

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former
Leicester Road Day Care Centre, Leicester Road,
Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. (SK 7452 1866)**

James Harvey

For: Leicestershire County Council

Planning Application No. 06/00938/FUL

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:Date:.....

Name:.....

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Leicestershire County Council at the former Leicester Road Day Care Centre, Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray (SK 7452 1866). This work was carried out in advance of proposed mixed-use/residential development.

Six trenches were excavated on the site that were mainly focused to the south and west of the former day care centre. Two similarly aligned ditches were observed in Trenches 2 and 5 and evidence of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrows was present elsewhere. Truncation on the subsoil that was filled with modern rubble was observed in Trench 5 which is attributable to the backfilling of a pond that had been present on the site prior to the construction of the day care centre.

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Historic & Natural Environment Team, (Accession Number X.A2.2007).

2. Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by ULAS at the former Leicester Road Day Care Centre, Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. (SK 7452 1866, fig. 1 and 2) which was undertaken in advance of the land being sold for redevelopment as supported living units, a respite care centre and private housing under the affordable housing provision. The development area has been identified as an area of archaeological potential from information held in the Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record and the conclusions of a desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared for the proposed development area (Hunt. 2005). It indicates that the site it is located adjacent to a site investigated by ULAS, where evidence for Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity was located.

Melton Borough Council has requested a programme of archaeological work as a condition of planning permission (see Appendix 1). The work was carried out between the 10th and 15th January 2007 on behalf of Leicestershire County Council and followed the Design Specification for Archaeological Work.



Figure 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

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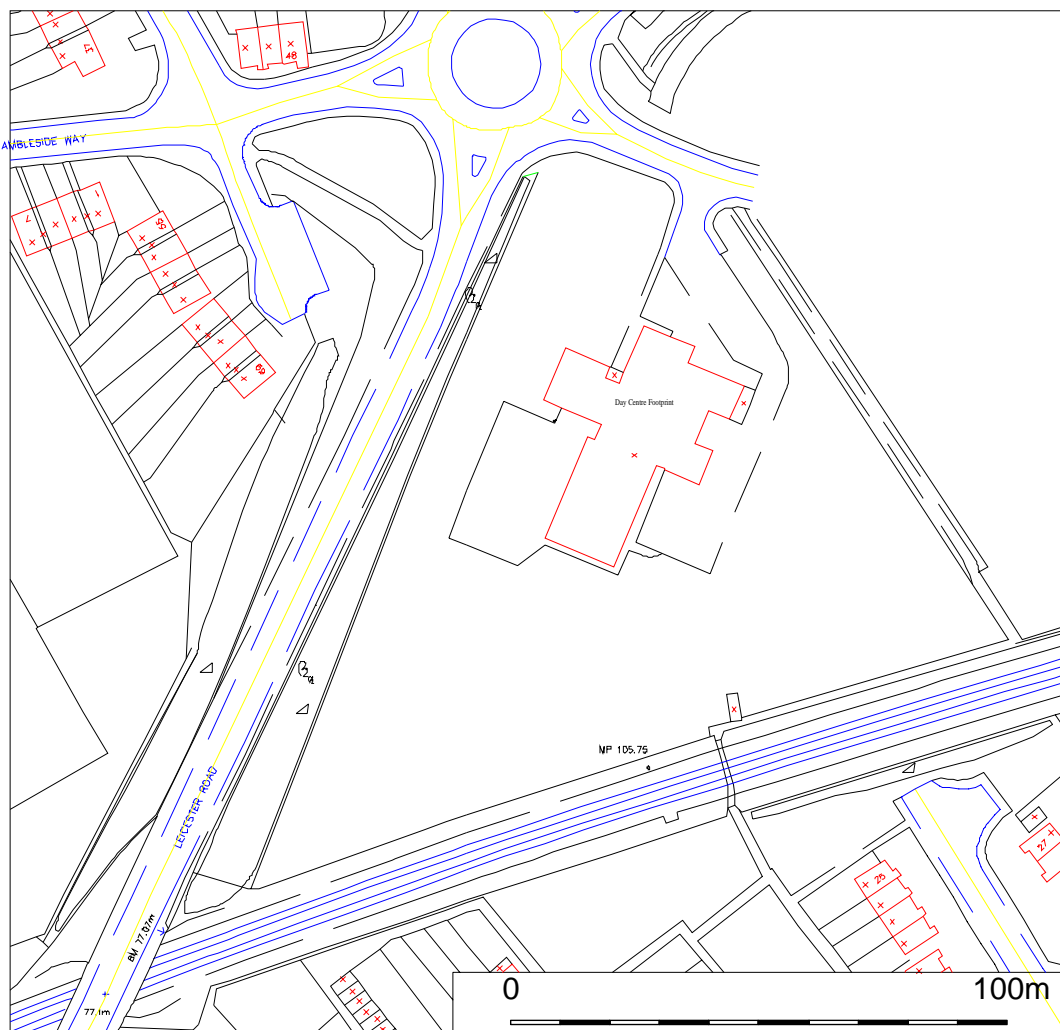


