

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close),
Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 603 152)**

Matt Parker
December 2003

Planning Application ref: 03/1758/2
Client: George Wimpy East Midlands Ltd.

Checked by Project Manager
Signed:Date:
Name:

University Of Leicester
Archaeological Services

University Rd, Leicester LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Brook Street/King Street, (Moir Close) Sileby, Leicestershire.

Matthew Parker

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during November and December 2003 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) as required by Charnwood Borough Council as part of the planning conditions (ref 03/1758/2). The site lies close to the medieval core of Sileby and a number of entries from the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) are recorded in the vicinity. During the watching brief of the development area 2 no archaeological features were uncovered with the exception of a single post-medieval pit. During topsoil removal, a small number of mainly medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered. Several struck flint pieces including a blade core were also discovered during the actual excavation of the foundation trenches. The site archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services under the Accession Number X.A.215 2003.

1: Introduction

1.1: In accordance with Planning and Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and planning) and the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), section 2, a watching brief was undertaken during ground works in advance of the development of the area for the construction of residential accommodation by George Wimpy East Midlands Ltd. The work follows the Design Specification for Archaeological Work (ULAS 04/552).

1.2: This work was carried out as part of a mitigation strategy for potential archaeological remains as required by the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services, in her capacity as archaeological advisor to the planning authority (Appendix 4).

2: Geology and Topography

2.1: The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of river gravels. However during the process of the foundation trench excavation, the underlying geology was found to consist primarily of Boulder Clay with associated sand, gravel and flint. The land lies at a height of c. 49.1m OD.

3: Archaeological Background

3.1: The archaeological desk-based assessment conducted by ULAS (George 2003) has found that the proposed development area falls within the medieval village core of Sileby. Furthermore, medieval and early post-medieval remains have been found within the vicinity of the development area. Thus it

was deemed necessary to have adequate archaeological supervision whilst the foundation works were being undertaken.

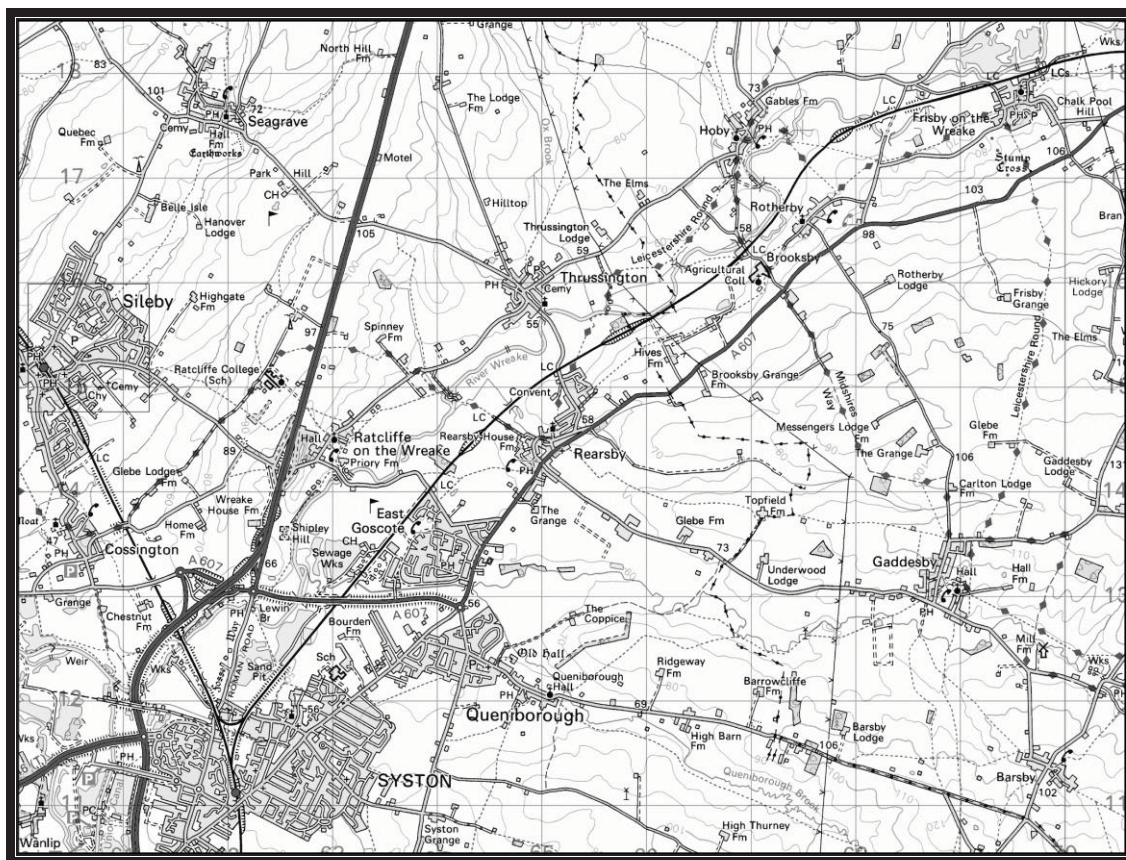


Figure 1 Site location Scale 1:50000

Reproduced from the Landranger OS map 129 Nottingham and Loughborough area 1:50000 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 10002186.

