

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
105, Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar,  
Leicestershire (SK 5710 1814)**

**Matthew Hurford**

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed .....Date.....**

**Name.....**

**For: Lychgate Homes**

**University of Leicester Archaeological Services**

**Report 2007/062**

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Leicestershire (SK 5710 1814).**

**Matthew Hurford**

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at 105, Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar,  
Leicestershire (SK 5710 1814).**

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**1. Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 105, Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire (SK 5710 1814) by ULAS in April 2007. The work was commissioned by Lychgate Homes.*

*In total four trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains.*

*Despite the proposed development site being identified as an area of significant archaeological potential no archaeological deposits were encountered.*

*The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the Accession Number X.A64.2007*

**2. Introduction**

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning, para 30), this document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at 105, Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire (SK 5710 1814).

The evaluation was requested by Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority as detailed in their *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation of 105 Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire*. The trial trench evaluation followed the approved Design specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (ULAS Report No. 07/176 Appendix 1)

The proposed development site comprises an area c.0.54ha of sloping land which is currently a garden.



### 3. Geology and Topography

The site lies at a height of *c.*65m O.D. at the Cotes Road frontage; the land slopes down sharply to the south-west. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to comprise Triassic interbedded mudstone and limestone to the north-east, giving way to earlier mudstone and siltstone as the ground falls away to the south-west.

### 4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The background is based on a Desk-based Assessment undertaken by JSAC for their clients (JSAC 2004), summarised here with additional material from an evaluations undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2005) and ULAS (Hurford 2006).

#### *Prehistoric*

The earliest activity in the area is a Bronze Age ring ditch that was identified on aerial photographs (**SMR LE462**) to the northwest of the proposed development area. Iron Age occupation is likely as parts of two rectilinear enclosures were also noted on the photographs (**SMR LE463**) and two late Iron Age coins (**SMR LE9861**) discovered. Further settlement to the northeast of the proposed development is suggested by Iron Age ditches encountered during evaluations in 2005 (Redvers-Higgins 2005).

#### *Roman*

Metal finds dating to the Roman period were also found in the field where the prehistoric enclosures were located (**SMR LE9860**).

To the south of the site lies a Roman road, the Salt Way. The crossing of the River Soar proved a focus for settlement and a Roman small town may be located along the road in Quorndon parish. Metal detecting on the western bank of the Soar has produced numerous finds of Roman date.

#### *Medieval*

Evidence for a potential cemetery in the form of two Anglo-Saxon brooch fragments (**SMR LE9862**) was found to the northeast of the proposed development.

The earliest reference to the place name Barrow is 1086, when it was recorded in Domesday as Barhau. The name derived from either *Bearhu*, meaning 'grove, wood' or *beorg*, meaning 'hill'.

The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow have been recorded to the west of the site and were encountered during an evaluation (OA 2005).

Barrow on Soar has been linked to the production of lime since the medieval period and is first mentioned in 1396. An account in the 15th century records 55 lime-pits at Barrow and the lime was used in the construction of Kirby Muxloe Castle in 1481.

The remains of medieval 'sod kilns' were revealed during the evaluation of 2005 (OA 2005) to the west of the site.

### *Post-medieval/Victorian*

A map based survey carried out between 1775 and 1778 recorded four lime-works at Barrow. Cartographic evidence from the 1885 Ordnance Survey map suggests that two large limestone quarries were located to the northwest that provided lime for an industrial complex of eight lime producing 'pot kilns' that were identified during the evaluation of 2005 (OA 2005). An evaluation undertaken in the field to the northeast of the development site (Hurford 2006) located two post medieval limekilns that had been constructed through earlier quarry backfill.

## **5. 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.

All work follows the *Institute of Field Archaeologist's Code of Conduct* and adheres to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological evaluations*.

## **6. Methodology**

Trial trenching totalled *c.* 192 sq metres that comprised four 30m x 1.6m trenches providing a 5% sample of the *c.*0.54 ha site. The trenches targeted the footprints of the proposed new buildings.

