



# University of Leicester

## Archaeological Services

An archaeological evaluation  
At Sandhills Avenue,  
Humberstone and Hamilton,  
Leicester  
(SK 6319 0723)

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2012-197  
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**An archaeological evaluation  
At Sandhills Avenue,  
Humberstone and Hamilton,  
Leicester  
(SK 6319 0723)**


**Leon Hunt**

**for:  
Partner Construction Ltd  
Planning Application No. 20111431**

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## **An archaeological evaluation at Sandhills Avenue, Humberstone and Hamilton, Leicester (SK 6319 0723)**

Leon Hunt

### **Summary**

*An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Partner Construction Ltd. on land at Sandhills Avenue, Hamilton, Humberstone and Hamilton, Leicester (SK 6319 0723) in advance of the construction of new housing.*

*The site lies in the vicinity of the deserted medieval village of Hamilton in an area that has previously investigated. A series of archaeological investigations within the wider area revealed a number of prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British sites in the area.*

*The evaluation consisted of 3 trenches excavated across the footprints of the new buildings.*

*The trenches were negative for archaeological features, but two of the trenches contained the remains of medieval furrows, one of which yielded a prehistoric flint flake.*

*The ground in most places was heavily disturbed and had been previously stripped and used as a compound during the construction of the surrounding houses*

### **Introduction**

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at Sandhills Avenue, Hamilton, Humberstone and Hamilton, Leicester (NGR: SK 6319 0723; Fig. 1).

The fieldwork was in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012), Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The fieldwork was intended to provide a record of any buried archaeological remains which will be impacted on by the development to address the requirements of the Planning Authority (P.A No 20111431).

The site lies within the new town of Hamilton and in the vicinity of the deserted medieval village (DMV) of Hamilton in an area than has undergone a series of archaeological investigations in the past, which revealed prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British sites.



Figure 1: Site Location  
Contains Ordnance Survey Data

### Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site is situated on the southern side of Sandhills Avenue within the new development of Hamilton in the Humberstone and Hamilton area of Leicester.

Hamilton lies around 6 miles north-east of Leicester City Centre (Fig. 1).

The site is a small rectangular piece of land of approximately 0.37 hectares and was recently used as a compound during the construction of the new housing that surrounds the site. The land slopes down to the north and lies at an approximate height of 90m aOD (Fig. 2).

The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheet 156 (Leicester) shows the underlying geology consists of glacial till (boulder clay) with areas of overlying sand and gravel and outcropping bands of Mercia Mudstone and deposits of alluvium to the north.

At the time of the work the land was surrounded by wooden and Heras fencing to the north and east and by neighbouring properties to the south and west. The land was covered in hardcore and weeds and had an earth bund at the northern end.