4: Archaeological Objectives

4.1: The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to ascertain whether any archaeological deposits were present following the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work at Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close), Sileby, Leicestershire* (ULAS 04/536). In summary, these were as follows

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the nature, extent, date, and significance of any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundwork's.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4.2: All work was undertaken in accord with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhering to their *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. The work also was in

accordance with the Leicestershire County Council *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland*.

4.3: The archaeological watching brief was undertaken between the 25th of November and the 9th of December 2003 by Matt Parker and Leon Hunt. A total of six site visits were completed during this period.

5: Methods

5.1: The removal of topsoil and the subsequent excavation of the trenches for the foundations for the residential complexes were completed with a Fiat-Hitachi 5x135 tracked excavator using a 2.0m toothless ditching bucket for the topsoil removal and a 0.50m toothless bucket for the foundation trenches. All machining was conducted with full archaeological supervision in order to monitor for evidence of archaeological deposits or remains.

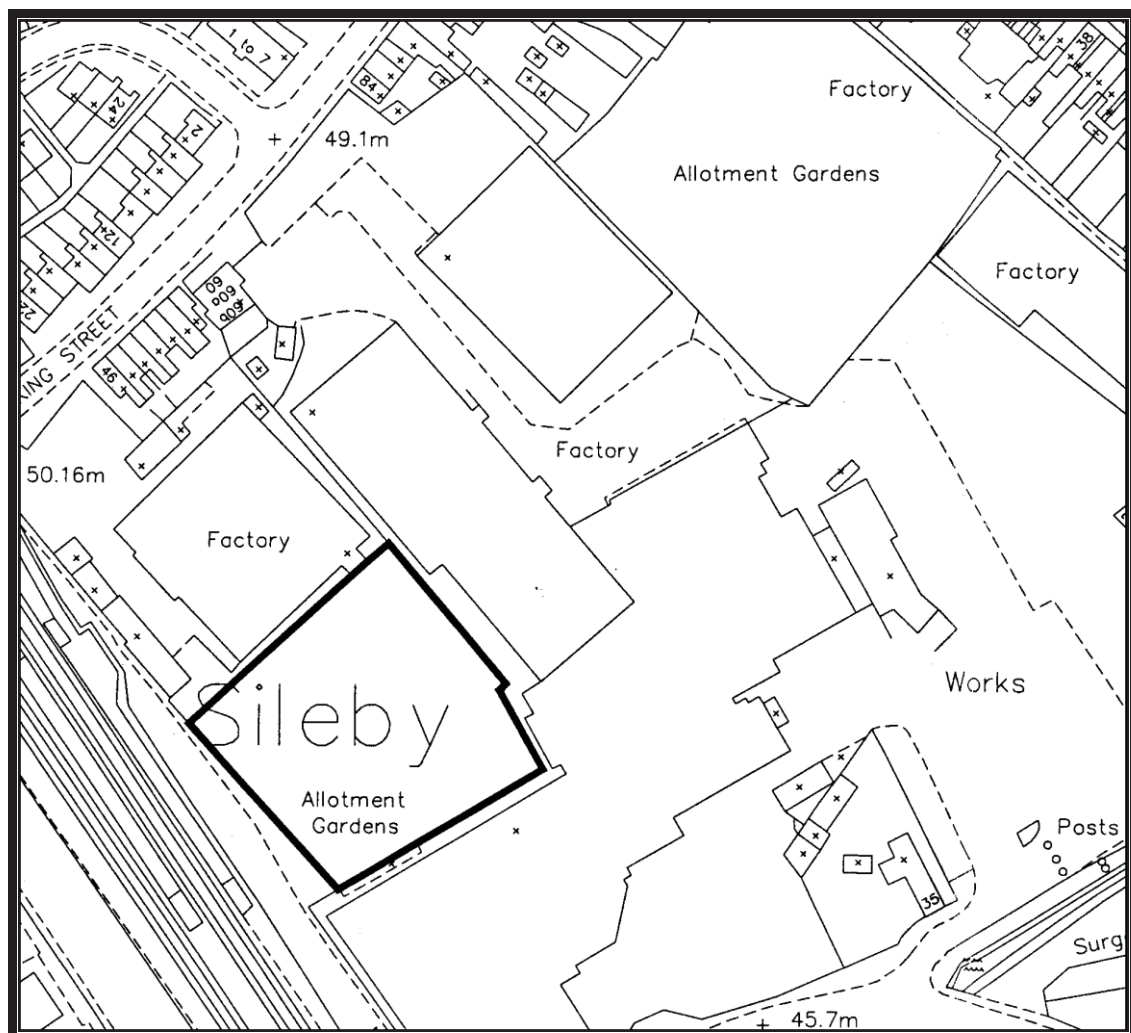


Figure 2 Proposed development area Extension 2. (George Wimpey Homes East Midlands Original scale 1:1000).