The topsoil and subsoil was removed in spits by machine with a toothless ditching bucket under full supervision, until archaeological deposits or undisturbed substrata were encountered.

The location of the trenches was surveyed using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.

Each trench was hand cleaned. Samples of the archaeological deposits located were hand excavated and planned addressing the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Measured drawings of all archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans were tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM).

All excavated sections were recorded and drawn at a scale of 1:10 and were levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

## 7. Results

### Trench 01 (see fig.3)

Interval from E end	0m	4m	8m	12m	16m	20m	24m	29.02m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.07m	0.17m	0.31m	0.38m	0.18m	0.38m	0.28m	
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.68m	0.71m	0.79m	0.60m	0.67m	0.61m	0.39m	
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.68m	0.71m	0.79m	0.60m	0.67m	0.61m	0.39m	
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.72m	0.74m	0.82m	0.64m	0.73m	0.74m	0.43m	0.20m

Trench 01 was located in the eastern half of the development area. It measured 29.02m long and 1.6m wide and was on an east to west alignment. The base of the trench lay at a height of between *c.*54.14 OD in the east and *c.*53.76 OD in the west. The trench was not machined lower in the far west due to the presence of roots belonging to a rare tree which had a preservation order on it preventing it being damaged.

Between 0.07m and 0.38m of dark grey brown silty clay topsoil was removed revealing orange brown silty clay subsoil beneath. Natural substratum consisting of orange brown silty clay was reached between 0.39m and 0.79m.

No archaeological deposits were encountered

### Trench 02 (see fig.3)

Interval from NE end	0m	4m	8m	12m	16m	20m	24m	28m	30.36m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.23m	0.11m	0.22m	0.22m	0.19m	0.25m	0.41m	0.24m	0.48m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.34m	0.29m	0.38m	0.44m	0.54m	0.71m	0.70m	0.77m	0.79m
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.34m	0.29m	0.38m	0.44m	0.54m	0.71m	0.70m	0.77m	0.79m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.37m	0.35m	0.41m	0.52m	0.58m	0.82m	0.83m	0.94m	0.89m

Trench 02 was located in the southern half of the development area. It measured 30.36m long and 1.6m wide and was on a northeast to southwest alignment. The base of the trench lay at a height of between *c.*54.83 OD in the northeast and *c.*52.67 OD in the southwest.

Between 0.11m and 0.48m of dark grey brown silty clay topsoil was removed revealing light grey silty clay subsoil beneath. Natural substratum consisting of brown grey silty clay with less than 10% limestone flecks was reached between 0.39m and 0.79m.

No archaeological deposits were encountered.

**Trench 03** (see fig.3)

Interval from NE end	0m	4m	8m	12m	16m	20m	24m	28m	30.54m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.50m	0.53m	0.33m	0.39m	0.23m	0.22m	0.26m	0.29m	0.28m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.82m	0.75m	0.63m	0.52m	0.74m	0.81m	0.74m	0.69m	NA
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.82m	0.75m	0.63m	0.52m	0.74m	0.81m	0.74m	0.69m	NA
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.91m	0.92m	0.79m	0.58m	0.86m	0.91m	0.92m	0.79m	0.54m

Trench 03 was located in the eastern half of the development area. It measured 30.54m long and 1.6m wide and was on a northeast to southwest alignment. The base of the trench lay at a height of between *c.*56.14 OD in the northeast and *c.*55.62 OD in the southwest.

Between 0.22m and 0.50m of dark grey brown silty clay topsoil was removed revealing mid grey silty clay subsoil beneath. Natural substratum consisting of brown grey silty clay with less than 10% limestone flecks was reached between 0.63m and 0.82m.

No archaeological deposits were encountered.