Figure 2. Site Location showing the proposed development area

3. Background

The former Leicester Road Day Care Centre site is located to the west of the historic town of Melton Mowbray (SK 7452 1866, fig. 1 and 2). A desk-based assessment had been undertaken for the proposed development area (Hunt 2005) which has indicated that various archaeological sites are known within the vicinity. The site is situated directly to the west of an area evaluated and excavated by ULAS between 2001-2006 (Finn 2001, Harvey 2006), which includes part of an earthwork, most likely of 12th century date known as The Mount or Mount Pleasant (**MLE3958**). This is a post-medieval windmill mound and also possibly originally a medieval castle motte earthwork. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (**SM17023**), being recorded as a medieval motte, although the evaluations of 2001 showed no evidence of this. The evaluations of 2001 and 2006 produced evidence of settlement remains of late Bronze-Age–Iron Age date, attributable to the first millennium BC (**MLE9232 &**

MLE9233). Two ditches containing Anglo-Saxon pottery were also discovered (**MLE9231 & MLE9234**) and may have been evidence of a possible settlement in the area (Finn 2001). The evaluations also uncovered evidence of Neolithic activity (**MLE9229**) and Saxo- Norman pottery was also recovered from the site. This area had been extensively quarried during the post-medieval period and may have destroyed the features relating to these finds (Finn 2001).

Other prehistoric activity known in the Melton area includes finds of late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and occupation from St Mary's Way (**MLE3948**), Mesolithic or early Neolithic finds from a site west of Mowbray Court (**MLE7078**) and Neolithic or early Bronze Age finds from a site south of Sysonby. Roman pottery and features have been found at King Street (**MLE3945**) on a site south of Sysonby (**MLE3976**) and a possible Roman cemetery at Butts Meadow (**MLE3975**). Anglo-Saxon evidence from this area of the town includes a brooch (**MLE6214**), pottery (**MLE9039**) and possible occupation evidence from a site south of Sysonby (**MLE3977**).

The 2001 evaluation on the neighbouring site uncovered evidence of considerable alluviation, which may have been due to a downturn in the climate during the 14th century. It was postulated that this would have explained the apparent absence of medieval activity on the site (Finn 2001).

The earliest map to show the site is a manuscript map of enclosure allotments, dating from 1761. This clearly shows the site as a triangle of farmland, similar to its present day shape. The 1904 OS map shows the triangular parcel of land as featureless but for a small pond close to the western edge and a footpath crossing the lower half of the field from NE to SW that then continues over the railway. By 1971 the pond still remains and the path has been moved further south but by 1991 the path is completely gone and has been replaced by the access road and footpath, which is still there today. Also there is no trace of the pond, which may have been filled in during the construction of the Day Centre.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicated that the underlying geology was likely to consist of alluvium overlying boulder clay. The proposed development area is currently a vacant plot consisting of the whole triangular parcel of land that covers an area of *c.*1.26ha. The ground is reasonably flat across the whole area at a height of *c.*70m OD.

4. **Aims and Methods**

This work follows on from the desk-based assessment (Hunt 2005), which together with this evaluation satisfy the specification for archaeological work at the site. The purpose of the evaluation was to ascertain by trial trenching whether archaeological deposits were present. If so, the character, extent and date range of any deposits identified would be established, in order to assess their significance (see Appendix, Design Specification). Recording of these deposits would be carried out as appropriate, and an archive would be produced. All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire County Council).

The evaluation was to comprise the excavation by a JCB type machine with toothless ditching bucket of trial trenches totalling c. 315 sq. m. (seven 30m x 1.5m trenches). The trenches were mainly focussed to the south and west of the former day care centre in order to avoid its footprint and also active services associated with it. This trench plan was subsequently altered slightly in order to avoid an additional high voltage cable that was identified during the initial non-intrusive inspection of the ground using a CAT scan. The most easterly trench was moved the north end of the site in order to avoid this service and the two trenches along the northwest edge were combined to create additional space for the trench. A total of 195.5m of trial trenching was undertaken (312.8 sq. m.). The trenches were located using an Electronic Distance Measurer linked to a hand-held Psion data logger. The data was processed using N4ce survey software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCAD version 11 design software.