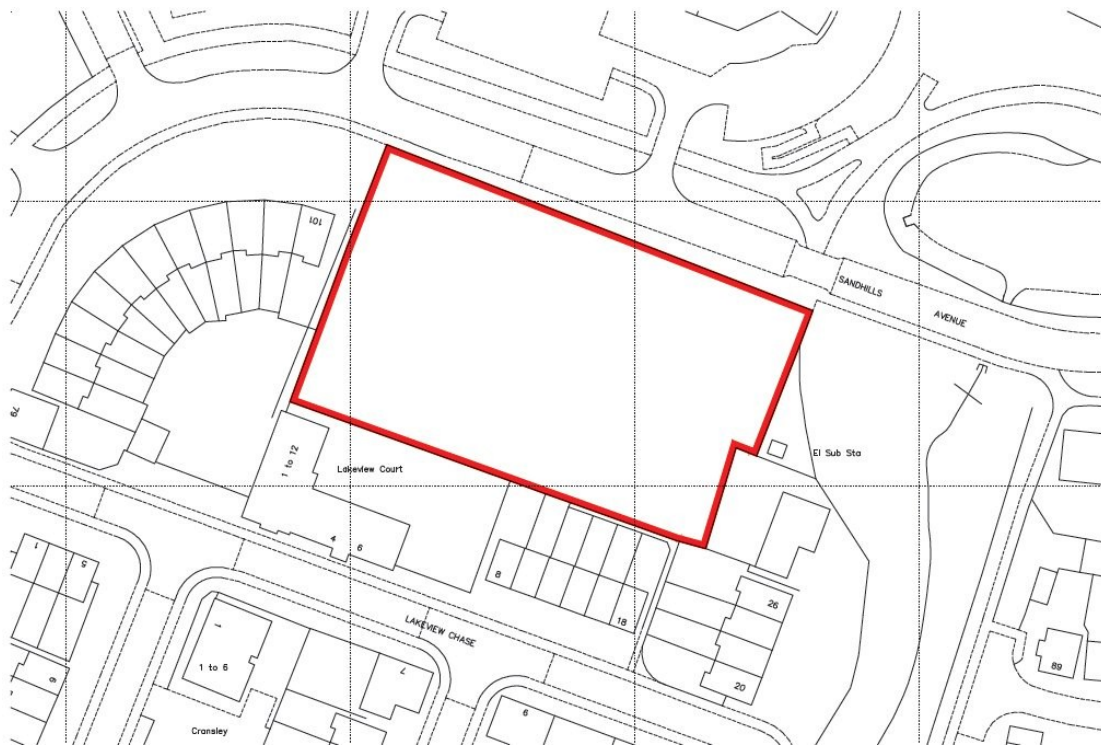


Figure 2: Location of site within Hamilton. Scale 1: 1250.  
Plan provided by developer

## **Historical and Archaeological Background**

The site lies within the new town of Hamilton, named after the nearby DMV of Hamilton located within the parish of Barkby Thorpe around 1km to the north-east of the site.

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations within the Hamilton area prior to and during the construction of the new housing estates.

The area has been subject to archaeological investigations comprising fieldwalking surveys, geophysical survey and trenching (Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service Archaeological Survey Team Report 94/3; Leicestershire Archaeological Unit Report 94/41; ULAS Reports 2000/32; 2000/40; 2000/67). This work confirmed that there is archaeological potential in three main and three ancillary areas including two Iron Age and Romano-British sites (ULAS Report 2000/67, 11-12).

The evaluation of 2000 located prehistoric flint scatters in the area close to the present evaluation.

## **Aims and Objectives**

The main objectives of trial trenching is:

- 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 archaeological work 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.

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

## **Methodology**

A *c.* 10% sample targeting the development impact areas was proposed, totalling *c.* 150 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of three 30m x 1.6m trenches. The trenches were situated in areas the new housing would be concentrated (Fig. 3).

The trenches were excavated by a JCB 3CX with a flat bladed bucket on the back acter, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Upper soils and layers were removed using a toothless ditching bucket to archaeological layers or the natural sub-stratum, whichever the higher.

Trench locations were recorded by an appropriate method and then tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. At the end of the evaluation the trenches were back-filled.



## Results

### *Trench 1 (Fig. 3)*

Interval	0m (west)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m (east)
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.25m	Hardcore Only (0.53m)	Hardcore Only (0.42m)	0.42m	0.45m	0.45m	0.50m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.25m	Hardcore	Hardcore	0.15m (dark layer)	0.20m (dark layer)	0.20m (dark layer)	0.20m (dark layer)
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.50m	0.76m	0.60m	0.57m	0.65m	0.66m	0.70m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.53m	0.76m	0.60m	0.58m	0.70m	0.71m	0.76m

Trench 1 was oriented west to east and was excavated close to the north-west corner of the site.

The very western end of the trench showed a sequence of topsoil overlying hardcore, which directly overlay the natural sub-stratum of light yellowish brown clay or reddish brown clay. Between 5m-15m from the western end the sequence consisted of 0.42-0.53m of hardcore directly over the clay.

