



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Evaluation
on land south of Wycombe Road,
Humberstone, Leicester
NGR: SK 617 055



Andrew Hyam

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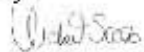
**An Archaeological Field Evaluation
On land south of Wycombe Road,
Humberstone, Leicester.**

NGR: SK 617 055

Andrew Hyam

For: Leicester City Council

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An Archaeological Field Evaluation on land south of Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester. NGR: SK 617 055

Andrew Hyam

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land to the south of Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 9th and 10th of February 2010. Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a small housing development on the site of a former school playing field and tennis court. The client requested that a programme of trial trenching take place to identify and locate any archaeological remains that may be effected by the development.

Seven 15m long by 1.5m wide trenches were excavated within the site. A single 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep gully following a north-east to south-west alignment was observed in Trench 5 on the eastern side of the site. No dateable material was recovered from this feature. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed within any of the other the trenches.

The archive will be deposited with Leicester City Council Museums Service under Accession Number A.4.2010

Introduction

In accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning), para 30 this document forms the report for an archaeological field evaluation on land to the south of Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester. Planning permission has been granted by Leicester City Council for the erection of residential dwellings with garages along with the construction of associated roads, sewers and other services. Leicester City Council, as the client, have requested an evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage that may be caused by the development. The archaeological requirements are detailed in the *Design specification for Archaeological Work on land to the south of Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester* (Appendix II).

The development area lies in New Humberstone, Leicester on the southern side of Wycombe Road, which is off of the A6030 Tailby Avenue (figs. 1 and 2). The whole site was recently occupied by the Mundella Community College and has now been divided into four areas. The area that once contained the school now accommodates a new health centre with the remaining area largely covered in demolition debris and weeds. An adjacent hard playing area, now heavily overgrown, a derelict detached house with two parcels of land to the rear and a well-maintained grassed playing field area to the south of the main site also form part of the overall site. The original area as a complete entity is almost T-shaped and covers 5.58 hectares. The evaluation area covers the western arm of the T-shape currently partially covered in asphalt and a grassed sports field. A steel fence divides the tennis court from the playing field. Houses form the northern and western boundaries of the site and a small stream runs

along the southern boundary (fig. 3). At present the eastern boundary is open to the demolished area where the school once stood. The site lies at a height of approximately 68m OD and has a very gentle slope from east to west but is otherwise basically flat. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, (Solid and Drift) Sheet 156 (Leicester) shows that the underlying geology of the application area is likely to be Mercia Mudstone Group clay, overlain by alluvium.

Background

A desk-based assessment has been prepared (Hunt 2009) which identified that the site was within an area with known archaeological sites of Roman and medieval date. The Leicester City Council Archaeologist as archaeological advisor to the planning authority has requested a watching brief to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. The programme of trial trenching has been requested by the client.

Although no archaeological work has been carried out within the boundary of the proposed development there are a number of nearby sites that suggest that there could be archaeological remains present. A field evaluation was undertaken by ULAS on the site of the Towers Hospital, around 500m to the north of the assessment area in 2003. The trial trenching provided evidence of a restricted area of relatively dense scatter of remains dating to the 12th/13th century. The features, mostly pits and gullies, were badly truncated and lay beneath ridge and furrow, itself buried by more recent landscaping. Despite their truncation the majority of the features produced datable evidence suggesting they may relate to domestic activity. It was suggested that these features related to a small-scale settlement, perhaps an isolated farmstead, in the vicinity of medieval Humberstone. Following this a further evaluation was carried out on the allotment site to the north of Wycombe Road in 2005. This work revealed a number of ditch features, which could not be closely dated.

Prior to the development site becoming a school playing field and tennis court the area was used as allotments. The land immediately to the south of the site continues to be used for this purpose today.

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

Seven 15m long trenches were excavated (fig. 4). The specification stated that the trenches should be 1.6m in width however only a 1.5m bucket was available so three trenches were extended in length from 15m to 16m to achieve the correct sample size. Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All spoil heaps were inspected for unstratified archaeological material. All trenches were excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or the natural substratum in the absence of any archaeological deposits.

Trenches were examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located would be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights would be taken as appropriate.

Sections of any excavated archaeological features would be drawn at an appropriate scale. Each trench was recorded on a standard ULAS pro-forma trench recording sheet noting soil depths and descriptions. One longitudinal face and the base of each trench was recorded in this way. Any drawn sections of archaeological features would be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.