Results

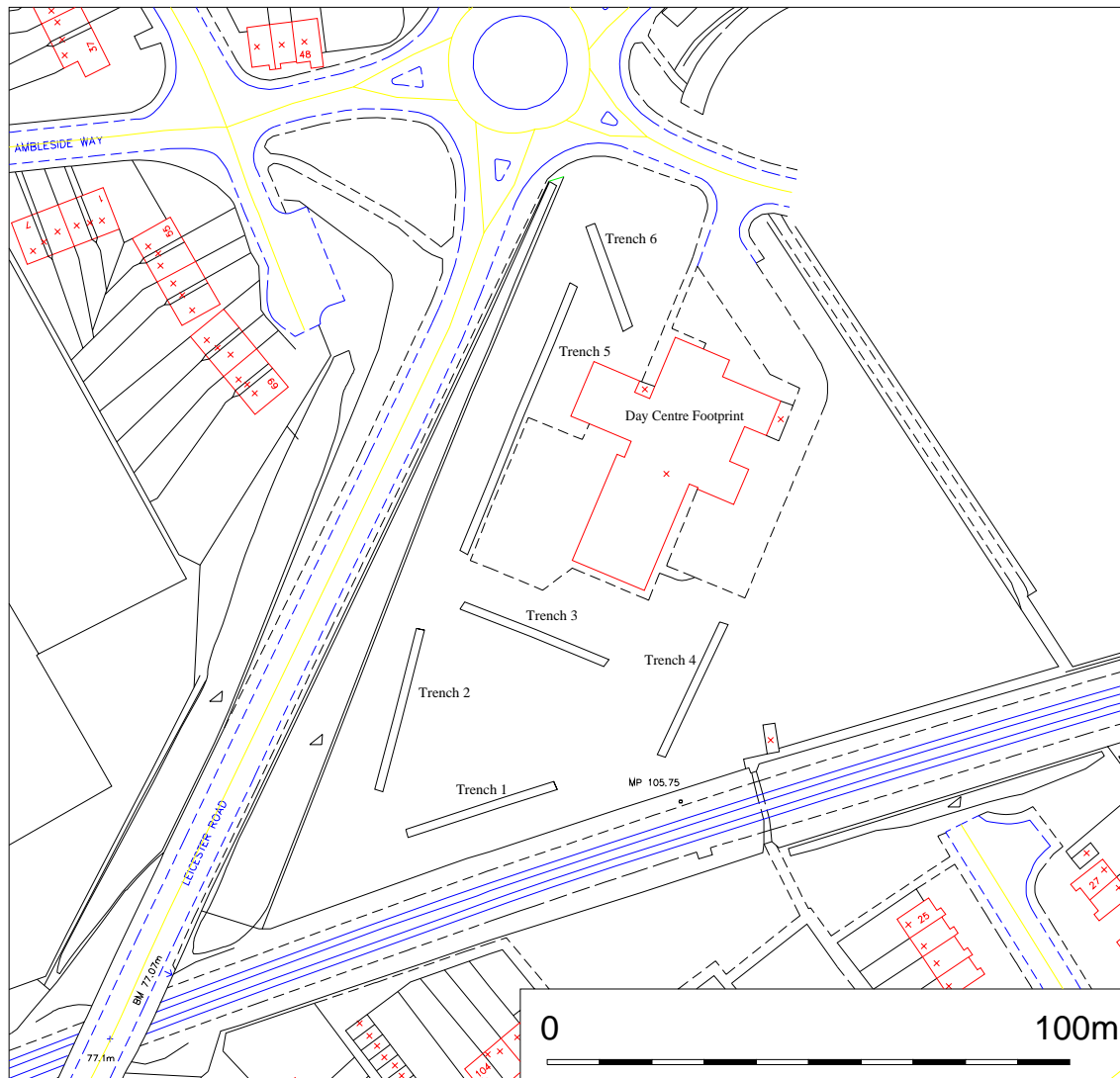


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

Trench 1

Interval from SW end (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	29.5
Ground (m OD)	70.36-70.39								
Topsoil depth (cm)	34	34	40	38	30	36	34	34	40
Alluvium thickness (cm)	31	40	44	furrow	54	44	43	40	30
Top of natural (cm)	65	64	84	furrow	84	80	77	74	70
Base of trench (m)	0.65	0.64	0.84	0.77	0.84	0.8	0.77	0.74	0.70

Trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of the development area. It measured 29.5m x 1.6m and was orientated northeast-southwest. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This varied in depth between 340-400mm and overlaid a mid brown alluvial clay that contained very occasional pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. This varied in thickness between 310-540mm and directly overlaid the orangey brown sandy clay natural substratum. Four parallel linear features were observed cutting the natural substratum. These were roughly equally distant from one another and were north-south orientated. They varied in width between 1.5-2.5m and were a maximum of 200mm deep. These features clearly represent the remains of filled in furrows of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing. No other archaeological finds or features were located in this trench. The trench was subsequently recorded and backfilled.