In the eastern side of the trench the sequence consisted of 0.42m-0.50m of topsoil and mixed building debris over a 0.15m-0.20m layer of very compacted dark grey silty clay over the natural clay. A layer of geotextile fabric overlay the compacted grey layer at the eastern end of the trench.

The trench contained 3 furrows, oriented north-south at a frequency of around 8m-10m apart and between 2.75m and 3m wide. These mainly consisted of mid-brown silty clay with some rounded stones and charcoal flecks within the matrix. The furrow at the western end contained a flint flake and was quite well defined. The furrow was less than 0.10m deep. A piece of animal bone was retrieved from the middle furrow.

No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

### *Trench 2 (Fig. 3)*

Interval	0m (NW)	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m (SE)
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.28m	0.21m	0.25m	0.19m	0.22m	0.30m	0.30m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.18m	0.24m	0.20m	0.26m	0.23m	0.10m	-
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.46m	0.45m	0.45m	0.45m	0.45m	0.40m	0.70m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.50m	0.45m	0.50m	0.50m	0.47m	0.50m	0.76m

The sequence in trench 2 was more straightforward with 0.19m-0.30m of mid brownish grey topsoil overlying dark grey silty clay (similar to the compacted layer in Trench 1). The natural was reddish brown or light yellowish brown clay.

Trench 2 also contained 3, quite well defined furrows of the same material as Trench 1. They were between 2m-3.5m wide and lay at a frequency of around 7m-10m apart.

No archaeological features or finds were revealed within this trench.

***Trench 3(Fig. 3)***

<b>Interval</b>	<b>0m (north)</b>	<b>5m</b>	<b>10m</b>	<b>15m</b>	<b>20m</b>	<b>25m</b>	<b>30m (south)</b>
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.10m	0.20m	0.22m	0.14m	0.17m	0.16m	0.20m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.12m	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.22m	0.20m	0.22m	0.14m	0.17m	0.16m	0.20m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.23m	0.21m	0.23m	0.20m	0.27m	0.25m	0.28m

The sequence in this trench consisted simply of a thin layer (0.10m-0.22m) of dark grey soil, similar to the compacted layer in Trenches 1 and 2, over the natural substratum of light yellowish brown clay. A small section of subsoil could be identified at the northern end of the trench.

No archaeological features or finds were revealed within this trench.