5.2: The foundation trenches for the outer walls were 0.75m in width and 0.60m for the internal walls. The depth of these foundations varied according

to the overall depth of the subsoil and the depth of the natural undisturbed ground beneath. This meant that some of the foundation trenches were cut into the natural below the subsoil whilst in other places, only the upper layer of natural undisturbed deposits were revealed.

6: Results

6.1: The topsoil removal, in preparation for the surveying in of the foundation trenches, revealed no evidence of archaeological features cutting through either the topsoil or visible through the subsoil. There were somewhat vague patches but these did not resolve into anything of note upon further investigation.

6.2: The sum total of the finds from the topsoil stripping consisted of one sherd of coarse Stamford ware dating to the late Saxon period, several sherds of medieval pottery including Potters Marston type. The post-medieval sherds consisted of Earthenware's, Mottled wares and later black and slipwares. (see Appendix 1).

6.3: The trenching for foundations revealed one post-medieval sub rectangular pit, which contained several bricks and fragments of mortar. A sample of the finds from this feature for dating purposes determined that the feature was indeed post-medieval or modern. . The location of this feature was noted on the site plan as provided by the developers.

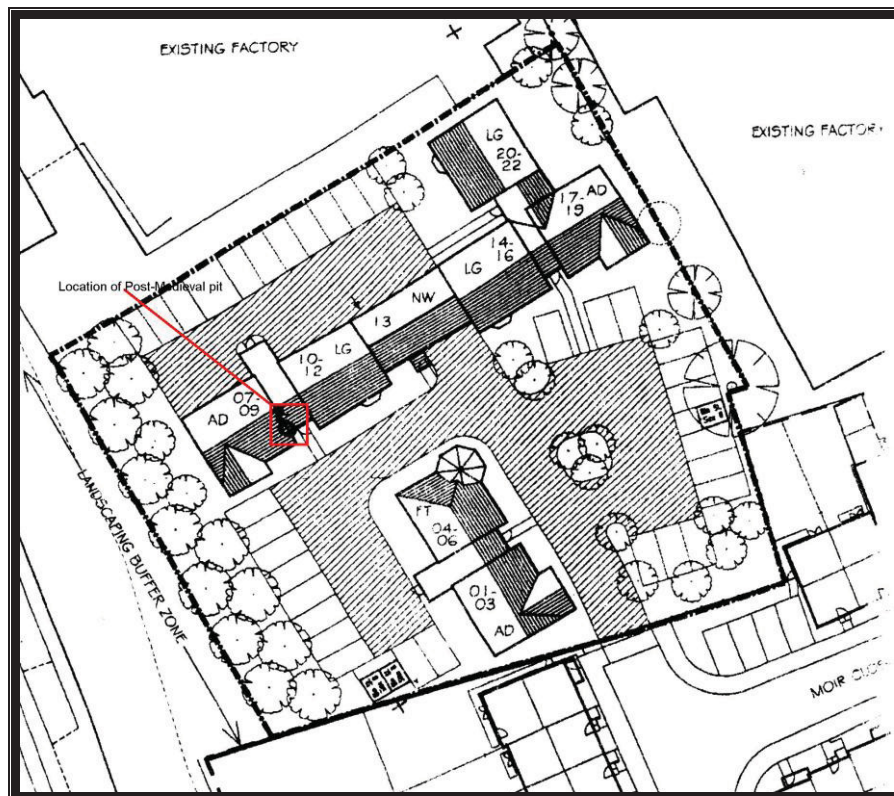


Figure 4 Planning Layout of Extension 2, including location of Post-Medieval Pit.

6.4: There were a number of unstratified struck flints found during the foundation trenching. These seemed to be concentrated in the northern third of

the site. These were identified these as two blade cores, three struck flakes and one burnt nodule. These all were undiagnostic and thus not datable. (Appendix 1; L. Cooper: Pers. Comm.).

6.5: One sherd of Greyware pottery dating to the Roman period and one sherd of fine Stamford ware from the late Saxon period was uncovered during the trenching. Several post-medieval sherds of pottery were also recovered from this area.

7: Conclusions

7.1: Other than the post-medieval/modern pit the results of the archaeological watching brief at Brook Street/King Street in Sileby has revealed an absence of archaeological deposits. This indicates that either the site was not in use or that the usage was not intensive enough to leave archaeological traces. The presence of medieval and post medieval pottery and within the topsoil and subsoil could be due to one of several factors. The proximity of the medieval village core of Sileby and the associated agricultural activities is the most likely factor. The possible import of good quality topsoil for the most recent activities on the site, namely their use as allotments, could have brought the pottery onto site. This could explain the presence of the Roman and Saxon pottery on the site. However, there have been a number of similar finds within the immediate vicinity as recorded on the SMR. Thus these finds could be from general activity and thus deemed normal on a site where there has been such a population living or working nearby.