Trench 2

Interval from NNE end (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	
Ground (m OD)	70.25-70.34									
Topsoil depth (cm)	30	31	30	36	31	31	30	30	33	
Alluvium thickness (cm)	12	50	53	drain?	45	54	54	56	49	
Top of natural (cm)	42	81	83	drain?	76	85	84	86	82	
Base of trench (m)	0.42	0.81	0.83	0.46	0.76	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.82	

Trench 2 was located in the northwest corner of the development area, 7m north of Trench 1. It was moved slightly northwards to avoid an underground cable that had been located further southwards. It measured 32m x 1.6m and was orientated north northeast- south southwest. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This varied in depth between 300-360mm and overlaid a mid brown alluvial clay that contained very occasional pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. This varied in thickness between 120-560mm and directly overlaid the orangey brown sandy clay natural substratum.

A linear feature [2] was located and excavated, towards the north northeast end of the trench (fig.4). Feature [2] was aligned west north west- east southeast and spanned the width of the trench. It measured 1.4m in width and had a depth of 250mm. The sides of the feature were straight and regular in an incline of *c.* 45° and it had a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (1) that consisted of a light yellowish grey silty clay that contained very occasional natural flint fragment inclusions. This deposit is similar to the deposits found within the of the north-south aligned furrows seen elsewhere.

