

**An Archaeological Evaluation
of land between
218-224 Bradgate Road,
Anstey, Leicestershire
(SK 5409 0895).**

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For: Landmark Planning

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:Date:

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An Archaeological Evaluation of land between 218-224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire (SK 5409 0895)

Lucy Griffin

University of Leicester Archaeological Services
Report No. 2005-148

Summary

A second phase of archaeological evaluation of land between 218 and 224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire (5409 0895) was undertaken on 17/10/05. The evaluation, conducted by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Landmark Planning, sought to further evaluate the archaeological potential of the site in advance of proposed residential development.

Further to a previous phase of trial trench evaluation at the site (ULAS 2003-079) an additional trench, 20 metres in length, was excavated by a machine fitted with a 1.80 metre wide 'ditching' bucket under archaeological supervision. Two slate drains, aligned north-west, south-east were uncovered. No significant archaeological features were present and only a single piece of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil.

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service Accession No. X.A 83. 2003.

1. Introduction

Landmark Planning is seeking planning permission (PA 02/2515/2) for a proposed residential development on land between 218-224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire (SK 5409 0895). The process for making a decision about granting planning permission requires an archaeological impact assessment, of which the archaeological evaluation is a part. This is designed to enable the Senior Planning Archaeologist to make a reasonable and informed decision about the impact of development upon any archaeological remains that may be present at 218-224 Bradgate Road, Anstey.

An initial desk-based assessment, undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for the development area (Clarke 2002) indicated that the site lies close to earthwork remains of a medieval Manorial complex (LE409), and is adjacent to the line of a possible Roman road (LE404).

In response to this information, an archaeological evaluation of the development area was requested by the former Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services, as advisor to the planning authority. The brief requested that three trenches be positioned to evaluate land at the front and the rear of the application area. Dense vegetation meant that the rear of the application area could not be accessed at the time. As such, only the front of the application area was evaluated (ULAS 2003-079). This phase of work completes the initial request by evaluating a third trench at the rear of the property.

2. Location and Geology

The development area is located on the western edge of the village of Anstey, on the south side of Bradgate Road in the Borough of Charnwood, NGR SK 5409 0895 (see figs. 1 and 2). The development area is c.0.128 hectares (fig. 3) and lies at a height of 100m O.D. The underlying geology comprised of Boulder Clay (BGS Sheet 156).

3. Aims

The aims of the evaluation programme were:

- To establish the nature, character and extent of any archaeological deposits within the area to be affected by the proposed development.
- To establish a date range for any archaeological deposits located.
- To define the state of preservation of these deposits, including the potential for the survival of environmental data and waterlogged materials.
- To assess the local, regional and national importance of any deposits.
- To define an appropriate mitigation strategy if necessary.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background (taken from the desk based assessment and previous archaeological evaluation)

Located 0.8km to the northwest of the application area is an oval feature, seen as a cropmark (Leicestershire and Rutland Sites and Monuments Record LE403). No archaeological investigation of this feature has taken place, but its shape suggests the remains of a ring ditch, of possible prehistoric origin. The feature could equally represent a back-filled pond and potentially date to the post-medieval period.

Cropmarks believed to represent the line of a Roman road, thought to run between Leicester and Ratcliffe on Soar, are located 0.3km to the northwest of the application area (LE404, black and white, Hunting Survey Ltd. 1969 Run 17-2006: Leics. CC.). The cropmark appears as two parallel lines, aligned northwest/southeast, that are thought to represent drainage ditches running on either side of the road itself (Lycett 1999). A second set of cropmarks (LF11), located 0.3km to the northeast of the application area, also believed to represent the remains of a Roman road and also aligned northwest/southeast, may or may not represent a continuation of road LE404, and further archaeological work would be necessary to establish this.

Earthwork features (LE409) located 0.3km to the southeast of the application area, are thought to represent the remains of enclosures belonging to the medieval Manor House (Hartley 1989).