**Trench 04** (see fig.3)

Interval from W end	0m	4m	8m	12m	16m	20m	24m	28m
<b>Topsoil Depth</b>	0.25m	0.45m	0.22m	0.46m	NA	0.54m	0.21m	0.29m
<b>Subsoil Depth</b>	0.42m	0.89m	0.51m	0.76m	NA	0.65m	0.34m	0.41m
<b>Top of Natural</b>	0.42m	0.89m	0.51m	0.76m	NA	0.65m	0.34m	0.41m
<b>Base of Trench</b>	0.84m	1.02m	0.69m	0.89m	0.70m	0.71m	0.50m	0.63m

Trench 04 was located in the northern half of the development area. It measured 29.24m long and 1.6m wide and was on a east to west alignment. The base of the trench lies at a height of between *c.*56.85 OD in the east and *c.*55.00 OD in the west.

Between 0.22m and 0.54m of dark grey brown silty clay topsoil was removed revealing orange brown silty clay subsoil beneath. Natural substratum consisting of brown grey silty clay with less than 10% limestone flecks was reached between 0.34m and 0.89m.

No archaeological deposits were encountered.

**8. Discussion**

Despite the proposed development site being identified as an area of significant archaeological potential no archaeological deposits were encountered.



## 9. References

Hurford., M 2006 *An Archaeological Evaluation at 136 Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (SK 570 185)* (ULAS Report Number 2006/110)

JSAC., 2004 *An Archaeological Assessment of Land off Cotes Road/Willow Road, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire.* (JSAC 631/04/04)

OA., 2005 *Cotes Road, Barrow-upon-Soar Leicestershire Archaeological Evaluation Report* (OA JN2882)

## 10. Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Dan Prior. Richard Buckley managed the project.

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## Appendix 1

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**  
*Proposed Residential development to the rear of 105 Cotes Road,*  
*Barrow upon Soar*  
*Leicestershire*  
**NGR: SK 5710 1814**  
**Client: Lychgate Homes**  
**Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council**

## 1 Introduction

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

This document is a design specification for a phase of intrusive 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, 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.

1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client, and should be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor to the Planning Authority for approval before archaeological investigation by ULAS is implemented. The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:

- Archaeological evaluation by intrusive trial trenching.

## 2. Background

### 2.1 *Context of the Project*

2.1.1 The proposed development site comprises former gardens to the rear of 105 Cotes Road Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire, within which it is proposed to construct four residential properties with associated car parking, access, services and landscaping. A desk-based assessment followed by field evaluation of a site across the road suggests a moderate potential for buried archaeological remains.

2.1.2 The senior planning archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council has produced a Brief (hereinafter the Brief) for archaeological evaluation of 5% of the site by trial trenching to confirm the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be present. University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) has been commissioned to undertake the work.