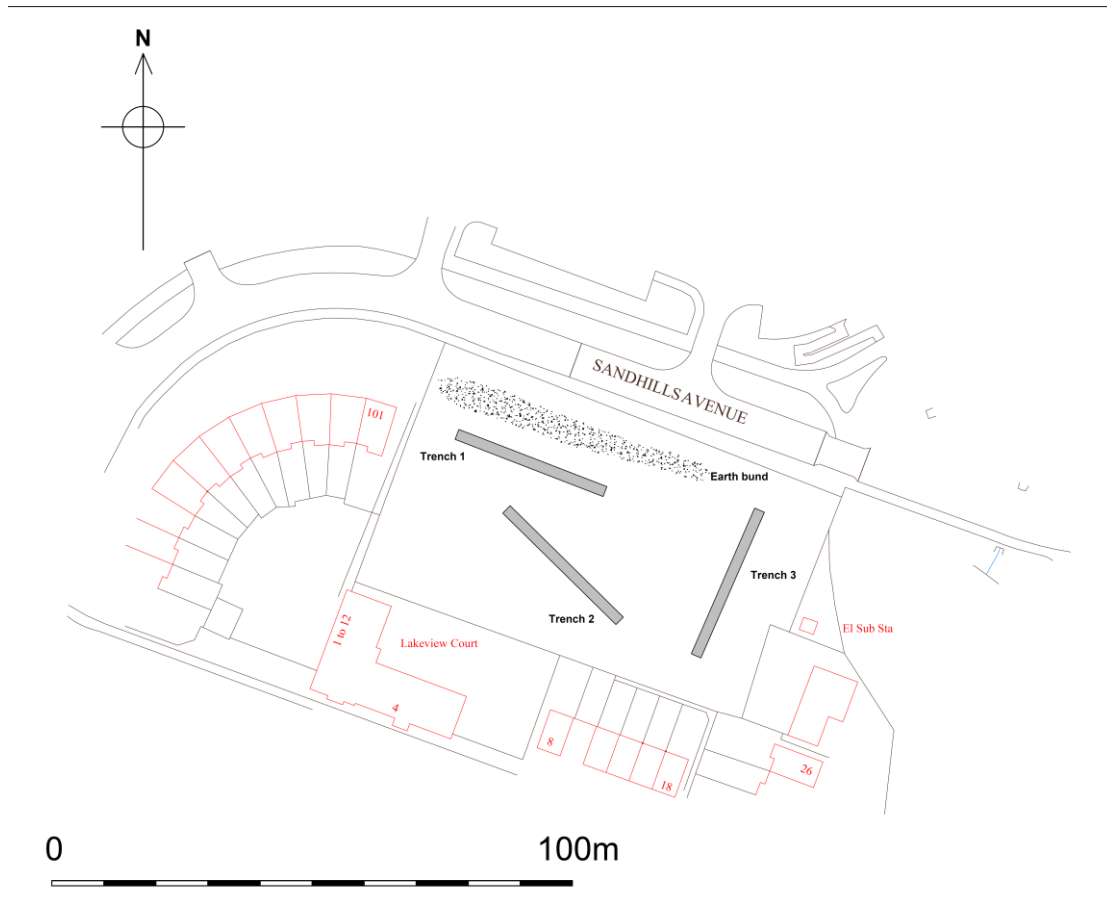


Figure 3: Site trench location plan



Figure 4: Proposed development (Plan provided by the developer)

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation at Sandhills Avenue was largely negative for archaeological features.

A number of medieval furrows running north to south were identified and a single prehistoric flint flake was recorded from within one of the furrows in Trench 1. Flint scatters had been located in this area during the evaluations of 2000 and so this is in keeping with those findings.

The upper soil layers were either heavily disturbed, contained a large amount of hardcore or apparently had been stripped previously. The earth bund that lay across the northern end of the site would most likely have been formed from the stripping of the site. The site was also used as a compound during the excavation of the surrounding houses and this would also explain the disturbed upper soils and the presence of the hardcore and compacted subsoils.

## **Archive**

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicester Museums in due course with accession number A12.2012. The archive consists of the following:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report No. 2012-197)
- 3 Trench recording sheets
- 1 Contact sheet of digital photographs
- 1 CD of digital photographs
- 1 Set B&W contact sheets
- 1 Set B&W negatives

## **Publication**

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

*OASIS data entry*

Project Name	Sandhills Avenue, Hamilton
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	Evaluation
Current Land Use	Brownfield
Development Type	Housing
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SK 6319 0723
Start/end dates of field work	29-11-12 to 30-11-12
Archive Recipient	Leicester Museums
Study Area	0.37 hectares

**Acknowledgements**

ULAS would like to thank Graham Crawford and Partner Construction Ltd for their help and co-operation during this work. The machine was supplied by Planters and driven by Mickey Hall.

Leon Hunt and Steve Baker of ULAS carried out the work and the project was managed by Vicki Score.

**Bibliography**

Butler, A., 2000 *A Geophysical Survey at Hamilton Northern Housing Area, Humberstone, Leicester* (ULAS Reports 2000/32)

Liddle, P., An Archaeological Assessment of the Hamilton Northern Housing Area, Leicester (LMARS Archaeological Survey Team Report 94/3)

Lucas, J. and Higgins, T 1994 *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Hamilton North Housing Area, Leicester in September 1994* (ULAS Report 1994/41)

Priest, V., *A Fieldwalking Survey at North Hamilton, Humberstone, Leicestershire* (ULAS Report No. 2000/40)

Priest, V., *An Archaeological Evaluation at North Hamilton, Humberstone, Leicestershire* (ULAS Report No. 2000/67)

