

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at
Branting Hill, Groby, Leicestershire
(SK 537 074)**

Greg Farnworth-Jones

For George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd

Planning Application No. 06/00207/6

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Checked by Project Manager

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Site Background	2
4	Methodology	3
5	Results	5
6	Conclusion	10
7	Archive	10
8	Acknowledgments	10
9	Bibliography	10
10	Appendix 1 Design specification	11

Figures

Fig.1	Site Location pl. Scale 1:50000	2
Fig.2	Site Location of development area. Scale 1:1250	3
Fig.3	Trench Location plan.	4

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire (SK537 074)

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 536 074)) on the 17th-22nd August 2006. This work was in advance of the proposed demolition of the current dwelling of Stone Lodge and its outbuildings and the construction of 64 residential homes. This work was carried out on behalf of George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd and Faulks Perry Culley and Rech, by University of Leicester Archaeological Services. A total of fourteen evaluation trenches were excavated, including seven test pits that were dug by hand and sieved. No archaeological deposits or finds were located in any of the trenches. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number X.A98.2006.

2. Introduction

2.1 This document constitutes the third stage of archaeological assessment to have been carried out on land at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 537 074). The archaeological assessment was being undertaken on behalf of George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd. and Faulks Perry Culley and Rech, by University of Leicester Archaeological Services.

2.2 George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd. and Faulks Perry Culley and Rech propose to convert an area of c.1ha of land, which entails the demolition of the current dwelling of Stone Lodge and its outbuildings and the construction of 64 residential homes.

The Senior Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team of Leicestershire County Council, in his capacity as archaeological adviser to the planning authority, requested that a preliminary archaeological assessment of the site area be carried out. The assessment was to be undertaken in three stages, the first an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was previously carried out by ULAS (Hurford 2006), and the second a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2006).

2.3 The desk-based assessment indicated that there is some potential for archaeological remains to exist within the application area. Although no known sites are recorded from within the application area this may reflect the lack of previous survey. Evidence for Mesolithic activity is present immediately to the northeast and evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation has been located under half a mile away to the north.

Map evidence indicates that if there are any archaeological deposits they may be relatively well preserved, as the majority of the proposed development site has been undisturbed since at least 1757.

Any archaeological deposits present on the site are likely to have been damaged to some extent by medieval and possible later ploughing and by the construction of Stone Lodge.

2.4 The geophysical survey did locate some anomalies of possible archaeological origin (Stratascan 2006).

3. Site Background

3.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology of the site is likely to consist of river Red Marl with beds of Sandstone. The site consists of *c.*1 ha of land and lies at a height of approximately 78 m. OD.

3.2 The development area is located to the north of Branting Hill Lane, to the east of Anstey Lane and to the south and west of the A50. (figs. 1 and 2). It currently consists of a late twentieth century bungalow and garage with numerous modern outbuildings used for stabling horses



Figure 1. Location plan with the application area outlined.

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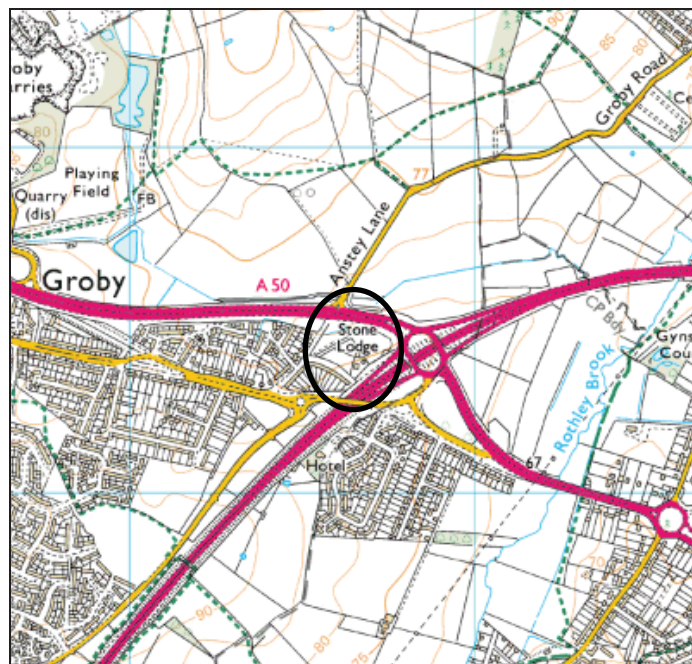


Figure 2 Location plan with application area outlined.

