



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
100 Vaughan Way, Leicester
(NGR: SK 5850 3048)**

Dr. Roger Kipling



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**An Archaeological Evaluation at
100 Vaughan Way, Leicester
[NGR: SK 5850 3048]**

Dr. Roger Kipling

For: Knightstone Properties Ltd.

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An Archaeological Evaluation at 100 Vaughan Way, Leicester (NGR SK 5850 3048)

Dr. Roger Kipling

Summary

An archaeological evaluation via trial trench was undertaken by staff of University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf of Knightstone Properties Limited at 100 Vaughan Way, Leicester, between the 25th and 28th May 2010. A unexpectedly well-preserved sequence of possible external yard surfaces of likely early and late 2nd century Roman date was demonstrated to survive across the site below medieval garden soils and modern cellars, in addition to potential evidence for the robbing of an associated Roman structure during the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. The site archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museum Service under the accession number A9.2010.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at 100 Vaughan Way between 25th and 28th May 2010. The c.0.5 hectare site is bounded by East Bond Street to the east and Grape Street to the south (Figs 1 and 2).

The fieldwork was requested by the City Archaeologist, Leicester City Council in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For the Historic Environment (2010), as laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation, 100 Vaughan Way, Leicester* (see Appendix 1).

The fieldwork involved the excavation of two trial trenches 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 could be assessed by the Planning Authority.

Geology and Topography

The site occupies a small parcel of land fronting onto Vaughan Way. The building that previously occupied the site had been demolished prior to work starting. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 (Leicester) indicates that the underlying geology consists of Mercia mudstone, with overlying river sands and gravels. The land lies at a height of c. 57.30m OD.

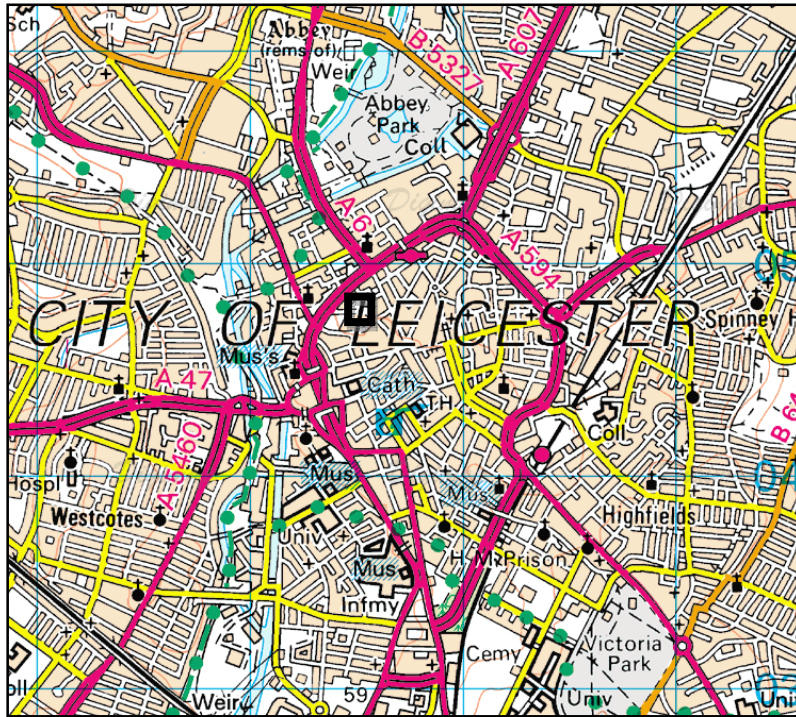


Figure 1: Site Location.

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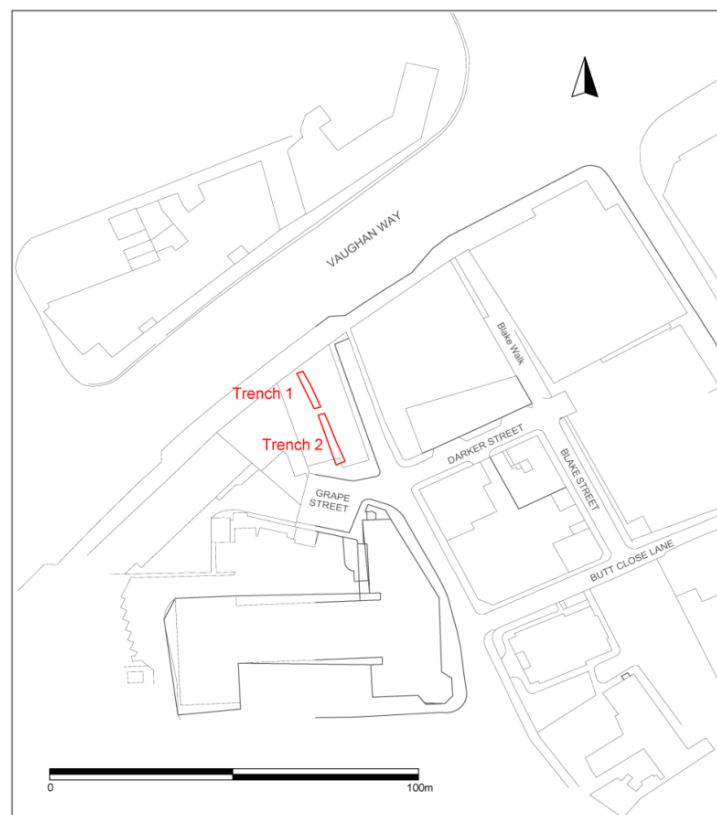


Figure 2: Location of trenches.