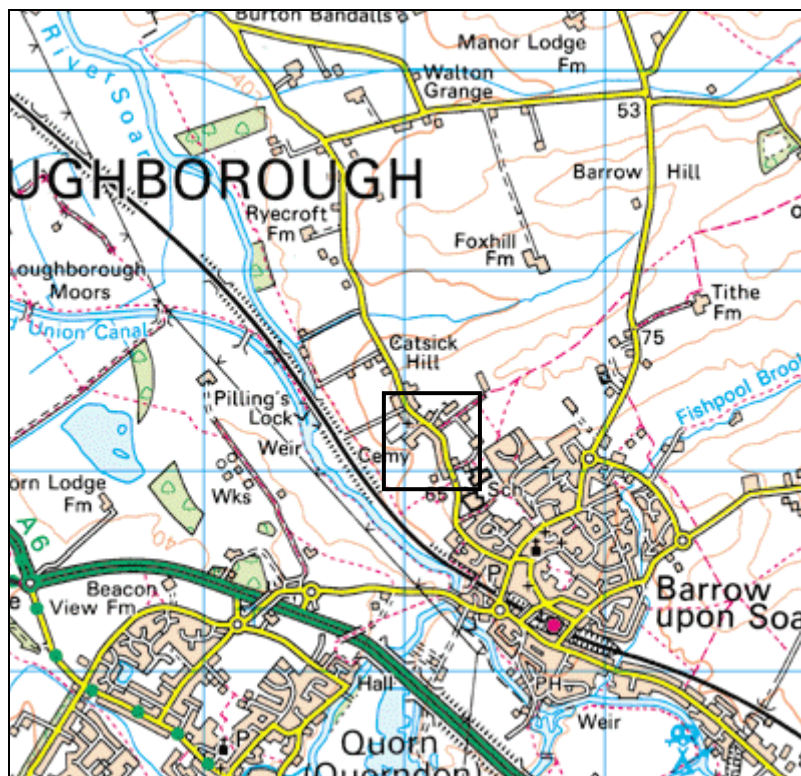


Figure 1. Site Location Scale 1:50000

Reproduced from Landranger 129 Loughborough and surrounding area 1:50000 OS map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100021187.

## 2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The site lies at approximately 65 m OD at the Cotes Road frontage; the land slopes down sharply to the south-west. The Ordnance Survey Geological survey of Great Britain, Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to comprise Triassic interbedded mudstone and limestone to the north-east, giving way to earlier mudstone and siltstone as the ground falls away to the south-west.

## 2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background (taken from Brief)*

- 2.3.1 The background is based on a Desk-based Assessment for a site across the road undertaken by JSAC for their clients (JSAC 2004), summarised here with additional material from an evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2005).

### *Prehistoric*

The earliest activity in the area is a Bronze Age ring ditch that was identified on aerial photographs (SMR LE462) to the northwest of the proposed development area. Iron Age occupation is likely as parts of two rectilinear enclosures were also noted on the photographs (SMR LE463) and two late Iron Age coins (SMR LE9861) discovered. Further settlement to the north-east of the proposed development is suggested by Iron Age ditches encountered during evaluations in 2005 (Redvers-Higgins 2005).

### *Roman*

Metal finds dating to the Roman period were also found in the field where the prehistoric enclosures were located (SMR LE9860).

To the south of the site lies a Roman road, the Salt Way. The crossing of the River Soar proved a focus for settlement and a Roman small town may be located along the road in Quorndon parish. Metal detecting on the western bank of the Soar have produced numerous finds of Roman date.

#### *Medieval*

Evidence for a potential cemetery in the form of two Anglo-Saxon brooch fragments (**SMR LE9862**) were found to the north-east of the proposed development.

The earliest reference to the place name Barrow is 1086, when it was recorded in Domesday as Barhau. The name derived from either *Bearhu*, meaning 'grove, wood' or *beorg*, meaning 'hill'.

The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow have been recorded to the west of the site and were encountered during an evaluation (OA 2005).

Barrow on Soar has been linked to the production of lime since the medieval period and is first mentioned in 1396. An account in the 15th century records 55 lime-pits at Barrow and the lime was used in the construction of Kirby Muxloe Castle in 1481. The remains of medieval 'sod kilns' were revealed during the evaluation of 2005 (OA 2005) to the west of the site.

#### *Post-medieval/Victorian*

A map based survey carried out between 1775 and 1778 recorded four lime-works at Barrow. Cartographic evidence from the 1885 Ordnance Survey map suggests that two large limestone quarries were located to the north-west that provided lime for an industrial complex of eight lime producing 'pot kilns' that were identified during the evaluation of 2005 (OA 2005).

2.3.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 136, Cotes Road, Barrow on Soar, Leicestershire (SK 570 185) by ULAS in August 2006. The work was commissioned by Farrell Bass Pritchard.

In total eight trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains that targeted geophysical anomalies and blank areas identified during a magnetometry survey.

Each trench contained evidence of limestone quarrying of probable post medieval date that would have removed any earlier deposits.

Two post medieval lime kilns were encountered during the evaluation that had been constructed through the earlier quarry backfill. The first was located in the southwest of the proposed development area. It consisted of a horseshoe shaped chamber of burnt reddish clay that opened to the southwest into a working area. The second kiln shared similar characteristics and was located to the northeast of the first with further features located to the northwest and southeast, presumably associated with the production of lime or relating to other industrial processes.