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4. Methodology

4.1 All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhered to their relevant *Standard and Guidance*.

4.2 The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

4.3 The application area covers *c.* 1 ha. Eleven trenches targeting geophysical anomalies and blank areas has been requested by the Senior Planning Archaeologist in the form of four 30m x 1.6m trenches, six 10m x 1.6m trenches and one 20m x 1.6m trench totaling *c.* 220 sq m. will be excavated (Fig 1). In addition 11 1m x 1m hand dug test pits will be excavated and sieved to assess the potential for lithic material in view of the proximity of a Mesolithic lithic scatter. The exact location of the trenches and test pits may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.

4.4 Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches were excavated to a width of 1.6m.



Fig. 3. Trench Location Plan

4.5 Trenches were examined by appropriate hand cleaning. Any archaeological deposits or significant natural deposits were planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans have been tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights were taken as appropriate.

4.6 Sections were drawn as appropriate, including records of at least one longitudinal face of each trench.

4.7 Trench locations were recorded using an electronic distance measurer and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.10m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.16sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.67m OD

Trench one was located on the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 3). Trenches one to seven were dug by hand with the express intention of sieving topsoil and subsoil deposits for any possible stray Mesolithic flint artefacts (see above). The hand digging of trench one revealed a light brown-grey, clay silt topsoil, to a depth of 0.15m-0.23m. Below the topsoil layer was revealed an orange brown silt clay subsoil, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks <1%. Natural was reached at a depth of 0.3m, which consisted of Red Marl clay. No archaeological deposits were present within the trench and both layers were thoroughly sieved for any Mesolithic artefacts. The results of the sieving were negative. The only artefacts uncovered were a handful of pottery sherd fragments of Victorian date.

5.2 Trench 2

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.06m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.1sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.7m OD

Trench two was located to the south-west of trench one (Fig. 3). Hand excavation of trench two revealed topsoil and subsoil deposits virtually identical to those seen in trench one. Sieving of the spoil heaps produced negative results, only very modern garden ceramic fragments were found.

5.3 Trench 3

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.05m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.1sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.58m OD

Trench three was located to the north-west of trench two. Hand excavation revealed both topsoil and subsoil deposits virtually identical to those dug in trenches one and two, though heavily disturbed by modern activity. Natural was reached at a depth of

0.34m-0.37m, and consisted of Red Marl clay, similar to that which was observed in trenches one and two. The hand dug spoil from trench three was thoroughly sieved and found only to contain modern plastic, string and broken glass fragments.

5.4 Trench 4

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.04m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.04sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.62m OD

Trench four was located to the south-west of both trench two and trench three (Fig.3). Hand excavation revealed topsoil and subsoil levels very similar to those seen observed in the first three trenches. Hand sieving of the spoil heaps failed to find any archaeological artefacts predating the 19th century.

5.5 Trench 5

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.1m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.1sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.67m OD

Trench five was located to the west of trench four (Fig, 3). Hand digging revealed the same topsoil, subsoil and natural as those revealed in earlier trenches. The spoil was thoroughly sieved by hand for Mesolithic flints, but nothing was found other than modern pottery and glass fragments.

5.6 Trench 6

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.10m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.1sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.59m OD

Trench six was located to the south-west of trench five (Fig, 3). Hand digging revealed the same topsoil, subsoil and natural as those revealed in earlier trenches. The spoil was thoroughly sieved by hand for Mesolithic flints, but nothing was found other than modern pottery and glass fragments.

5.7 Trench 7

<i>Length of Trench</i>	1.6m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	1.92sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.53m OD

Trench seven was located to the south-west of trench four (Fig, 3). Excavation revealed the same topsoil, subsoil and natural as those revealed in earlier trenches. The spoil was thoroughly sieved by hand for Mesolithic flints, but nothing was found other than modern pottery and glass fragments.

5.8 Trench 8

<i>Length of Trench</i>	10.2m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	15.83sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.52m OD

Trench eight was located in the central area of the site (Fig.3). Trenches eight to fourteen were all machine excavated in the standard trial trenching method. Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench eight.

5.9 Trench 9

<i>Length of Trench</i>	9.7m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	15.8sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.46m OD

Trench nine was located in the central area of the site, immediately south-west of trench eight (Fig.3). Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench nine.