Archaeological and Historical Background

(from Speed 2008)

The study area lies within the heart of the Roman and medieval town of Leicester where recent urban redevelopment has seen a considerable amount of archaeological investigation. Although a considerable amount of disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits from modern development (foundations, cellarge etc.) areas of well preserved deposits survive, in particular the deeper buried Roman deposits.

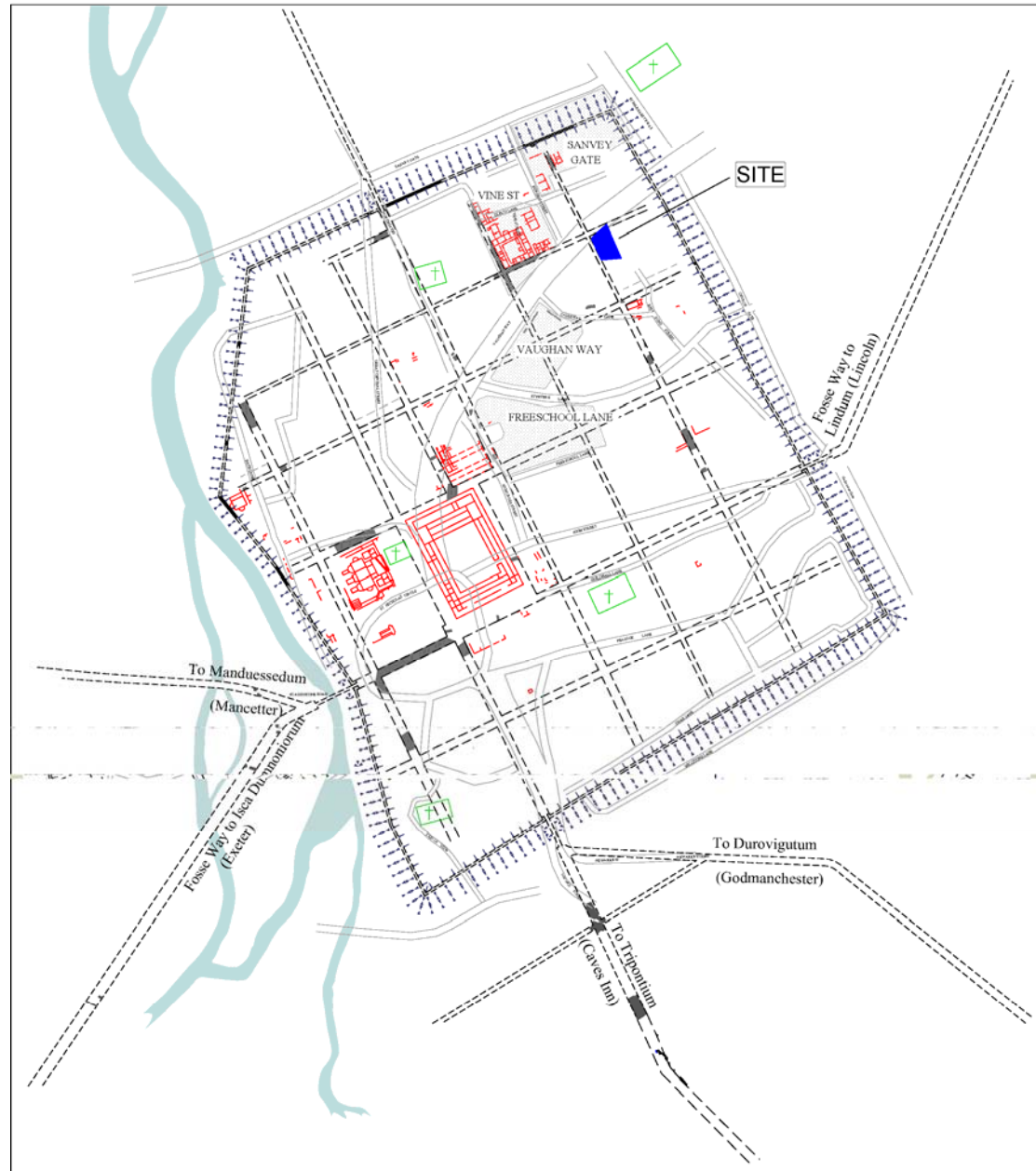


Figure 3: Location of site within Roman Leicester

The proposed development is situated within the north-east corner of the Roman and medieval town (Fig. 3). It lies close to the Roman and medieval town defences to the east, a large Roman town house to the north, and further Roman and medieval buildings to the south. The proposed development also includes the former medieval street frontages of Grape Street and East Bond Street (formerly St. Michael's Lane and Torchmere). No basements are known to exist within the current building; therefore archaeological remains may potentially survive beneath the floors, to a considerable depth in some areas.