Analysis of cartographic evidence, and in particular the 1762 enclosure map (LRO DG20/MA/3/1), suggests that there were two *foci* of settlement in medieval Anstey.

The earliest focus at Anstey is represented by the tenements lying to the west and the east end of the church in a roughly linear row settlement. The green at the western end of Anstey village clearly forms a second focus of settlement.

Hartley (1989, 44) has plotted the ridge and furrow in this area. The results suggest that the whole of Anstey, except for the village closes and meadow, was probably ploughed at some time in the Middle Ages. It is possible that the application area was subject to ploughing at this time, although this is not evident from the SMR maps.

The 1841 Tithe map of Anstey village (DE20/MA/3/1) includes the application area and shows that, at this time, the land existed as part of an undeveloped, open field, known as First High Leys and owned by the Earl of Stamford.

Analysis of the Ordnance Survey maps for the area show that although the surrounding areas have been altered considerably, in the re-alignment of field boundaries and subsequent residential development, the application area itself has remained undeveloped and appears as an empty house plot between Numbers 218 and 224 Bradgate Road.

Previous archaeological investigation (ULAS 2003-079), undertaken within the application area, comprised the machine excavation of the topsoil and subsoil down to the top of archaeological deposits in two trenches located on the Bradgate Road frontage of the site area. Potential archaeological remains were investigated by hand and the results were as follows:

Trench A

A possible cobble surface (3) was revealed 3m from the south end of the trench and consisted of large (c.80mm) rounded pebbles on the base, and smaller (c.10mm) stones on top (OD 99.11m). The cobbles were compact and built into the natural clay, it was 3 metres in width running east-west across the trench, no dating evidence was identified. This was cut by a slate land drain (4). Both features appear to run into trench B. There was also a loose cobble spread at the north end of the trench, it is uncertain whether this is natural feature or indeed a disturbed archaeological feature.

Trench B

There was some evidence of a continuation of the cobble surface (3) from trench A, however, this appears to have been heavily truncated by a land drain (4), and a pit (5) that contained a vast amount of modern (20th century) debris. A loose cobble spread also appears at the north end of the trench, again it is similar to the spread in trench A (ULAS 2003-079)

5. Methodology

The total site area is 0.128 ha. Previous archaeological evaluation (ULAS 2003-079) had investigated a total of 45 square metres. This further evaluation, in the form of Trench C (area c.26 square metres), means that 5.5% of the application area has now been subject to archaeological evaluation.

In accordance with the design specification (Appendix 2) the topsoil and subsoil was removed in spits, under constant archaeological supervision, down to the natural geology (no significant archaeological deposits were encountered). The trench and deposits were recorded on a pro-forma sheet.

The levels above Ordnance Datum of all machined layers were recorded and the trench was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

The evaluation followed the *Design Specification for Additional Evaluation by Trial Trench* (Appendix 2) approved by R. Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist, Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council.

The work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (1999), and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS 1997).

6. Results

Trench C

Dimensions 20m x 1.80 m

Level at top of trench 99.47m OD

Level at base of trench 98.67m OD

Aligned: South-west, North-east

Contexts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

The topsoil was 0.10 m thick in the south-west end of the trench, rising to a maximum thickness of 0.50m. This overlay a yellowish-brown subsoil, with some pockets of sand and occasional pockets of rounded pebbles. The subsoil had an average thickness of 0.25 m. The natural (yellowish-brown and pinkish-brown boulder clay) was encountered at a depth between 0.30 and 0.81 m.

At the north-eastern most point of the trench, the topsoil seemed to have been banked up and the subsoil removed. This likely relates to them being removed immediately to the north-east and a York stone and concrete slab wall being placed, presumably to terrace the area.

Trench C contained two linear features, aligned north-west, south-east across the trench, circa 7m apart. The first of these was removed by machine and the second excavated by hand to ascertain its character. It comprised a wide, v-shaped cut with a narrow rounded base (12). In the base were two, slightly pitched courses of slate (13). The cut (12) was filled with a mixture of topsoil and subsoil (14). The nature of the cut (12) and the spacing between the two features suggests that it is a land drain, possibly situated in the base of a furrow.