7.2: The presence of struck flints within the subsoil is of note. These included two blade cores. Again the presence of these could have been due to being brought onto site with topsoil material for the allotments. However this is doubtful, as they are concentrated within the subsoil in the northern portion of the site. There was no indication of prehistoric features present either cut into the subsoil or within the natural deposits below.

8: Archive

8.1: The site archive (XA 215 2003), consisting of paper records, black and white slides and colour photographs will be housed with the County Archaeological Heritage Services, Leicestershire County Council Community Services Department.

9: Publication

9.1: A version of the summary (see above) will appear in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

10: Acknowledgements

10.1: The work was undertaken by Matt Parker and Leon Hunt on behalf of George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd. The project was managed by Dr. Patrick Clay. Lynden Cooper kindly identified and examined the flints and Debbie

Sawday examined the pottery and other material found during the course of the watching brief.

11: Bibliography

George, S., 2002. *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for a Residential Development at Brook Street and King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 603 152)*. ULAS 2002-078
ULAS 2003. *Design Specification for Archaeological work at Brook Street and King Street, Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 603 152)*. ULAS 04/552

12 Appendix 1

The pottery and miscellaneous finds from a watching brief at Sileby, Leicestershire.

D. Sawday

The nineteen sherds of pottery, weighing 209 grams and five fragments of brick, which were recovered during the watching brief, were examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Clarke 1999), (Davies and Sawday 1999). One piece of Roman Grey ware, two fragments of late Saxon ware, dating from the tenth to the eleventh or twelfth centuries, and four sherds of medieval pottery dating from the twelfth or thirteenth to the fourteenth centuries were recorded, together with post medieval and modern pottery and brick. All were from unstratified levels, save for one fragment of brick from context 2.

The sources of the late Saxon Stamford ware and the medieval Potters Marston and probable Nottingham ware, are all local in origin, and typical of the pottery types found in the region. The pottery suggests that there was possibly some Roman activity in the area, and again from the 10th or 11th century into the medieval period. This activity evidently continued into the post medieval period – with a range of pottery types present, predominantly from Ticknall in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Bibliography

Clarke, R., 1999. „The Roman Pottery’ in „The Post Roman Pottery and Tile’ in A. Connor and R. Buckley, *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. **5**, 95-164

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. „The Post Roman Pottery and Tile’ in A. Connor and R. Buckley, *Roman and Medieval Occupation in Causeway Lane, Leicester*, Leicester Archaeology Mon. **5**, 165-213.

Site/Parish: Allotments, King Street, Sileby	Submitter: MP
Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA215	Identifier: DS/flint: LC
2003/sileby1	Date of Id: 19.12.03
Material: pottery, coarse building material & flint	Method of Recovery: watching brief
Site Type: ?close to village core	

context	fabric/ware	sherd nos.	weight grams	comments
POTTERY				
U/S topsoil	ST3 - Coarse Stamford ware	1	3	Fabric E/F – 10th C.
U/S topsoil	PM – Potters Marston	2	7	12th – 13th C.
U/S topsoil	MS2 – Medieval Sandy ware 2	2	25	Wide mouthed bowl rim, possibly a Nottingham ware, 14th C..

U/S topsoil	EA1 – Earthenware 1	1	7	16th – 17th C.+
U/S topsoil	EA – Earthenware 2	3	57	17th – 18th C+
U/S topsoil	EA3 – Mottled ware	1	2	1650+
U/S topsoil	EA5 – Imitation Mottled ware	1	15	Handle stub, 1650+
U/S topsoil	EA6 - Blackware	2	18	17th C.+
U/S topsoil	EA7 - Slipware	1	16	Press moulded dish, pie crust dec., late 17th – 18th C.
U/S subsoil	GW – Grey ware	1	4	Roman
U/S subsoil	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	7	1050-1200+
U/S subsoil	EA2	2	28	17th – 18th C.+
U/S subsoil	EA6	1	20	mid 17th C+
CBM				
2	EA - Earthenware	3	266	Post med/modern
U/S topsoil	EA	2	28	Post med/modern
2	Plaster	1		
FLINT				Identified by LCooper
U/S subsoil	flint	1		Blade core
U/S subsoil	flint	1		Blade core
U/S subsoil	flint	1		Burnt nodule
U/S subsoil	flint	1		Flake
U/S subsoil	flint	1		Flake
U/S subsoil	flint	1		Flake

13: Appendix 2: Sites and Monuments Record

The following sites in the vicinity are listed in the Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Sites and Monuments Record:

1. Roman

LE949 (SK 609 154) Two sherds of Roman pottery were donated to LMARS, that were located to the north of Ratcliffe Road in uprooted tree roots. One sherd is a greyware cheese strainer and the other is a piece of Derbyshire ware. It was reported that a further fourteen sherds were recovered from this location, but these were not donated.

2. Anglo-Saxon

LE6115 (SK 594 155) An early Anglo Saxon (410 AD to 649 AD) cruciform brooch was found North of Mountsorrel Lane, in the spoil from a new pond.