Aims and Methods

The principal aim of the evaluation, within the stated project objectives, was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from future redevelopment, via the undertaking of trial trenching. All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and adhering to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

The archaeological evaluation involved the machine excavation of two contiguous trenches positioned at the centre of the proposed development. Each measured c.15m x 2m, representing a c.12% sample of the affected area. Due to constraints of space, the excavation was conducted in two phases with the first trench being backfilled prior to the opening of the second trench.

Overburden was removed in level spits using a 13 ton 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 2m toothless bucket under constant supervision to the top of archaeological deposits. The depth of archaeological stratigraphy from the modern ground surface necessitated the stepping and battering of the trench edges in order to ensure safe working conditions (Figs 4 and 5).

The trench was examined by hand cleaning and archaeological deposits were planned at 1:20 scale. Limited hand-excavation was undertaken in order to provide a 'window' through stratified deposits in order to determine their nature, date and depth.

Following completion of the archaeological investigation, the trenches were machine-backfilled using excavated spoil.



Figure 4: Excavation in progress: Trench 1 view north towards Vaughan Way.



Figure 5: Excavation in progress; Trench 2 viewed south towards Saxon House (Tax Office) (left) and Highcross Centre (right).

Results

Trench 1 (Figs 7 and 8)

Location in trench	Modern ground level	Top of garden soils	Top of Roman archaeology	Top of natural
N (V. Way) end	58.50m OD	57.50m OD	56.50m OD	Not observed
Midpoint	58.50m OD	57.15m OD	56.35m OD	Not observed
South end	58.40m OD	57.70m OD	56.55m OD	Not observed

Trench 1 extended south from the Vaughan Way street frontage and measured c.12m x 1.90m at its base. Minimum depth of excavation was 0.95m and the maximum depth was 1.65m.

Machine removal of brick and rubble debris resulting from the recent demolition of the 19th/20th-century industrial buildings previously occupying the site revealed a 1.00m accumulation of dark grey-brown clay silt (22) extending the length of the trench, which most likely represented medieval garden soils (Figs 6 and 7). The deposit produced three Potters Marston ware pottery sherds of twelfth to thirteenth century date. A brick-built wall and concrete footings traversed the trench midway along its length, truncating the archaeological sequence, whilst a substantial concrete block defined the southern limit of the trench. Both the wall and block were associated with the aforementioned building.



Figure 6: Trench 1: west-facing section; 1m & 2m scales.

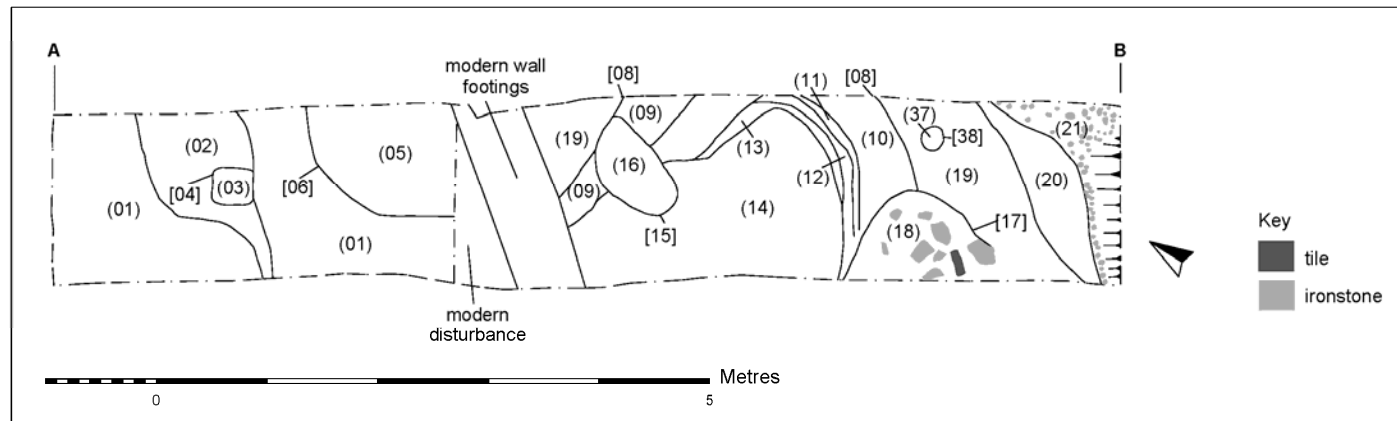
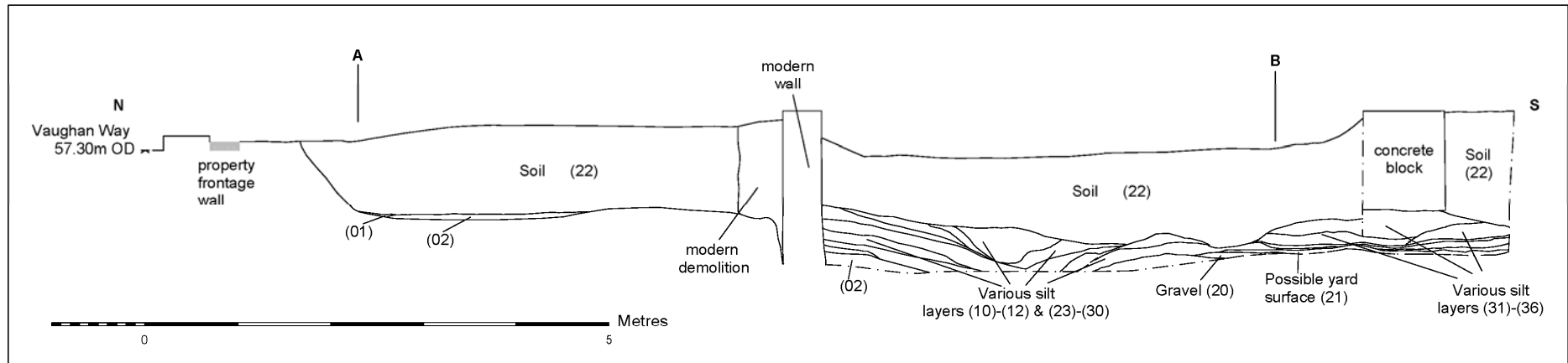