A single retouched flint blade was recovered from subsoil (11). Although it is not clearly diagnostic it may be of late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date (Appendix 1). No other finds were encountered.

7. Conclusion

The initial stages of the archaeological impact assessment highlighted the proximity of the application area to known earthworks of a medieval Manorial complex and cropmarks believed to represent the line of the Leicester – Ratcliffe-on-Soar Roman road (Clarke 2002). This suggested the potential for the existence of significant archaeological remains in the application area.

Two trenches excavated at the front of the property, uncovered evidence of a possible trackway or former yard surface. Its composition and character did not suggest a feature associated with the Roman Road to the north of the application area (ULAS 2003-097). The surface was heavily truncated and no dating material was associated with it. The relationship between the surface and the slate drain suggests that the surface is not modern and is presumably of post-medieval or earlier date (ULAS 2003-079).

No clear evidence for occupation of the site during the medieval period was revealed, and it is likely that, although of some archaeological significance, the site lies outside of the main foci of medieval Anstey (ULAS 2003-079).

No archaeological remains were uncovered by trial trenching in the rear of the property. One piece of worked flint was recovered from the subsoil and was not associated with any features or archaeological deposits.

The absence of any significant archaeological remains to the rear of the application area suggests that any occupation of the site may have been focused on the frontage of the property. As such, an archaeological watching brief may be required during construction work to further inform the character and date of the surface and reveal any associated features.

8. Site Archive

The archive will be deposited with Leicester Museums, Arts and Records Service with the Accession No. X.A83.2003. It consists of trench recording sheets, context sheets, survey data (levels etc), digital photographs and one piece of worked flint.

9. Publication

A summary of this work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

10. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr B. Durkin for his help and cooperation with this evaluation. This archaeological evaluation was carried out by Andrew Hyam and Lucy Griffin. The project manager was James Meek.

11. Bibliography

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- Courtney, P. and Higgins, T. 2000 *The Excavation of a Medieval Toft and Croft at Anstey. ULAS report No. 2000-163.*
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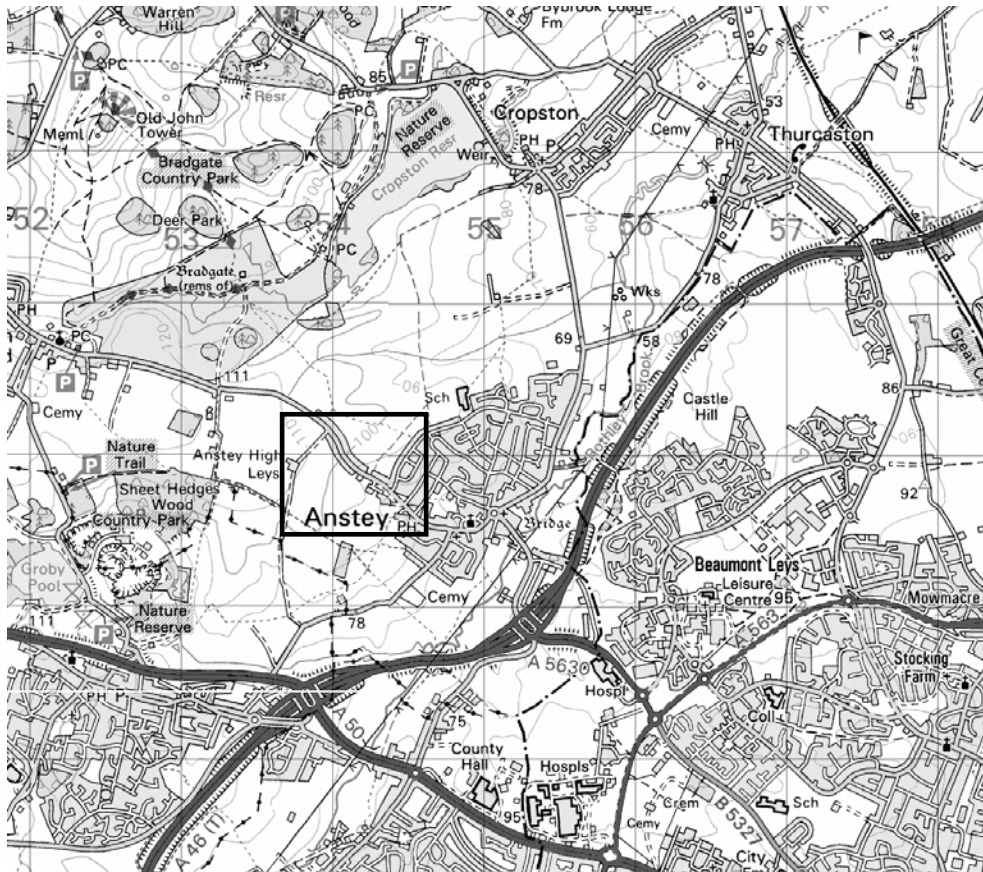


