work is likely to take one to three days to complete and a minimum of two experienced archaeologists will to be present during the work.

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

13 Health and Safety

13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

14. Insurance

14.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Employers Liability Insurance and Public/Products Liability Insurance Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148 Professional Indemnity Insurance – Newline Underwriting Management Ltd Policy No. WD1100541

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

15.1 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.

16. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

IfA, 2008 *Codes of Conduct and Standards* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

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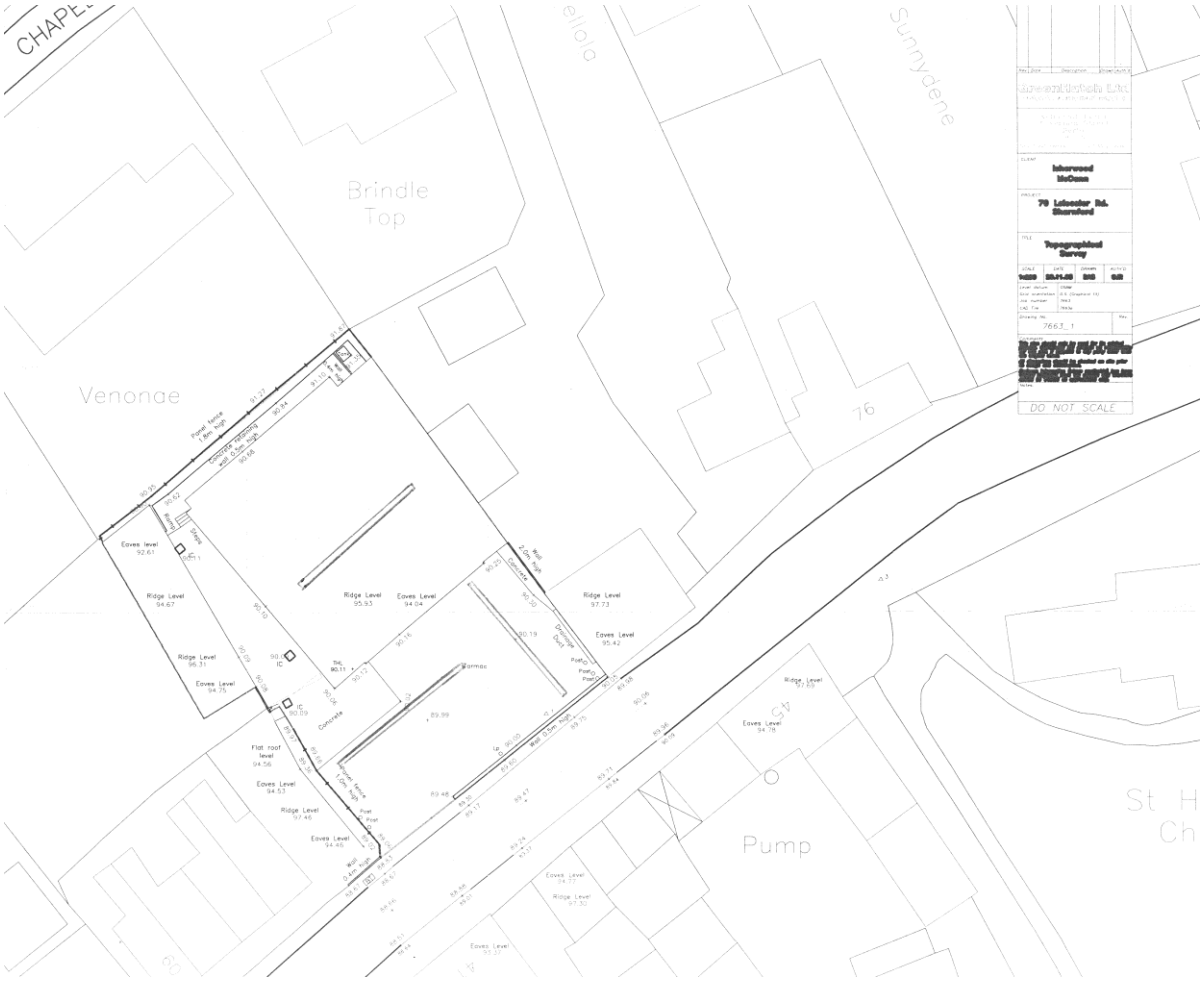

Figure 1 Application area showing proposed trench locations.

Figure 2. Application area showing proposed development

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	**Job No**	**PM**	**Contact**
70, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire	12/506	Patrick Clay	**0116 252 2848** **07796940240**

Site Director	**Site Contacts**	**Team (Nos)**
TBA	TBA	2

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT

Evaluation trenches are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement

- Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
- All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Appendix 3).
- **Services**: A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
  - Trenches will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
  - No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.
- **Excavation:** Trenching we conducted as per the *Trial Trenching Methodology* in the specification. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Appendix 1).All trenches will be inspected each day by an appointed person and noted on the trench sheet (Appendix 4).
- Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Appendix 1).
- A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment

A mechanical excavator will be used for trench excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.

ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).

Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel

The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.

All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site staff have some first aid training.

Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications

ULAS management and site staff details are as above.

Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.

ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting

All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 2522848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Appendix 2) .

Contact Details

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University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

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