Figure 7: Trench 1: west-facing section.
 Figure 8: Trench 1 plan.

The removal of garden soils revealed a coarse, tightly compacted gravel metalled surface (01) extending over the northern end of the trench and most likely represented a yard or similar external surface (Figs 7 and 9). The overlying sandy silt deposit (02) produced pottery of late first or early second century date. Examination of the face of the nineteenth-century wall construction cut revealed an underlying *c.*0.50m thick sequence of gravel surfaces and silts of probable Roman date. The sequence was cut by a circular pit [06] measuring 1.60m in diameter, its fill (05) producing Oxford Sandy ware pottery dating to *c.*1100-1250, and a square modern posthole (Fig. 8, [04], (03)).



Figure 9: Trench 1: north-west-facing section at southern end of trench with possible yard surface at the base; 1m scale.

A more extensive archaeological sequence was exposed south of the modern wall. At the southern end of the trench, a possible early Roman soil, consisting of a fine, pale yellow-brown sandy silt (19), was observed. This was overlain by a loosely compacted 0.10m thick possible yard surface (21), comprised of coarse gravel and rounded flint pebbles with an underlying coarse gravel foundation layer (20). An overlying 0.45m-thick accumulation of friable grey-brown sandy silts (31) - (36) may represent dump or levelling layers (Fig. 7). A similar, 0.70m thick sequence of sandy silt spreads (23) - (30) was identified to the north, characterised by a pronounced fall or slope to the south, which may be indicative of slumping into earlier features.



Figure 10: Trench 1 following cleaning of archaeological deposits. View south-east; 1m & 2m scales.

These archaeological deposits were cut by a substantial pit [08] of uncertain shape but measuring a minimum of 4m in diameter. Pottery recovered from the surface of the feature dates from the mid- to late second century AD. Whilst the feature was not excavated, the scale and apparently early date of the feature suggests that it may represent a Roman sand or gravel quarry pit dug for materials to lay out streets and/or yard surfaces. Oxford Sandy ware pottery sherds dating to c.1100-1250 recovered from the latest fill (14) suggest that this deposit represents slumping of later material into the top of the pit. Two smaller undated pits ([15], (16) and [17], (18)) measuring 0.80m x 0.50m and 1.30m x 1m respectively, cut the possible quarry pit.

Trench 2 (Figs 12 and 13)

Location in trench	Modern ground level	Top of garden soils	Top of Roman archaeology	Top of natural
North end	58.40m OD	56.95m OD	55.50m OD	Not observed
Midpoint	58.40m OD	No survival	55.60m OD	55.30m OD
South (Darker Street) end	58.30m OD	57.70m OD	56.10m OD	Not observed



Figure 11: Trench 2: view north; 1m & 2m scales.

Trench 2, measuring *c.*16m x 1.90m at its base, extended directly south of Trench 1 on the same projected line. A short gap was left between the two trenches to accommodate the presence of a substantial concrete foundation block. The minimum trench depth was 1.25m with a maximum depth of 2.80m. Archaeological deposits had suffered considerably more disturbance than in trench 01 due in large part to cellaring associated with 20th century industrial buildings, which occupied the southern two thirds of the trench. Health and safety considerations dictated that the concrete-floored cellar at the southern end of the trench remained in situ. It was, however, possible to partially lift the brick flooring of an adjoining cellar in order to examine and record underlying Roman stratigraphy.