3. Medieval

LE943/LE954/LE959 (SK 599 153/SK 602 152/SK602 149) This site is described as the Medieval village core of Sileby, dating from 1067 AD to 1539 AD.

LE948 (SK 600 151) St Mary's Church is located in the village of Sileby and dates to the thirteenth to fifteenth century.

LE957 (SK 602 149) A Medieval timber framed two bay building with a northern addition is located on Cossington Road. The building is the Free Trade Inn.

4. Post-medieval

LE941 (SK 598 153) A Post Medieval mound was located to the rear of Charnwood House and north-west of the church. The mound overlays ridge and furrow, and it most likely to be a tree mound.

LE955 (SK 600 151) A Post Medieval pit was located on Little Church Lane. The pit contained sixteenth and seventeenth century rubbish fill.

LE956 (SK 600 151) Three drains were found at the location of the Post Medieval pit. These drains radiate from the pit.

5. Undated

LE946 (SK 608 158) An undated limestone quarry was found east of the Old Limekilns.

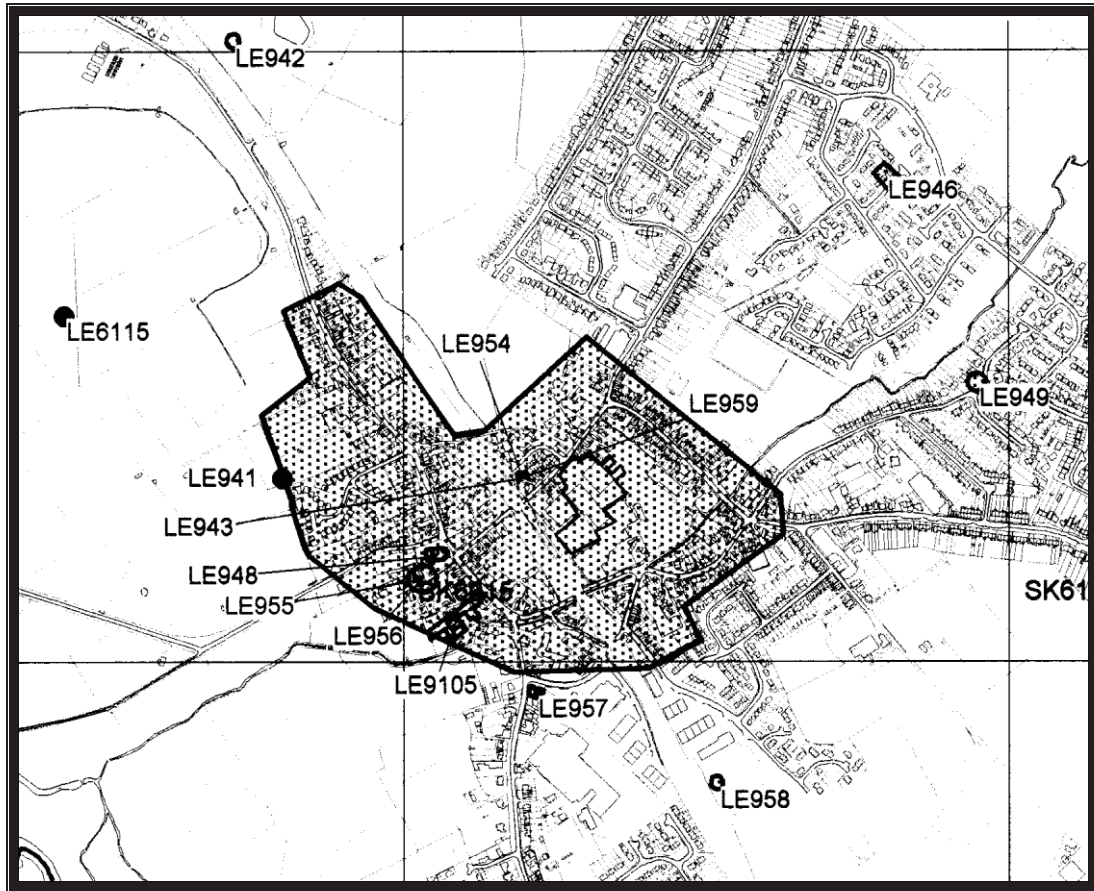


Figure 4. SMR sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Scale 1:12500.

Appendix 3

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

*Land off Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close), Sileby,
Leicestershire (SK 603 152)*

Planning Application: 03/1758/2

For: George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd

1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and planning), para.30, this specification provides a written scheme for a archaeological attendance (control and supervision), as required by the Planning Authority, of any ground works on the site which may disturb areas of archaeological potential in connection with a planning application for residential development on land off Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close), Sileby, Leicestershire (SK 604 153; Planning Application: 03/1758/2) for George Wimpey Homes East Midlands Ltd. It addresses the brief from Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services as archaeological adviser to the planning authority (1.8.2003; Appendix 3).

1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (LMARS).