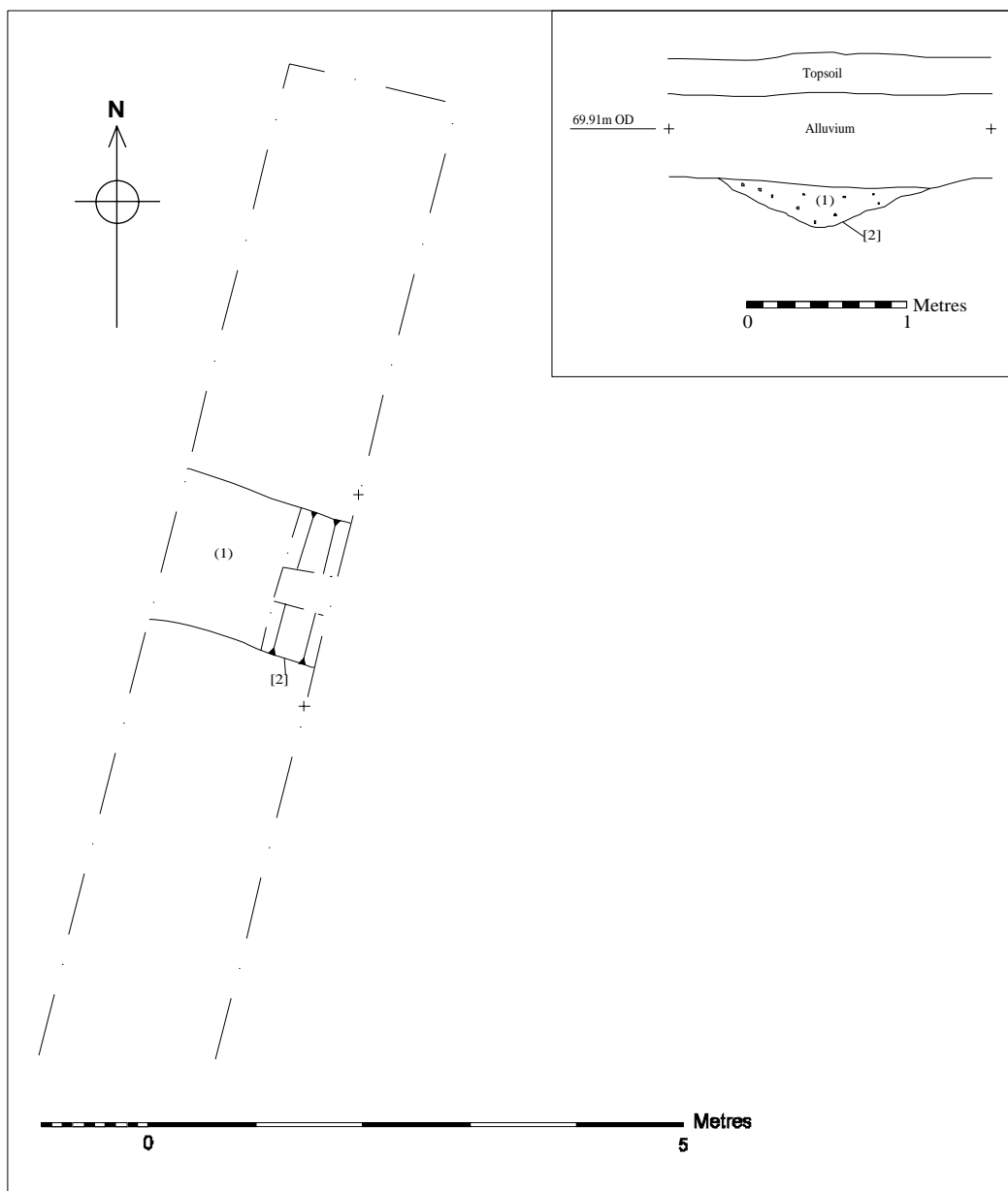


Figure 4. Plan of the north northeast end of Trench 2

Trench 3

Interval from SE end (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	29
Ground (m OD)	70.26-70.37								
Topsoil depth (cm)	22	31	33	31	27	28	30	30	30
Alluvium thickness (cm)	N/A	40	35	48	43	46	53	46	46
Top of natural(cm)	N/A	71	68	79	70	74	83	76	76
Base of trench (m)	330	0.71	0.68	0.79	0.70	0.74	0.83	0.76	0.76

Trench 3 was located 15m southwest of the former day care centre building. It measured 29m x 1.6m and was orientated northwest-southeast. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This varied in depth between 220-330mm and overlaid a mid brown alluvial clay that contained very occasional pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. This varied in thickness between 350-530mm and directly overlaid the orangey brown sandy clay natural substratum. Three shallow, parallel furrows were also observed in this trench on a north-south alignment. No other archaeological finds or features were located in this trench. The trench was subsequently recorded and backfilled.

Trench 4

Interval from SW end (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
Ground (m OD)	70.37-70.48							
Topsoil depth (cm)	30	30	32	24	30	30	310	34
Alluvium thickness (cm)	41	40	38	34	43	45	45	40
Top of natural(cm)	710	700	700	580	730	750	760	740
Base of trench (m)	0.71	0.73	0.70	0.58	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.74

Trench 4 was located 17m southeast of the former day care building. It measured 28m x 1.6m and was orientated northeast-southwest. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This varied in depth between 240-340mm and overlaid a mid brown alluvial clay that contained very occasional pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. This varied in

thickness between 380-450mm and directly overlaid the orangey brown sandy clay natural substratum. A single shallow, linear was observed in this trench on a north-south alignment that is likely to represent a continuation of the ridge and furrow plough system seen elsewhere. No other archaeological finds or features were located in this trench. The trench was subsequently recorded and backfilled.

Trench 5

Interval from NE end (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Ground (m OD)	70.28-70.40								
Topsoil depth (cm)	25	26	21	25	27	25	24	24	23
Alluvium thickness (cm)	35	30	40	49	47	40	50	62	55
Top of natural(cm)	60	56	61	75	74	65	64	86	78
Base of trench (m)	0.6	0.58	0.65	0.76	0.84	0.65	0.75	0.86	0.88
Interval from NW end (m)	36	42	46	50	54	55.5			
Topsoil depth (cm)	22	30	26	28	20	230			
Alluvium thickness (cm)	50	rubble	rubble	rubble	rubble	66			
Top of natural(cm)	62	N/A	N/A	88	80	96			
Base of trench (m)	0.66	0.70	0.65	0.88	0.80	0.96			

Trench 5 was located along the western side of the former day care building. The trench was doubled in size due to the decreased space available to the south in order to satisfy the agreed trench sample area. The trench measured 55.5m x 1.6m and was orientated northeast-southwest. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This varied in depth between 240-300mm and overlaid a mid brown alluvial clay that contained rare pebble inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. This varied in thickness between 300-620mm and directly overlaid the orangey brown sandy clay natural substratum. Truncation was observed between 35-45m from the northeast end of the trench. It was backfilled with modern bricks and suspected asbestos sheet fragments. Its position matches up well with a pond that had been observed in maps prior to the construction of the day care centre and its backfill date is likely to correlate with the construction of this building.

A linear feature [3] was located and excavated, towards southwest end of the trench (fig.5). Feature [3] was aligned north west-southeast and spanned the width of the trench. It measured 1.2m in width and had a depth of 450mm. The sides of the feature were straight and regular in an incline of *c.* 50° and it had a reasonably flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (4) that consisted of a light greyish brown clayey sandy silt that contained very occasional natural flint fragment inclusions.