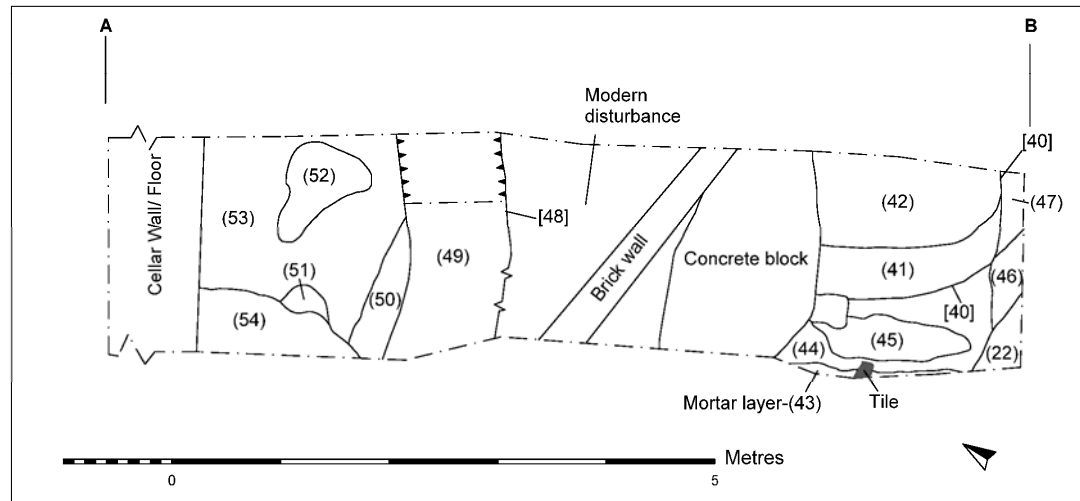
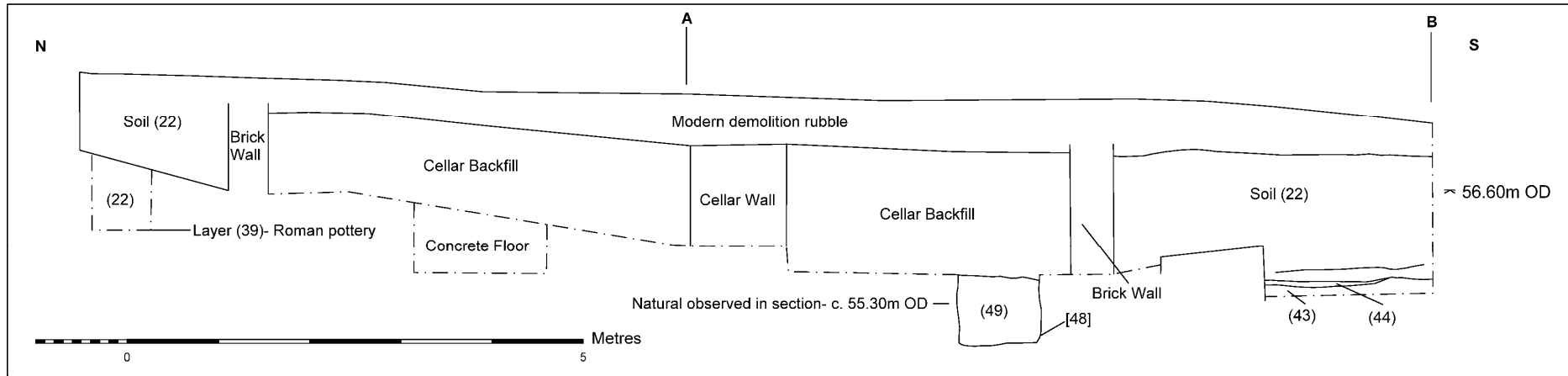


Figure 12: Trench 2: east-facing section.
 Figure 13: Trench 2: plan of trench.

Machine removal of demolition rubble revealed garden soils, identified at the northern end of the trench and in its south-west corner, beyond the limits of the cellars (Fig. 12, (22)). The cellars appeared to have had a severely damaging impact on the archaeological stratigraphy. To the south was a single thin compact mortar deposit, (43) which may represent a Roman demolition deposit, overlying a silty possible occupation layer (44). A single pit of unknown dimensions and date [40], subsequently truncated this sequence. A possible robber trench for a wall (Figs 12 - 14, [48]) was revealed beneath the cellar floor on an east-west alignment. Partial excavation revealed a 1m wide and 0.75m deep cut with slightly concave sides and a flat base. Natural sandy silts were observed in the face of the feature cut. The mid-grey-brown clay silt fill produced 12th or 13th-century Potters Marston ware. This may represent a medieval robber trench targeting a Roman structural wall. A sequence of silts and gravel spreads (50) – (54) located between the possible robber trench and the brick-floored cellar appeared to mirror the sequence observed in Trench 1.



Figure 14: Trench 2: view north with possible medieval robber feature [48] highlighted. 1m & 2m scales.

Surviving Roman stratigraphy was also identified in the north-west corner of the trench, with a yellowish-green sandy silt deposit (39) identified at an approximate depth of 1.5m below present ground level beneath garden soils. Combined with the identification of natural in the robber trench cut, this would suggest a surviving sequence c.0.80m depth of surviving Roman stratigraphy in the northern end of Trench 2.

Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at 100 Vaughan Way has demonstrated that comparatively well-preserved stratified Roman archaeological deposits survive across the site below presumed medieval garden soils and with few indications of truncation by medieval pitting or structures. This is despite the presence of cellars associated with now demolished 19th or 20th century industrial buildings.