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17-12-2012



Plate 1: Work in progress on Trench 2, looking west



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking west

**Appendix: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work**

*Job title: Land south of Sandhills Avenue, Humberstone, Leicester*

*NGR: SK 6319 0723*

*Client: Partner Construction Ltd*

*Planning Authority: Leicester City Council*

*P.A. 20111431*

**1 Introduction**

*Definition and scope of the specification*

- 1.1 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for a strip plan and sample excavation at the above site, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide a record of any buried archaeological remains which will be impacted on by the development to address the requirements of the Planning Authority.
- 1.2 The definition of an archaeological excavation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Excavation (2008) is programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.
- 1.3 At the clients request before the strip map and sample excavation is undertaken a series of trial trenches will be excavated targeting the proposed dwellings to assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present. On the basis of this further strip map and sample excavation may be modified. .

**2. Background**

*Context of the Project*

- 2.1 The site lies south of Sandhills Avenue, Humberstone, Leicester (SK 6319 0723). The site measures approximately one hectare and is surrounded by existing residential properties (Figures 1-3).

*Geology and topography*

- 2.2 The British Geological Survey of England and Wales, sheet 156 (Leicester) shows the underlying geology consists of glacial till (boulder clay) with areas of overlying sand and gravel and outcropping bands of Mercia Mudstone and deposits of alluvium to the north (Geology Sheet 156 (Leicester) Solid and Drift).

*Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3 The area has been subject to archaeological evaluation comprising fieldwalking surveys, geophysical survey and trenching (Leicestershire Museums Arts and Records Service Archaeological Survey Team Report 94/3; Leicestershire Archaeological Unit Report 94/41; ULAS Reports 2000/32; 2000/40; 2000/67). This work confirmed that there is archaeological potential in three main and three ancillary areas including two Iron Age and Romano-British sites (ULAS Report 2000/67, 11-12)

**3. Archaeological Objectives**

- 3.1 The main objectives of the trial trench excavation 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 archaeological work 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 Evaluations and excavations* (2010).
- 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 During any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas, including access areas, will be taken. All machine movements will be controlled by a banksman.
- 4.5 A c. 10% sample targeting the development impact areas is proposed, totalling c. 150 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of three 30m 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 Any material recovered which would be regarded as treasure following the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner.
- 4.14 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

#### ***Recording Systems***

- 4.15 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.
- 4.16. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 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.
- 4.19 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 Leicester City 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..

- 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 the City 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 28 November 2012. The work is likely to take one to two 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. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

**15. 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 (outlined)

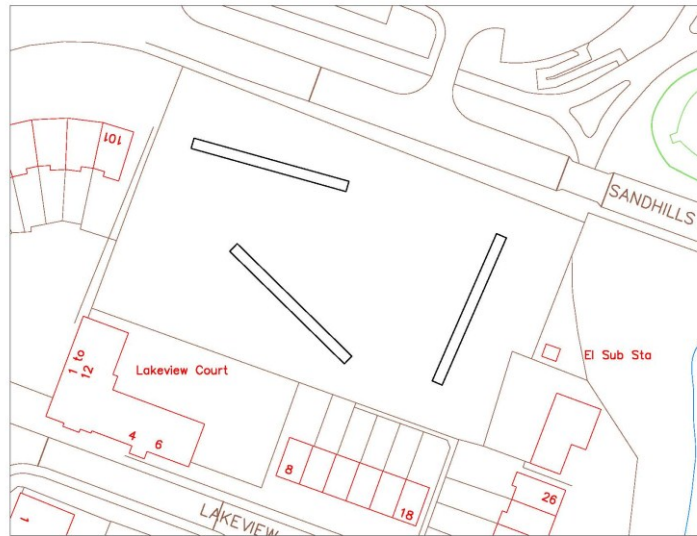


Figure 2 Application area showing proposed trench locations



Figure 3 Proposed development

## Contact Details

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