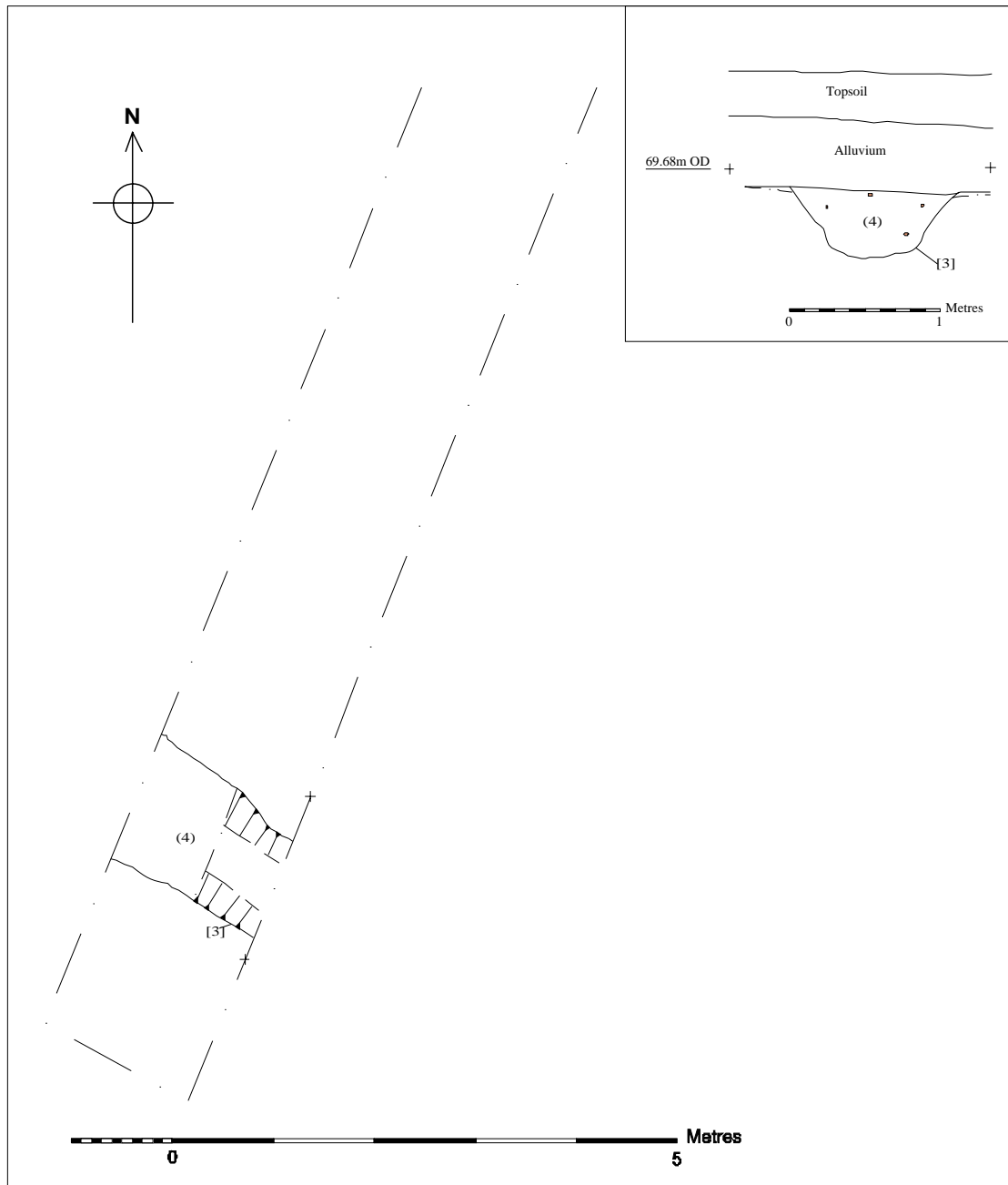


Figure 5. Plan of the southwest end of Trench 5

Trench 6

Interval from NW end (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20	21
Ground (m OD)	70.34-70.46						
Topsoil depth (cm)	29	23	24	26	28	30	30
Alluvium thickness (cm)	35	37	47	41	47	41	41
Top of natural(cm)	64	60	71	67	75	71	71
Base of trench (m)	0.7	0.65	0.75	0.67	0.8	0.73	0.71

Trench 6 was moved from its original position due to additional services being located. It was located 7m northwest of the former day care building. It measured 21m x 1.6m and was orientated northwest-southeast. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey loam that contained very occasional rounded pebble inclusions. This varied in depth between 230-300mm and overlaid a mid brown alluvial clay that contained common pebble inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. This varied in thickness between 350-470mm and directly overlaid the orangey brown sandy gravelly clay natural substratum. Towards the northwest end of the trench the natural substratum contained pockets of gravel with limestone inclusions. No archaeological finds or features were located in this trench. The trench was subsequently recorded and backfilled.

6. Conclusion

The trial trenching at the former day care centre site produced relatively negative results considering the good archaeological potential for the site. The trenching around the footprint of the building confirmed that the ground was relatively undisturbed; however the evaluation showed little evidence of archaeological deposits within the area. Two possible ditches were located in Trenches 2 and 5, that were aligned north northwest–south southeast and northwest-southeast respectively. However no artefactual material was recovered from either of these features. Evidence for a medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system was observed in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 in the form of in-filled furrows on a north-south orientation. Modern rubble was encountered in Trench 5 (including possible asbestos

sheet fragments) which had been used to fill a pond that is shown on early OS maps, prior to the construction of the day care centre.