2 Background

2.1 Requirement for archaeological work

2.1.1 The archaeological attendance brief is required to cover ground disturbance to identify any deposits of archaeological importance. It forms part of a scheme of work to fulfil the planning conditions required by Charnwood Borough Council following recommendations from Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services as advisors to the planning authority.

2.2 Archaeological potential

2.2.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological importance close to the historic core of Sileby and in a stream side location. An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (ULAS Report 2003-078). This confirmed that the area is in the medieval core of Sileby close to the church and a medieval timber framed building. Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds have also been made in the vicinity.

3 Aims

3.1 Through archaeological control and supervision of the overburden stripping and, if necessary, foundation and service trench excavation by the client's contractors:

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 record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

4 Methods

4.1 The project will involve the presence on site of an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above. During these groundworks, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest.

4.2 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.3 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.

4.4 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.5 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.5 Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The owner, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

4.6 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits with representatives of George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and Charnwood Borough Council.

5 Recording Systems

5.1 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.

5.2 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 plan at 1:200 (or 1:100), which will show the location of the areas investigated.

5.3 Some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

5.4 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies 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.

5.5 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the watching brief.

5.6 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6 *Report and Archive*

6.1 A report on the watching brief will be provided following the groundworks.

6.2 Copies will be provided for the client, Sites and Monuments Record and planning Authority. 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.

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 County Council, Heritage Services 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 be presented to Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

6.4. Any disk-based data will be provided for Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services.

7 *Publication*

7.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional or national archaeological journal within one year of completion of fieldwork. A full report will be submitted if the results are of significance.

8 Timetable and Staffing

8.1 The watching brief is scheduled to commence at the inception of the contractors groundworks. An experienced archaeologist will be present during this work. It is proposed to watch all works, as specified above, with appropriately timed visits during the work in consultation with the contractors.

9. Health and Safety

9.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and the ULAS Health and Safety Policy (2001). Generic risk assessments and relevant legislation guidelines are contained within the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (2001). This augments and updates the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) Health and Safety Manual (1997).

9.2 Health and Safety procedures will be agreed between ULAS and the site tenants prior to the commencement of work, and will be subject to review by both parties for the duration of the works.

10. Insurance

10.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance with Gerling Insurance Service Co. Ltd. and others (leading policy no. 62/99094/D). Professional indemnity insurance is with Sun Alliance, £10m cover, policy no. 03A/SA 001 05978. Employer's Liability Insurance is with Eagle Star, cover £10m.

11. Bibliography

MAP 2, *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992, *Standards in the County Council, Heritage Services Care of Archaeological Collections* (County Council, Heritage Services and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993, *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700)

SMA 1993, *Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of County Council, Heritage Services Archaeologists)

Patrick Clay
Director
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

20.11.2003

Appendix 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

***Land off Brook Street/King Street (Moir Close), Sileby,
Leicestershire (SK 603 152)***

Planning Application: 03/1758/2

For: George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve observation of groundworks during daylight hours and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.2-0.5m. This will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers manual, as revised in 1997, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines.

1.3 HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.

CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.

CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.4 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation .

1.5 All work will adhere to the contractors' health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within a building site

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation. Liaison will be maintained with the contractors to ensure programme of machine movement is understood.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls 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.

2.9 No other constraints are recognised over the nature of the soil, water, type of excavation, proximity of structures, sources of vibration and contamination.

Patrick Clay
20.11.2003

Appendix 2 Insurance details



Corporate Division
P.O. Box 35
9 South Parade
Leeds LS1 1JW
Tel: (0113) 2915010
Fax: (0113) 2830251
E-Mail: sam.nappey@ars.aon.co.uk

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

7 August 2003

Our Ref: EU/SN/Ext 5010

Dear Sirs

University of Leicester – Liability Insurances

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following liability insurances:-

Employers Liability

Insurer : Zurich Insurance
Policy Number : J0198732
Expiry Date : 31 July 2002
Indemnity Limit: : £10,000,000 any one occurrence
Extension : Indemnity to Principal

Public Liability

Insurer : Gerling Insurance Service Company Ltd
Policy Number : 62/99094H/D
Expiry Date : 31 July 2002
Indemnity Limit: : £10,000,000 any one occurrence
£10,000,000 any one period for Products Liability
Extension : Indemnity to Principal
Liability assumed under Contract or Agreement

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Miss Sam Nappey
Account Handler
Education Unit



Corporate Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

P.O. Box 35
9 South Parade
Leeds LS1 1JW
Tel: (0113) 2915010
Fax: (0113) 2830251
E-Mail: sam.nappey@ars.aon.co.uk

7 August 2003

Our Ref: EU/SN/Ext 5010

Dear Sirs

University of Leicester – Professional Indemnity Insurance

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following insurance:-

Insurer : Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance London
Policy Number : PI45000A
Expiry Date : 31 July 2002
Indemnity Limit: : £10,000,000 any one claim and in all

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sam Nappey', is written over a horizontal line.