The archaeological sequence was notably well-preserved in the northern sector of Trench 1, fronting Vaughan Way, where cellar disturbance was absent. Here, earlier Roman yard surfaces of a likely mid to late 2nd century AD date were observed, with a possible building located to the south, as implied by the presence of a robbed wall in Trench 2. This also indicates 12th – 13th century activity in the form of wall-robbing.

Although heavily disturbed by modern buildings and cellars, archaeological deposits also appear to survive towards the southern (Darker Street) end of the site, although safety considerations prevented their proper investigation.

As demonstrated by the desk-based assessment document (Speed 2009), a number of sizeable archaeological excavations located in the vicinity of the development area have revealed details of the Roman and medieval town. In terms of the Roman period, evidence from 100 Vaughan Way points to the presence of yards and a possible associated building fronting a street to the north. Although medieval activity appeared to be limited to pitting and robbing of Roman structures, buildings associated with the medieval street frontages of Torchmere (East Bond Street) and St. Michael's Lane (Grape Street) may survive to the east of the evaluation trenches.

Archive and Publication

The archive consists of:

- Pottery sherds
- Ceramic building material fragments
- 55 single context record sheets
- 3 x A3 drawing sheets
- 57 digital photographs
- 57 monochrome (film) photographs
- A risk assessment form

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

Acknowledgements

Dr. Roger Kipling and Gavin Speed of ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of de Montfort University. The project was managed by Vicki Score and edited by Vicki Score and Leon Hunt

Bibliography

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ULAS 2010 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation at 100 Vaughan Way, Leicester NGR: SK5053048*. ULAS

Oasis Information

Project Name	An Archaeological evaluation at 100 Vaughan Way, Leicester (NGR SK 5850 3048)
Project Type	Evaluation by trial trenching (Strip, plan and record)
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Roger Kipling
Previous/Future work	Residential development
Current Land Use	Derelict land
Development Type	Apartments
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-planning decision
Site Co ordinates	NGR SK 5850 3048
Start/end dates of field work	25 th -28 th May 2010
Archive Recipient	Leicester City Council
Study Area	60m ²

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Appendix I: The Roman Pottery - Nicholas J. Cooper

A total of 31 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 514g were retrieved from nine stratified Roman contexts. An additional three sherds weighing 216g were residual within overlying medieval deposits and a further 272g was unstratified. The material was classified using the Leicestershire Museums Fabric Series (Pollard 1994, 112-114) and quantified by sherd count and weight as detailed in the following table. The full record is held on an MS excel spreadsheet in archive.

Roman Pottery from 100 Vaughan Way Quantified Summary				
Fabric	Sherds	Weight	AvShWt	%Sherds
Samian	1	5	5	3
NVCC/C2	2	10	5	6
WW2	3	28	9	9
WW1	4	125	31	13
BB1	13	199	15	43
GW	7	145	21	23
CG	1	2	2	3
Total	31	514	17	97

The average sherd weight of 17g is fairly typical for stratified Roman material in the town and most of the sherds were in good condition. The broad date range spans the later 1st century to the early 3rd century but the overall proportion of fabrics and the lack of diagnostic differences between context groups, suggests that most of it was deposited between the early and late 2nd century, and perhaps mainly after AD 150. In particular, the high proportion of BB1 from (9), (10), (11) and (46) (all in 2nd-century jar and bowl forms), though exaggerated by small assemblage size, is notable, as is the occurrence of two Nene Valley colour-coated ware indented beakers, from (13) and (45) which date to after AD 150 and could extend into the 3rd century although the lack of BB1 forms of this date, suggests not. Samian imports are confined to a single worn sherd of Form 18/31 dating to the first half of the 2nd century whilst an example of Form 33 of similar date was unstratified. Indications that later Roman stratigraphy may have been truncated by medieval occupation is provided by a 4th-century sherd belonging to a Nene Valley colour-coated ware jar occurring residually in (49), as well as a later BB1 jar form and a colour-coated ware flagon sherd amongst the unstratified material. Also notable amongst the unstratified material was the rim of an imported Central Gaulish colour-coated ware beaker with a short funnel neck perhaps of bulbous or indented form, dating to the mid-2nd or early 3rd century (Tyers 1996, 137 fig146.3 or 7).

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Appendix 2: The Medieval Pottery & Miscellaneous Finds - Deborah Sawday

The pottery, eleven sherds, weighing 307 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results and details of the miscellaneous finds are detailed by context below (Table 1).

The two sherds in the Oxidised Sandy wares 1 and 2 date from *c.*1100 to *c.*1250. The remainder of the assemblage, the nine sherds of Potters Marston ware, (Haynes 1952), (Sawday 1991), date to the 12th and 13th centuries. Potters Marston is the dominant ware in Leicester at this time, whilst the Oxidised Sandy wares, whilst less common, are routinely found in the city.

Animal bone and shell and Roman building material – tesserae, roof tile and painted wall plaster, together with a fragment of Roman glass is also present.