7. Archive

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council

(Accession No. **X.A 2.2007**).

It consists of:

- 1 x Un-bound evaluation report
- 6 x Trench record sheets
- 1 x Photo record
- 1 x Context Record
- 4 x Context sheets
- 1 x A3 permatrace sheet of plans and sections
- 1 x CD digital photographs
- 1 x BW contact photograph sheet

A brief summary of this report will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author with assistance of Keith Johnson and Andrew Hyam. The project was managed by Dr. Patrick Clay.

9 Bibliography

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James Harvey

ULAS

University of Leicester

University Road

Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 229 7600

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: jrh20@le.ac.uk

18/01/06

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Job title: Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 7452 1866

Client: Leicestershire County Council

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

Planning application Nos. 06/00938/6

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for a second phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is 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.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the *Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artifacts 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

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located on land south of Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray (SK 7452 1866; fig.1). It consists of an area of c.1.2 ha.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for residential development.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services as archaeological advisors to the planning authority details the level of archaeological work required (their 'Brief' of 30.11.2006).

2.2 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Devensian sand and gravel. The site lies at a height of c.70 m O.D.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been carried out on the site (ULAS Reports 2005-129). The site is adjacent to where evidence for Neolithic, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon activity was located. A phase of evaluation is now required to establish the extent of the surviving archaeology and help to formulate a mitigation strategy.

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

4.1 General Methodology and Standards

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).
- 4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology

- 4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The Senior Planning Archaeologist has requested a 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of seven 30m x 1.5m trenches (Fig. 1). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site. Areas to the east are restricted by the presence of services while the concrete slab is still present where the day centre stood (Fig.2). A further three trenches may be added depending on the results of the initial trenching ('Brief' 9.1)
- 4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 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 bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 Recording Systems

- 4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

- 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds and Samples

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
 - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.5 All identified finds and artifacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognized best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labeled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 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.

9. Copyright

- 9.1 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.

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The evaluation is scheduled to start during w.c 11.12.2006 with two staff. Further staff will be added as appropriate.
- 10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Health and Safety

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.
- 11.2 A Risks assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

- 12.1 12.1 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.

13. Monitoring arrangements

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to LCC Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 14.1 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.

15. Bibliography

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

Patrick Clay
Director

ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

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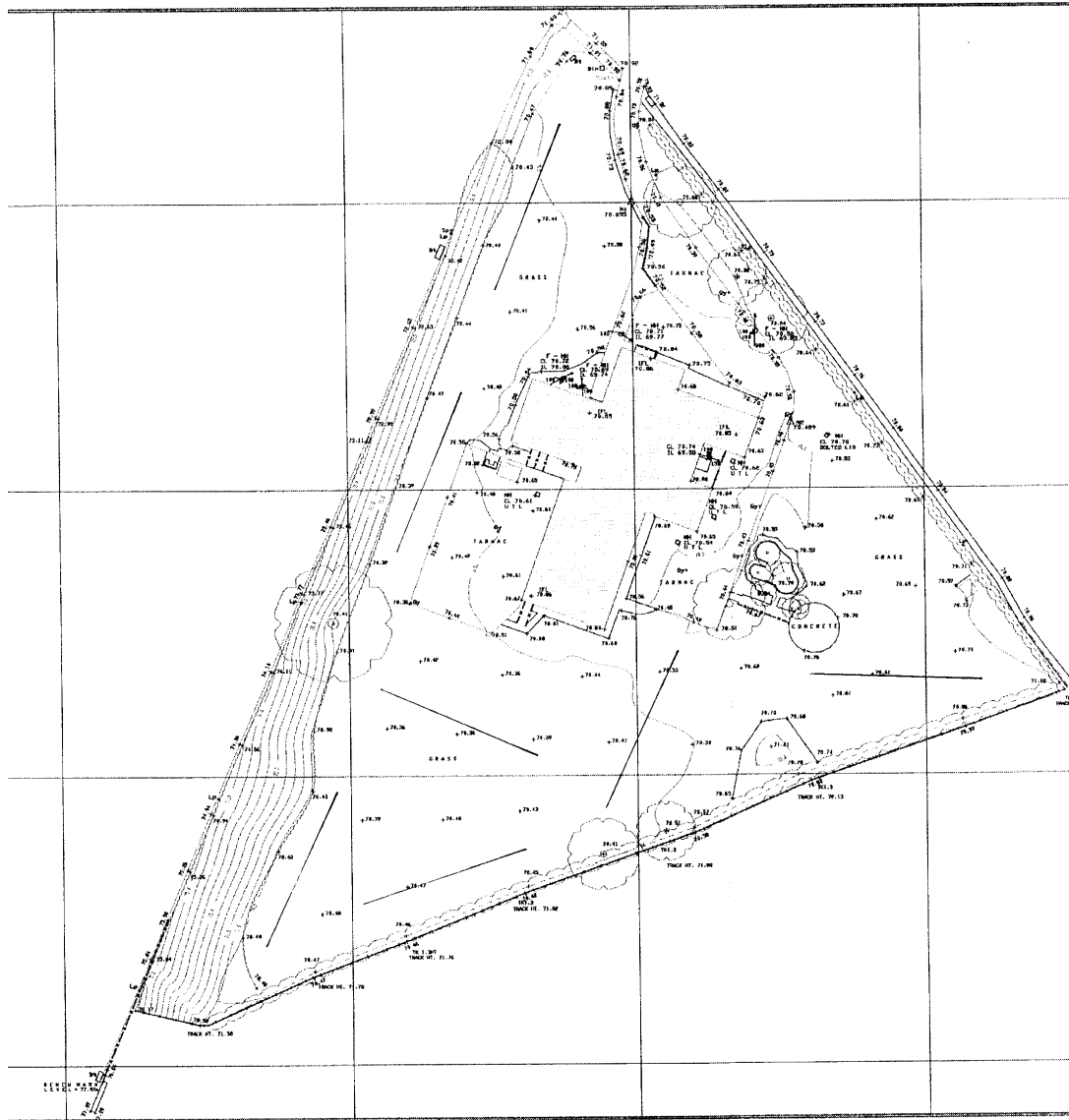