Fig. 1: Site location

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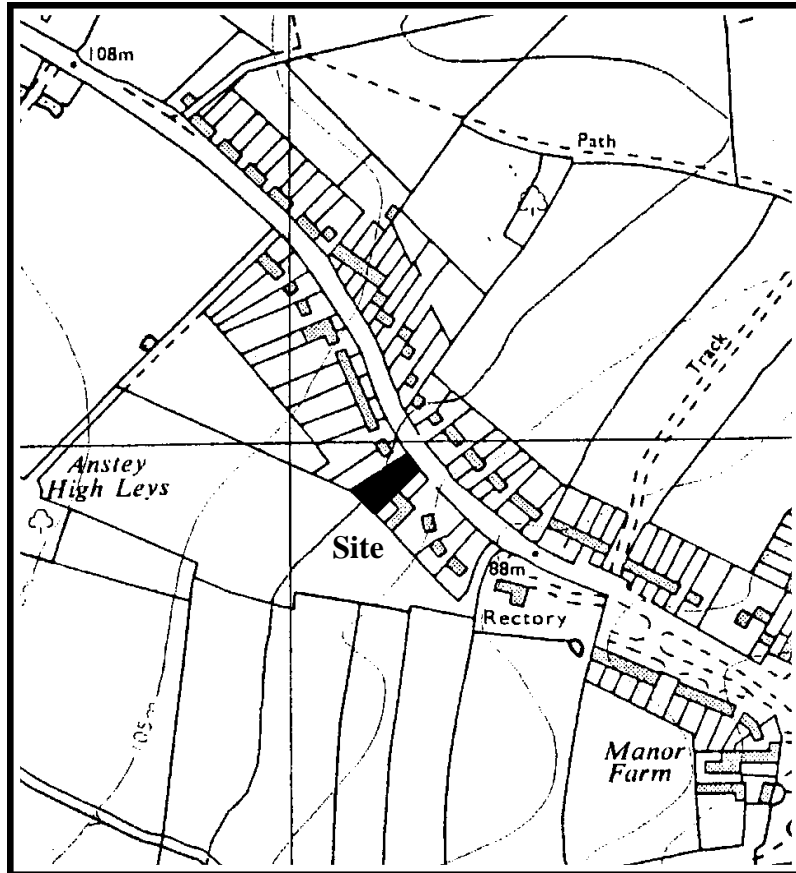


Fig. 2: Area of proposed development showing site area.