Table 1: The medieval pottery, by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) and the miscellaneous finds - by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POT				
(5)	OS2 – Oxidised Sand ware 2	1	44	Wheel thrown, convex base, externally sooted
(14)	OS1 – Oxidised Sand ware 1	1	7	Sooted externally & internally.
(22)	PM – Potters Marston	3	16	Body sherds.
(42)	PM	1	6	Body sherd - thumbled applied clay strip
(49) [48]	PM	2	59	Everted, ext bevelled & thumbled bowl rim flared vessel. Slight sooting.
(49)	PM	1	99	Jar rim & body, collared, inturned profile, sooted ext
(49)	PM	1	45	Rod handle – unusual form, possibly from a
U/S PR2	PM	1	31	Thin walled, possibly 12th C.
BONE				
(2)	Animal Bone	3		
(10)	Animal Bone	1		
(11)	Animal Bone	4		
(42)	Animal Bone	3		
TESSERAE				
(18) [17]		2		Roman
(39)		1		Roman
(42)		1		Roman
(49) [48]		1		Roman
U/S TP2		4		Roman
MISC				
(10)	Glass	1		Roman vessel glass
(11)	Oyster Shell	2		
(18) [17]	EA - Earthenware	1	768	Roman - tegula
(49) [48]	Painted Wall Plaster	1		Roman

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Appendix 3: Design Specification

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation
100 Vaughan Way, Leicester
NGR: SK5053048
Client: Knightstone Properties Ltd

1. Introduction

Definition and scope of the specification

1.1 This document sets out a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a phase of intrusive archaeological field evaluation at the above site. The work has been requested by the Planning Archaeologist as advisor to Leicester City Council, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30).

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

- Open area evaluation by trial trenching

2. Background

Geological and Topographical Background

2.1 The proposed development is bounded by Vaughan Way to the north, East Bond Street to the east, Grape Street to the south, and buildings to the west (Fig. 1). It consists of c. 0.5 hectare of land, at a height of c.57.30m OD and is currently occupied by buildings. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology consists of Mercia mudstone, with overlying river sands and gravels.

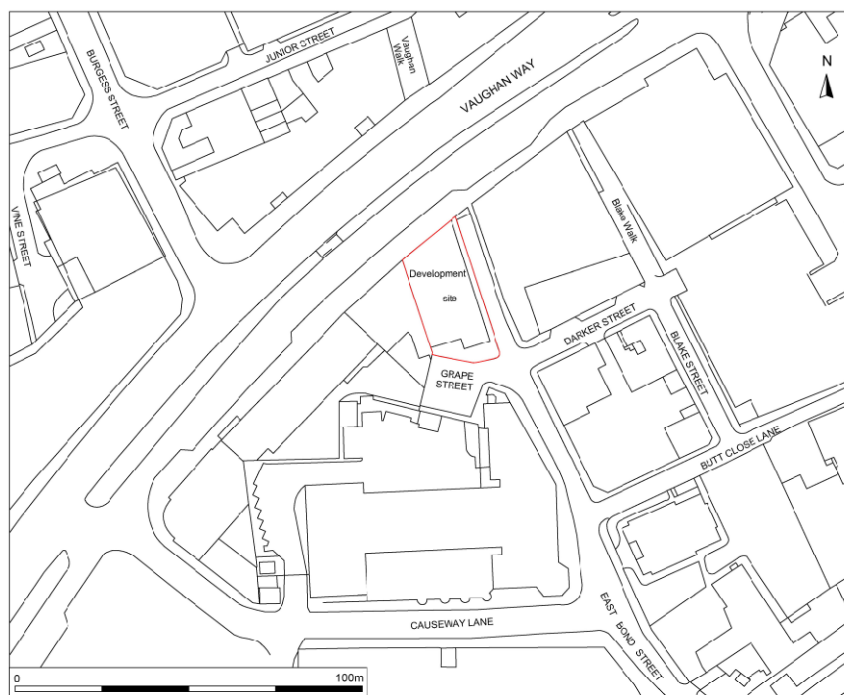


Fig.1: Detail of 1991 OS map of Leicester, with development area highlighted.
University of Leicester Archaeological Services WSI 10-324

Archaeological and Historical Background (from Speed 2008)

2.4 The study area lies within a part of Leicester where recent urban redevelopment has seen considerable archaeological investigations within the heart of the Roman and medieval town. Although a considerable amount of disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits from modern

development (foundations, cellarage etc.) areas of well preserved deposits do still survive particularly the deeper buried Roman deposits.

2.5 The proposed development lies within the north-east corner of the Roman and medieval town. The area is situated close to the Roman and medieval town defences to the east, a large Roman town house to the north, and further Roman and medieval buildings to the south. The proposed development also includes the former medieval street frontages of Grape Street and East Bond Street (formerly St.Michael's Lane and Torchmere). No basements are known to exist within the current building; therefore archaeological remains may potentially survive beneath their floors, to a considerable depth in some areas. Therefore this is an area which is recognised as having very significant archaeological potential.

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objective of the evaluation is through archaeological trial trenching:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits in areas to be affected by the development.
- To provide information on the extent, character and date range of archaeological deposits within the application area.
- To assess the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. Methodology

General Methodology and Standards

4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct* (2008) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.3 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.

4.4 The client will make available service plans which will be consulted and a CAT scanner may be used to identify and locate below ground services.

4.5 NO archaeological work will take place until the buildings have been demolished and the area made safe.

4.6 All spoil will be stored on site away from the edges of the excavations in a safe manner. Topsoil will be kept separate from the overburden.