Two shallow potential archaeological features of indeterminable function were located in the southwest of the site. In the southeast three features were encountered, one of which may represent a boundary ditch relating to when the land reverted back to agricultural use.

### **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 proposals.
- To sample excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the 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 and significance of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from proposed development. The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, will serve to determine a decision being made on planning permission regarding archaeological issues. Potentially further stages of archaeological investigation will be required as a condition of planning permission.

#### **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 Planning authority and the Client, if required.

##### **4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology***

- 4.2.1 Four trenches, each 30m by 1.6m (total of 192 sq. m), will be excavated, representing a 5% sample of the area (Fig 2). The trenches will target the footprints of proposed buildings and the access from Cotes Road, whilst also aiming to gain a representative sample of the site as a whole.
- 4.2.2 The present ground surfaces and underlying modern overburden (approximately 0.2 - 0.5m of made ground is expected), over the area of the trench, will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision. The work will use a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket and will continue down to the uppermost archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural (whichever is encountered first), to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation, but surfaces will not be reinstated.
- 4.2.3 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. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.4 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.
- 4.2.5 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.6 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.



Fig. 2: site layout showing proposed location of trial trenches (not to scale)

#### 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. The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of all trenches shall be recorded even where no archaeological features are identified.
- 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**

- 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 LCC for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 An Accession number will be obtained from the Assistant Keeper of Archaeological Archives at Leicestershire County Council that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site, prior to the commencement of any on-site works.
- 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.
- 5.5 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 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 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

## **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 Senior Planning Archaeologist/SMR to be distributed amongst relevant sections of Leicestershire County Council as necessary.
- 6.2 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.
  - 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 to the local archaeological journal, 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.
- 7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council's SMR prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire SMR it may be

placed on the web-site. The Developer should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire SMR.

## **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 archaeological evaluation is scheduled to start week commencing 16 April 2007 and will last approximately 1 week.
- 10.2 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.
- 10.3 An interim report on the results of the evaluation can be prepared, if required, after the completion of the fieldwork.

## **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 Information on the known location of any other services or other constraints will need to be supplied by the Client, prior to the commencement of works on the site.

## **12. Insurance**

- 12.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance, £20m cover with St. Paul Travellers (policy no. UCPOP3651237). Professional indemnity insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50%, £10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

## **13. Monitoring arrangements**

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Senior Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Leicestershire Senior 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 unlikely event, that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plans detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

#### 15. Bibliography

- Brief Brief for Archaeological evaluation of 105 Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire. HNET Leics. County Council
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**Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement:**

***Proposed Residential development to the rear of 105 Cotes Road,  
Barrow upon Soar  
Leicestershire  
NGR: SK 5710 1814  
Client: Lychgate Homes***

A risks assessment will be completed by site personnel and will be updated and amended by on-site staff during the course of the evaluation.

**1. Nature of the work**

- 1.1 The work will involve trial trenching during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. The work will involve excavation using machine (JCB or equivalent with toothless ditching bucket), of trial trenches under the control and supervision of archaeologists.

**2 Risks Assessment**

**2.1 Trial Trenching**

The work will involve machine excavation by mechanical excavator during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. An assessment of the stability of the sides will be carried out by a competent person prior to staff access. All open trenches will be checked for stability every day and staff will remain alert to any indications of gases (e.g. smell).

A 'No Smoking' rule will be applied to the excavation areas.

Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation with the edges kept clean.

One end of each trench will be modified to provide access. Entry into the base of the trench is to be by this access only.

Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. 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. A first aid kit and mobile phone is to be kept on site at all times in case of an emergency.

**2.2 Working with plant.**

Each trench will be excavated by machine under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. A responsible person will be nominated as banksman. They will direct the machine using a series of pre-arranged hand signals. No one else is to approach the machine working area until the banksman has been made aware of their presence.

During bucket changes site staff will stand well clear of the machine until the bucket/breaker has been correctly fitted and crowned.