Miss Sam Nappey
Account Handler
Education Unit

Appendix 4 Planning advice letter

1st August 2003

Diane Walls
0116 264 5813

dwalls@leics.gov.uk

Dear Mr Lewis-Roberts

Planning Application No: 03/1759/2 & 03/1758/2: Land off King Street (Bradgate Textiles)& Land off Moir Street, Sileby.

Programme of Archaeological Work

Thank you for consulting me on the above applications.

I have received a copy of the archaeological desk-based assessment report undertaken by the applicant's archaeologists University of Leicester Archaeological Services on the above site for development (ULAS, Report 2003/078). This was enclosed with the design statement in the application.

Archaeological Requirements

The report indicates that the sites are located in an area of archaeological potential for archaeological remains and finds primarily for the medieval and post-medieval periods, though Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds have been found nearby. Map evidence suggests that some disturbance may have taken place on the King Street site due to the demolition of previous buildings along the front of the King Street site and construction of the two factory buildings. However it is possible that areas may exist on both sites where archaeological remains may be relatively well preserved beneath the present ground surface.

The area of allotment gardens (proposed for extension 2) appears to have not been developed previously though it's location next to the railway line and past use as allotment land may suggest the site has suffered partial disturbance. The archaeologist undertaking the report could not detect any signs of disturbance due to the level of vegetation on the site. It is entirely possible therefore that this site contains well preserved archaeological remains.

As the above proposals 03/1759 & 03/1758 will have a damaging impact on potential remains, it is important therefore, that any archaeological remains present are identified and properly recorded before disturbance.

To ensure this, the applicant should provide continuous professional archaeological control and supervision during the topsoil strip of the site with provision for recording during the ground-works of the proposed development. A contingency provision for emergency recording and detailed excavation

should be made, to the satisfaction of your authority, in conjunction with your archaeological advisers in this Department's Archaeology Section. The Archaeology Section will provide a formal Brief for the work at the applicant's request.

The applicant should if planning permission is granted obtain a suitable written Specification and costings for the archaeological recording, from an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority, and submit the Specification to this Archaeology Section as archaeological advisers to your authority, for approval **before** the start of development.

The Specification should comply with the Brief to be provided by the Archaeology Section, which is based on this Department's "Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland" and relevant Institute of Field Archaeologists "Standards" and "Code of Practice". The Specification should include a suitable indication of arrangements for the implementation of the archaeological work, and the proposed timetable for the development.

I therefore recommend that any planning permission be granted subject to the following planning condition, to safeguard any important archaeological remains potentially present:

1. No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the planning authority.

Reason: To ensure satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording.

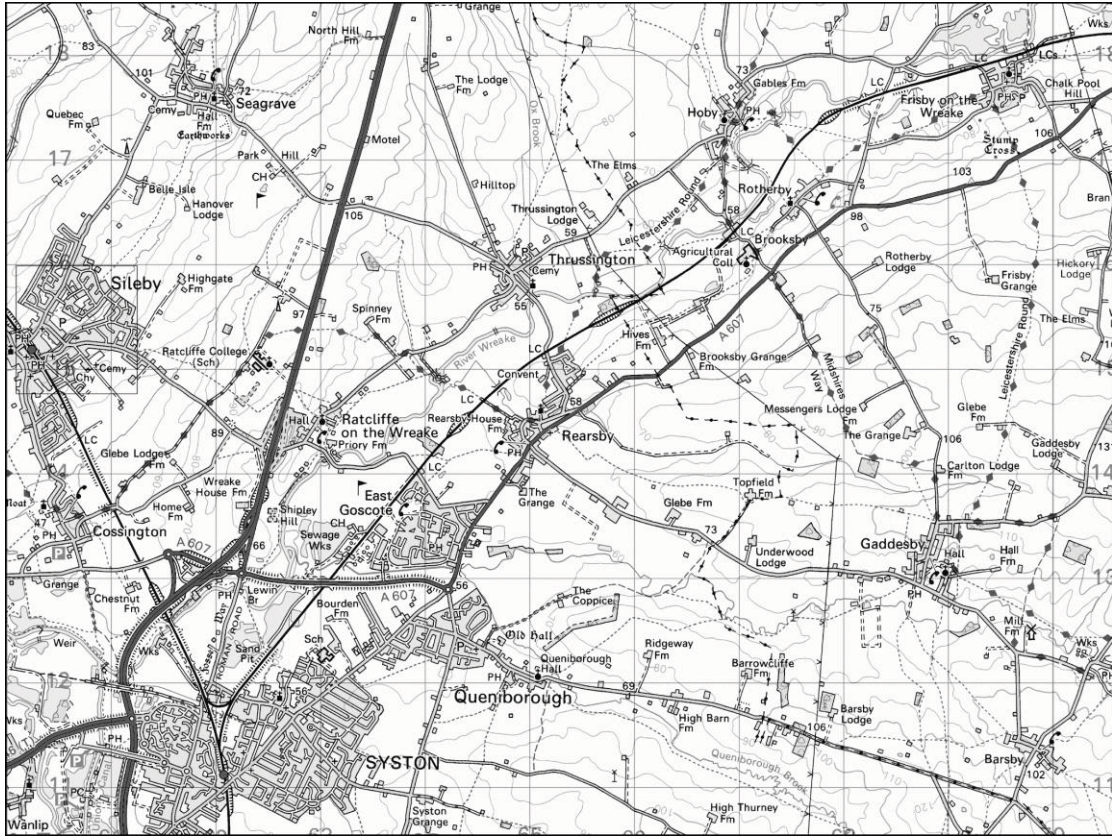
This condition is as advised in paragraph 55 of DoE Circular 11/95. The "Programme of Work" referred to in the recommended condition will in this case be the archaeological recording during development, in accordance with the Specification to be agreed.