4.7 A qualified archaeologist will be nominated as banksman to direct the machine. Where mechanical excavation is undertaken it will avoid damage to archaeological remains and be limited to the removal of overburden unless specifically requested otherwise by the Site Director. No excavated area is to be tracked upon unless the Site Director has previously identified and released the area.

4.8 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and the Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. Notice will be given to the Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

4.9 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.
University of Leicester Archaeological Services WSI 10-324

Excavation Methodology

4.10 Prior to any machining taking place the areas will be surveyed in and marked on the ground and general photographs of the site areas may be taken.

4.11 Two trenches (each 15m x 2m – approximately a 12% sample) are to be excavated (Fig. 2). Due to the limited space these will be dug in two phases with the first trench being backfilled prior to the second trench being dug.

4.12 The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed locations of the trenches. The size and position of the trenches indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or archaeology.

4.13 Topsoil and the overburden will be removed under archaeological supervision by 360o machine or equivalent, down to a depth of 1.5m. Below this the remaining overburden will be removed carefully in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision using a flat bladed ditching bucket down to the uppermost level of the peat deposits. The archaeological deposits are expected to be approximately 2-2.5m deep and may not cover the entire area of the trenches.

4.14 The trenches will be stepped or batted to provide a safe working environment with part of one end of each area sloped to provide a safe access into the excavation areas.

4.15 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Archaeological deposits will be recorded using standard ULAS procedure

4.16 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) will be located as necessary and related to OD heights. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.17 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.

4.18 Trench locations will be recorded and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.19 Features may be sampled according to a sampling strategy determined by the Environmental Specialist (See 7 below).

4.20 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.

Backfilling and Reinstatement

4.21 Once archaeological work has been completed, the areas will be backfilled by machine with the excavated spoil. No further reinstatement will take place.



Fig.2: Location of the trench in red (to be dug as two separate trenches).
The dotted lines show the Roman Street grid.

5. Recording Systems

5.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. If the complexity of the archaeology warrants it, records will be computerised using the ULAS integrated database system.

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 plans of archaeological features and layers at appropriate scales which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the development area and OS grid.

5.3 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 (usually at 1:10 or 1:20). The relative height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

5.4 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 and will include digital images.

5.5 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

6. Finds

6.1 The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

6.2 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 will be the property of the Client, but will be held on their behalf by ULAS for the purpose of assessment and analysis. Following the completion of the examination the client will transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to Leicester City Museums Service for storage in perpetuity.

6.3 An Accession Number will be obtained prior to work commencing. This will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

6.4 All identified finds and artefacts from the hand excavated areas 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.

6.5 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. All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

7. Environmental Sampling

7.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- 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.
- Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.

7.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers;

7.3 Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled (15 litre or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.

7.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 30 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits;

7.5 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

8. Report and Archive

8.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority. Copies of the report will also be deposited with the Historic Environment Record. 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.

8.2 Expert advice and reporting in relation to cultural artefacts and ecofacts will be provided by individual Specialists appointed as appropriate.

8.3 Following assessment, full analysis of the results will be presented to include consideration of:

- Summary
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the excavation.
- The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The date and interpretation of excavated features.
- Analysis of finds, samples for environmental data and radiocarbon dating.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Discussion of the results in their local, regional and national context including relating the results to evidence from nearby sites.
- The location and size of the archive.

8.4 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). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

9. Publication and Dissemination of Results

9.1 A summary of the work 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.

9.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the website. The Developer should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the HER.

10. Acknowledgement and Publicity

10.1 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.

10.2 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.

11. Timetable and staffing

11.1 No start date has yet been finalised. The fieldwork is expected to last approximately 1 week. The fieldwork team is likely to comprise 1-2 staff plus visitors and specialists.

11.2 The on-site director/supervisors 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.

12. Health and Safety

12.1 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 Method Statement for this project has been written and is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

13. Insurance

13.1 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.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

14.1 In the event of unforeseen circumstances or archaeological discoveries during the project, the client and the Planning Archaeologist will be informed with a view to invoking the contingency provisions to make up lost time.

15. Bibliography

IfA, 2001 *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
IfA 2001 *Guidelines for Finds Work*
IfA, 2006 *Codes of Conduct*
MAP 2 *The management of archaeological projects* 2nd edition English
Heritage 1991
MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*
(Museums 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 Museum Archaeologists)
Speed, G. 2008 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment at 100 Vaughan Way, Leicester (SK 5850
3048)*. ULAS Report No.2008-040
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□ ULAS 7th January 2010

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 trial trenching during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. The work will involve excavation using machining of trial trenches under the control and supervision of archaeologists.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Trial Trenching

The work will involve machine excavation by mechanical excavator during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 2-2.5. Trenches will be stepped or battered to provide safe access and working environment. 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. 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 Trial Trenching 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 in vicinity of services

All services will be identified and marked on the ground prior to excavation. A CAT scanner will be used on the location of all trenches prior to excavation.

2.4 *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 Vialls disease or similar.

2.5 *Working with chemicals.*

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

2.6 *Other risks*

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.

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

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