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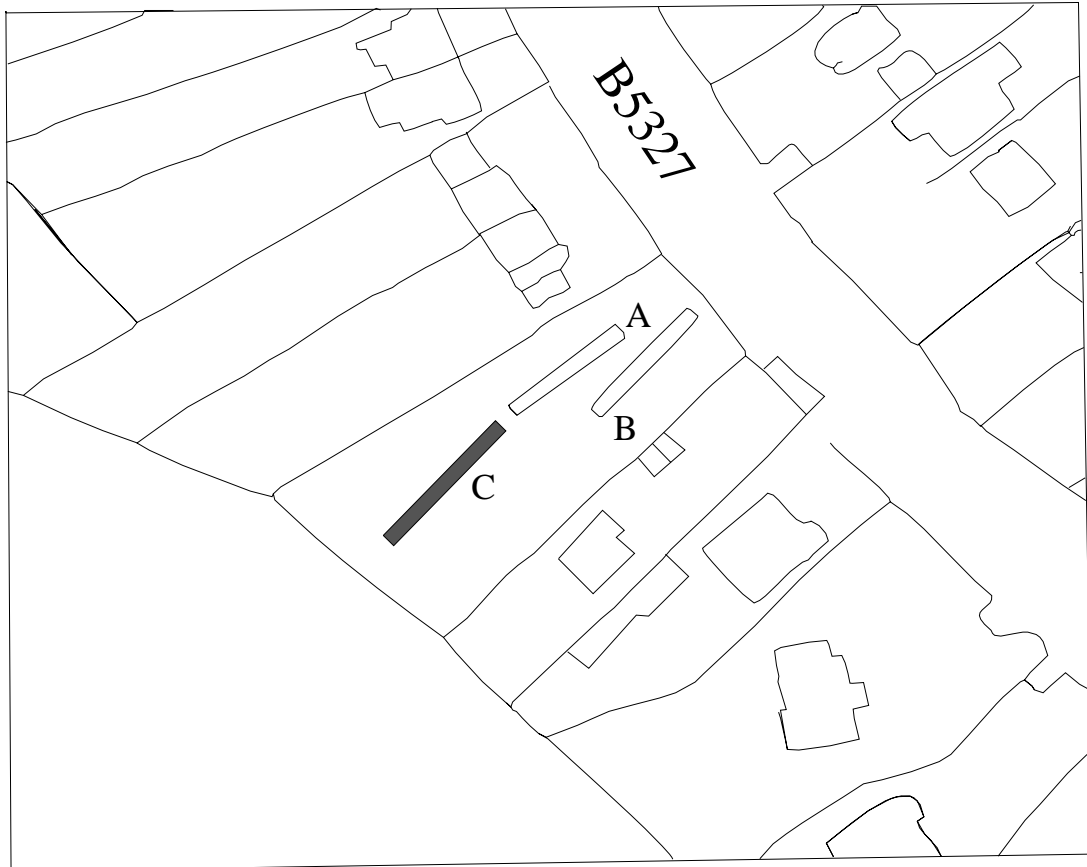


Fig. 3: Trench location plan. 1:1000

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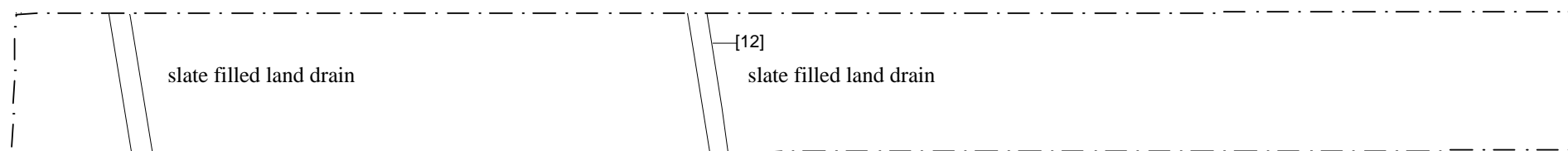


Fig 4: Trench C, showing slate land drains.



Plate1: Machine stripping trench C. West Facing



Plate 2: Trench C, post-machining. East Facing

Appendix One

Lithics Patrick Clay

A single retouched flint blade (pictured below) was recovered from subsoil (11). The raw material is a semi-translucent flint derived from till deposits. The blade is a secondary removal and retains its cortex along one side. It exhibits two areas of damage. However a notch two thirds along its edge and traces of retouch are present. Although not clearly diagnostic it may be of late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.