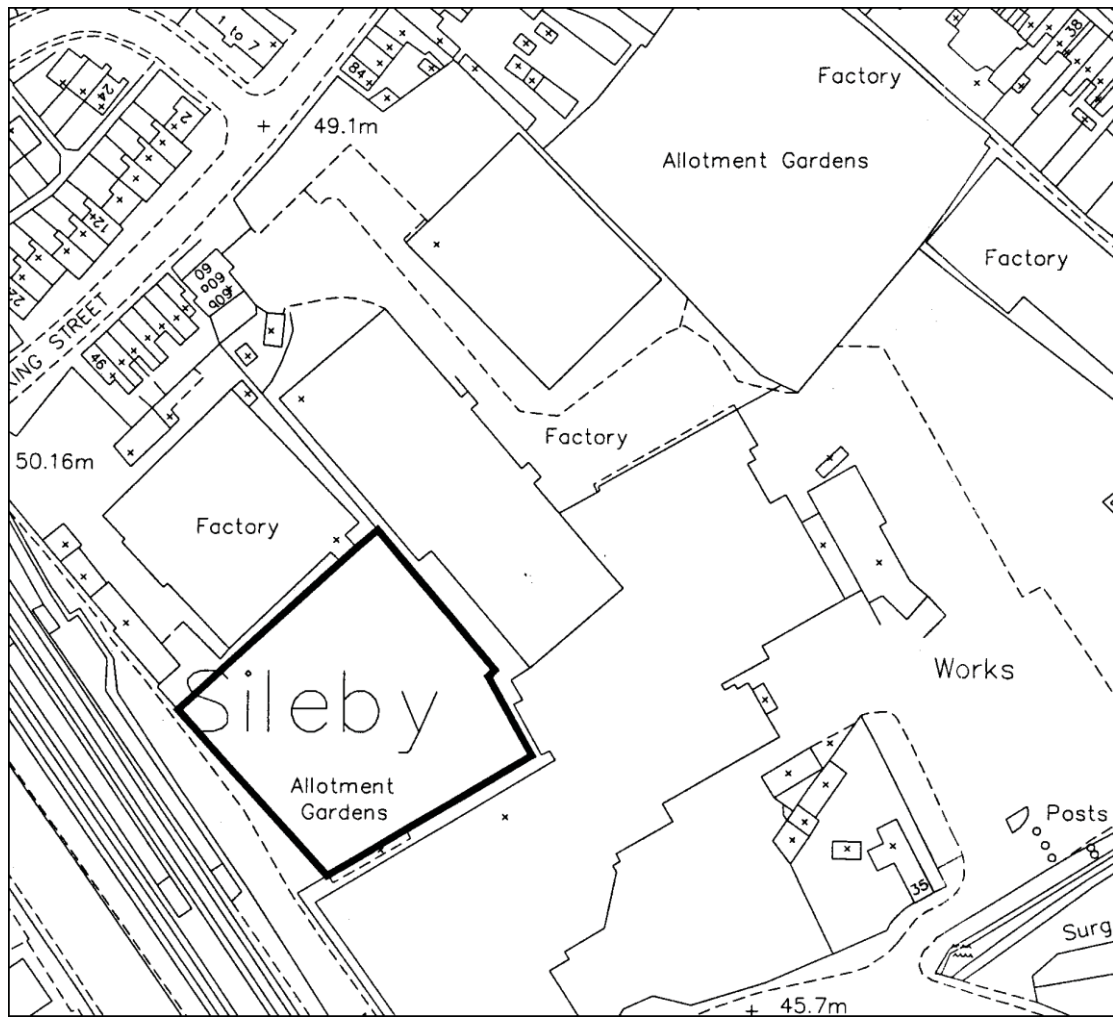
Leicestershire Heritage Services, Archaeology Section, as advisors to the planning authority, will monitor the archaeological work, to ensure that the necessary programme of archaeological work is undertaken to the satisfaction of the planning authority.

Please will you ensure a copy of the Decision Notice is sent to us in due course, to enable me to continue to monitor and safeguard the archaeology of the site. Should you or the applicant have any further queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

DIANE WALLS
Planning Archaeologist





Proposed development area Extension 2. (George Wimpey East Midlands Original scale 1:1000)