5.10 Trench 10

<i>Length of Trench</i>	20.2m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	32.7sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD
<i>Base of Trench (m OD)</i>	c.77.56m OD

Trench ten was located nearest to the house, on the eastern side of the site (Fig.3). Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench ten.

5.11 Trench 11

<i>Length of Trench</i>	10.1m
<i>Area of Trench</i>	15.4sq.m
<i>Surface Level (m OD)</i>	c.78m OD

Base of Trench (m OD) *c.77.52m OD*

Trench eleven was located near the southern edge of the site (Fig.3). Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench eleven.

5.12 Trench 12

Length of Trench 9.20m
Area of Trench 15sq.m
Surface Level (m OD) *c.78m OD*
Base of Trench (m OD) *c.77.4m OD*

Trench twelve was located in the north-west corner of the site, near trench one (Fig.3). Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench twelve.

5.13 Trench 13

Length of Trench 10.23m
Area of Trench 15.75sq.m
Surface Level (m OD) *c.78m OD*
Base of Trench (m OD) *c.77.45m OD*

Trench thirteen was located to the south-west of trench twelve (Fig.3). Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench thirteen.

5.14 Trench 14

Length of Trench 9.6m
Area of Trench 14.69sq.m
Surface Level (m OD) *c.78m OD*
Base of Trench (m OD) *c.77.48m OD*

Trench fourteen was located to the south-west of trench thirteen (Fig.3). Initial machining revealed grey-brown clay silt topsoil. Below which was revealed yellowy-brown silt clay subsoil and Red Marl natural as was revealed elsewhere on the site. No archaeological deposits were present within trench fourteen.

6 Conclusion

6.1 No archaeological deposits were observed within any of the archaeological trial trenches excavated at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire (SK 536 074). Additionally spoil heap sieving of the hand excavated trenches failed to uncover any artefacts whatsoever, including any finds of a pre-modern date.

The results of the archaeological evaluation were therefore negative.

7 Archive

7.1 The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, or Rutland County Museum, accession number X.A98.2006.

8 Acknowledgements

8.1 I would like to thank the clients, George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd and Faulks Perry Culley and Rech. for their assistance and co-operation on site. Patrick Clay managed the project, and the fieldwork was carried out by the author with the assistance of Dan Prior and Roy Poulter, all of ULAS.

9 Bibliography

Clay, P., 2006 *Design Specification for archaeological evaluation: The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire, (SK 536 074)* ULAS Ref. 06/666

Hurford, M., 2006 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire, (SK 536 074)* ULAS Ref. 2006/012

Stratascan 2006 *A Geophysical survey at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire, (SK 536 074)* Stratascan J2162,

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01.09.2006

10 Appendix 1. Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 536 074

Client: George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd and Faulks Perry Culley and Rech

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application No. 06/00207/6:

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with 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.

2. Background

2.1 Context of the Project

- 2.1.1 The site is located at The Brantings, Groby, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 536 074). The site comprises pasture fields surrounding a residential property.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission is being sought for the construction of 64 residential dwellings and access road.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council (LCC) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a field evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their advice letter of 02.05.2006.

2.2 Geological and Topographical Background

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicated that the underlying geology consists of Red Marl with beds of Sandstone.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 A desk based assessment and geophysical survey has been completed for the application (ULAS Report 2006-012; Stratascan J2162, 2006)). The application area is located close to prehistoric roman and medieval sites

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 and test pitting methodology

- 4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken. A CAT scanner will be employed to attempt to locate underlying services.
- 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 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. Test pits will be hand excavated in 5cm spits until the natural substratum is located or depth of one metre.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The application area covers *c.* 1 ha. Eleven trenches targeting geophysical anomalies and blank areas has been requested by the Senior Planning Archaeologist in the form of four 30m x 1.6m trenches, six 10m x 1.6m trenches and one 20m x 1.6m trench totaling *c.* 220 sq m. will be excavated (Fig 1). In addition 11 1m x 1m hand dug test pits will be excavated and sieved to assess the potential for lithic material in view of the proximity of a Mesolithic lithic scatter. The exact location of the trenches and test pits may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.
- 4.2.5 Trenches and test pits 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 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context 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, 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 14.8.2006 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 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 will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

- 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 the LCCHS 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

- 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)

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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 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

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 1.2m. 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. 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 1.2m. 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. 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.