During machining all personnel are to wear a safety helmet, steel toe-capped boots and a high visibility jacket / vest. Ear defenders / plugs and safety glasses will also be made available to all staff on site. Ear protection will be worn whilst the breaker/excavator is in use.

**2.3 Working in vicinity of services**

If services or wells are encountered, machining will be halted until their extent has been established by hand excavation, or areas where it is safe to machine have been established.

**2.4 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.**

In the event of waterlogging preventing work continuing, an assessment will be made by the site supervisor to determine if it is possible to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away from the trenches. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vials disease or similar.

2.5 ***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.

2.6 ***Other risks***

*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.*

*A public footpath crosses the site; this will be fenced (with Heras or similar) on either side to prevent access into the site and deep excavation warning signs will be displayed.*

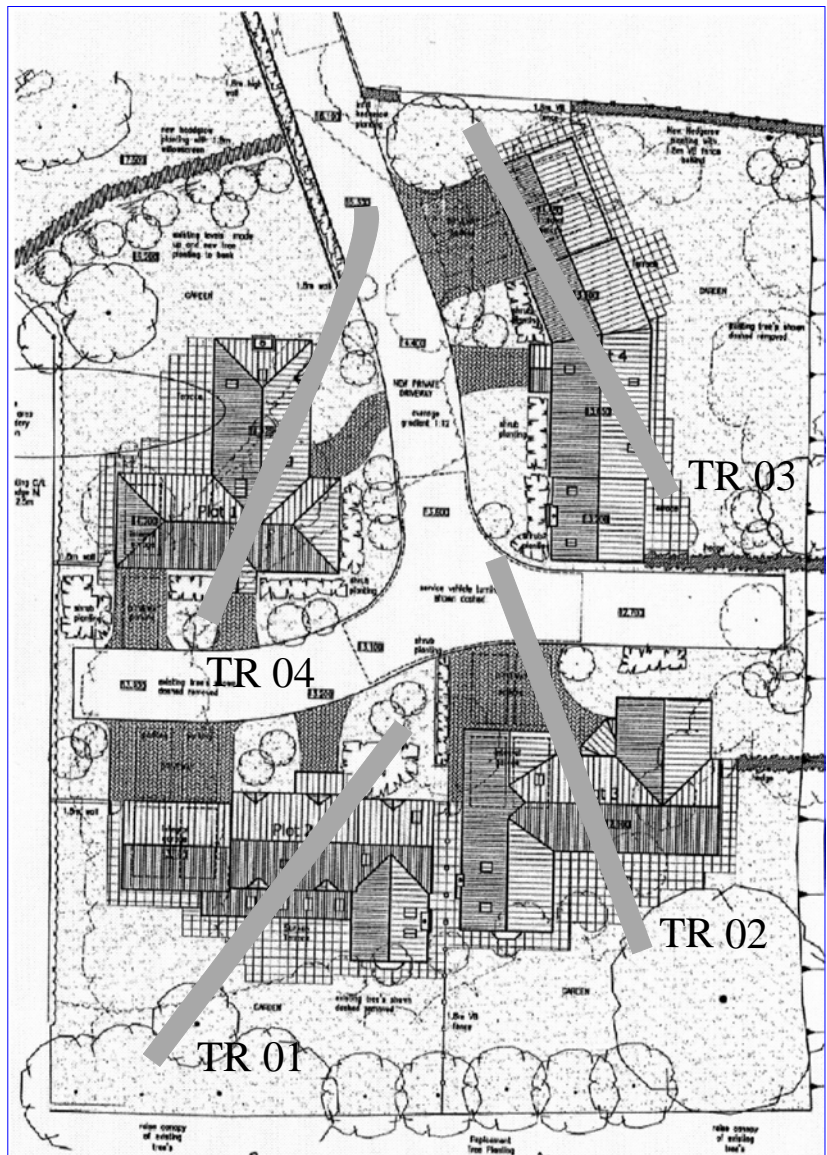


Figure 3. Trench location plan



Plate I. Trench 01 North facing section looking southwest.



Plate II. Trench 02 looking northeast.