Appendix Two: Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Additional Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

Proposed Residential Development at 218 – 224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 5409 0895

Client: Landmark Planning

Planning Authority: Charnwood Borough Council

Planning Application Number: P/05/2438/2

1 Introduction

1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an additional 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 further indications of character and extent of 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.

1.1.3 The document provides details of the work proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for:

- The archaeological evaluation by trial trench of the rear part of the proposed development area at 218 – 224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire.

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

2.1.1 The development area is located on the western edge of the village of Anstey, on the south side of Bradgate Road in the Borough of Charnwood, NGR SK 5409 0895 (see figs. 1 and 2). The development area is c.0.128 hectares (fig. 3) and lies at a height of 100m O.D. The underlying geology comprised of Boulder Clay (BGS Sheet 156).

2.1.2 Previous archaeological evaluation in the form of an initial desk-based assessment, followed by a phase of trial trench evaluation, both undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.1.3 The results of the desk-based assessment were summarised as follows:

“The desk-based archaeological assessment of land between 218 – 224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire has shown that the area lies close to the remains of a medieval Manorial complex and is adjacent to the line of a possible Roman road, projected from a nearby cropmark. The lack of modern development suggests that there is some potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within the application area.” (Clarke 2002)

2.1.4 Due to the potential for archaeological deposits to be present on the site the former Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council required a phase of intrusive trial trench evaluation be undertaken at the site to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site. The results of the evaluation were summarised as follows:

“An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken of land between 218 and 224 Bradgate Road, Anstey, Leicestershire (5409 0895) by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of Mrs. E. V. Palmer, in advance of possible residential development of the site.

The site was occupied by dense vegetation, which caused the site to be largely inaccessible. Two trenches were excavated during the evaluation, totalling 35m in length. An area of undated cobbles was revealed within both trenches. It is unclear if these represent the remains of a trackway or yard surface. The area had been subject to some modern disturbance, an air raid shelter being formerly situated on the site.

No significant finds were recovered from the evaluation. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service Accession No. X.A 83. 2003.” (Speed 2003)

- 2.1.5 The trial trench evaluation was restricted to the frontage area of the site due to dense vegetation which made the rear of the site inaccessible (Fig. 3). As the rear of the proposed development area was not evaluated the Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the planning authority, has requested that a further trial trench is placed in the rear area of the site prior to planning permission being granted, in order to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, and in order that a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy can be put in place, if required.
- 2.1.6 The additional archaeological evaluation has been commissioned from University of Leicester Archaeological Services by Landmark Planning Limited.

3. Archaeological Objectives

- 3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits in the rear part of the site area.
 - The archaeological evaluation will provide information on the extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of archaeological deposits within the rear area.
 - The potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains, whether known or postulated, will be assessed.
 - The archaeological evaluation, once the above information has been gathered, will help suggest mitigation strategies to preserve/avoid archaeology or whether further stages of archaeological work are necessary.
 - 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 proposed development.

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 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken. Access to the rear part of the site will be made possible by the Client.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by mechanical excavator (JCB 3CX or equivalent) using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 A single trench is to be located in the rear part of the site area, aligned south-west to north-east. The trench will be excavated to a length of c.20m. The proposed trench location is shown on Fig. 3, but this may alter due to available space and the location of services and/or other constraints.
- 4.2.4 The trench 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.
- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.7 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 relative 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 evaluation.

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 Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team for storage in perpetuity.

- 5.3 the same accession number as was used for the initial stage of evaluation will be used for this stage of work – X.A83.2003.
- 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 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. 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 numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, 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 (2 copies), Senior Planning Archaeologist/SMR (2 copies) and Charnwood Borough Council Planning Authority (1 copy).
- 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.
- 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.

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 It is envisaged that the site work will take two days on-site with two archaeologists. The start date is scheduled for 17th October 2005.
- 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.

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 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 Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the 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 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

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APPENDIX 1

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 mechanical excavator during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.3 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. 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. Two 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 1.2m. 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. It is assumed that there is safe and permitted access to the site area.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

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

2.4 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.