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations

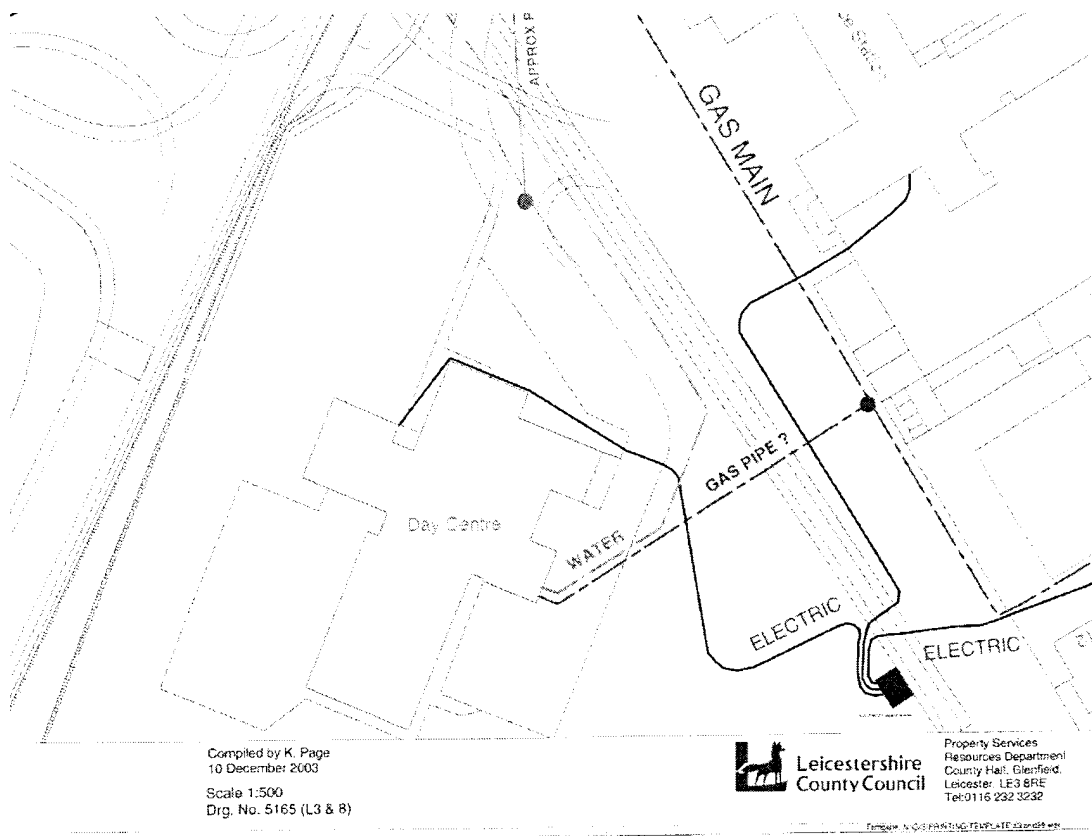


Fig 2 Location of services

APPENDIX 1

Job title: Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 7485 1880

Client: Jelson Ltd

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

Planning application Nos. 00/000888/6

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

1. Nature of the work

- 1.1 The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.3m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological

features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working on an excavation site.

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.3m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established. Overhead power lines are present to the south of the areas to be evaluated. The machine will maintain a distance of at least 10 m to the north of the powerlines.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Weils disease or similar.

2.4 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e. a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g. chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases, work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.