Trench locations were recorded and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

A photographic record of the investigations was prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Colour digital and black and white 35mm photographs were taken throughout the evaluation. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the site on the former tennis courts. The whole of the western side of the development area was covered in asphalt which had to be broken through by the excavator. Approximately 0.18m of asphalt and mill waste covered a hard and dry mid grey sandy clay which had a very organic cess-like smell when excavated. This homogenous layer varied in depth between 0.30m and 0.44m and continued down onto the natural substratum giving the indication that this area had been heavily landscaped in order to provide a firm and level base for the asphalt (fig. 5). The natural substratum consisted of a pale yellow-brown clay sand with bands of pale grey brown clay sand. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was also located beneath the asphalt in the former tennis court area. The presence of a geotechnical pit and borehole meant that it had to be relocated slightly

to the north and west to that specified in the brief. A similar homogenous layer of mid-grey sandy clay over a pale yellow brown clay sand was seen at the northern end of the trench, however at the southern end a thin subsoil layer of mid-orange brown clayey silty sand was seen over a sandy gravel natural substratum. Because of the presence of running sand within the sandy gravel the trench was immediately backfilled after recording. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Trench 3

This trench, as with the remaining five trenches, was located on the western half of the site on the grassed playing field. Aligned on an east to west orientation Trench 3 was placed in the north-western corner of the playing field near to the rear gardens of the houses fronting onto Wycombe Road. Approximately 0.3m of turf and fine humic loam topsoil and a similar depth of silty clay subsoil were removed to reveal a pale yellow brown sandy clay substratum with patches of mid-orange brown clayey gravel (fig. 6). Occasional large sub-rounded stones up to 0.3m in diameter were seen at the interface of subsoil and natural. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the north-eastern corner of the playing field on the same alignment as Trench 3. The same topsoil and subsoil was seen in this trench with similar depths although slightly more and slightly smaller sub-angular stone could be seen at the subsoil and natural interface. The same natural substratum as in Trench 3 was present. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located at the eastern end of the playing field and followed a north to south alignment. It was placed to the south of a small landscaped playground mound. Again the same topsoil and subsoil types were observed although a mid-20th century circular section land drain laid at the base of the topsoil was noted in this trench. A second land drain was also seen at the southern end of the trench running on the same north-east to south-west alignment, although this drain was laid at the base of the subsoil. Approximately 6m from the southern end of the trench a 0.6m wide gully [01] was observed cutting into the mid-yellow brown sandy clay natural substratum and followed a north-east to south-west alignment similar to that of the nearby land drain (fig. 7). The pale yellow brown clay silt fill (02) was completely excavated but no artefacts were recovered (fig. 8). Excavation revealed the feature to have a shallow U-shaped profile and was approximately 0.2m deep (fig.9). No other archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site opposite Trench 4 and was excavated on the same alignment. The same topsoil, subsoil and natural substratum were observed within the trench. Another circular section land drain was located at the topsoil and subsoil interface. The base of the trench was very wet, probably due to the nearby stream running along the southern site boundary, and was backfilled after recording. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was placed in the south-western corner of the playing field. The original specified location was very close to the fence dividing the tennis court and playing field and to a geotechnical pit and so was relocated slightly to the south-east. The topsoil and subsoil were of the same description as seen in Trenches 3 to 6 whilst the natural substratum also matched that seen earlier apart from the presence of bands of clean orangey yellow sand in this trench. Another modern land drain was noted at the base of the topsoil and followed the same alignment as those in Trenches 5 and 6 (fig. 10). No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench.

Discussion

Despite there being some potential for locating archaeological features only a single undated feature was identified. Although the undated fill of this gully appeared to be of some antiquity it must be noted that it followed exactly the same alignment as the field drains seen within the southern half of the playing field. It seems likely that the land drains seen at the base of the subsoil were laid when the playing field was laid out after it had ceased to serve as an allotment. The area of the tennis courts had been extensively disturbed with only a small remnant of subsoil being present.

Therefore apart from the single north-east to south-west gully there is no other evidence of any archaeological activity within the seven evaluation trenches.

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Hyam and Roger Kipling on behalf of the client Leicester City Council. The project was managed by Dr. Patrick Clay.

Site archive and results

The archive consists of:

This report,

7 pro-forma trench recording sheets,

2 context recording sheets,

1 photographic record sheet containing both digital and black and white records,

1 A3 drawing sheet,

1 contact sheet of digital photographs,

1 contact sheet of 35mm black and white photographs,

35mm black and white negatives,

1 cd of this report and the digital photographs.

The site archive will be deposited with Leicester Museums Service under accession code A.4.2010. A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. An OASIS record will also be produced and this report will be uploaded on to the Archaeology Data Service website.

Bibliography

Brown, D., *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of 2008 archaeological archives* (Institute for Archaeologists).

Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at Mundella Community College, Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester (SK 617 055)*. ULAS Report 2009-122

IfA 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* Institute for Archaeologists.

ULAS. *Design Specification for Archaeological work. Land to the south of Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester*. ULAS 2009

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Appendix 1. Figures

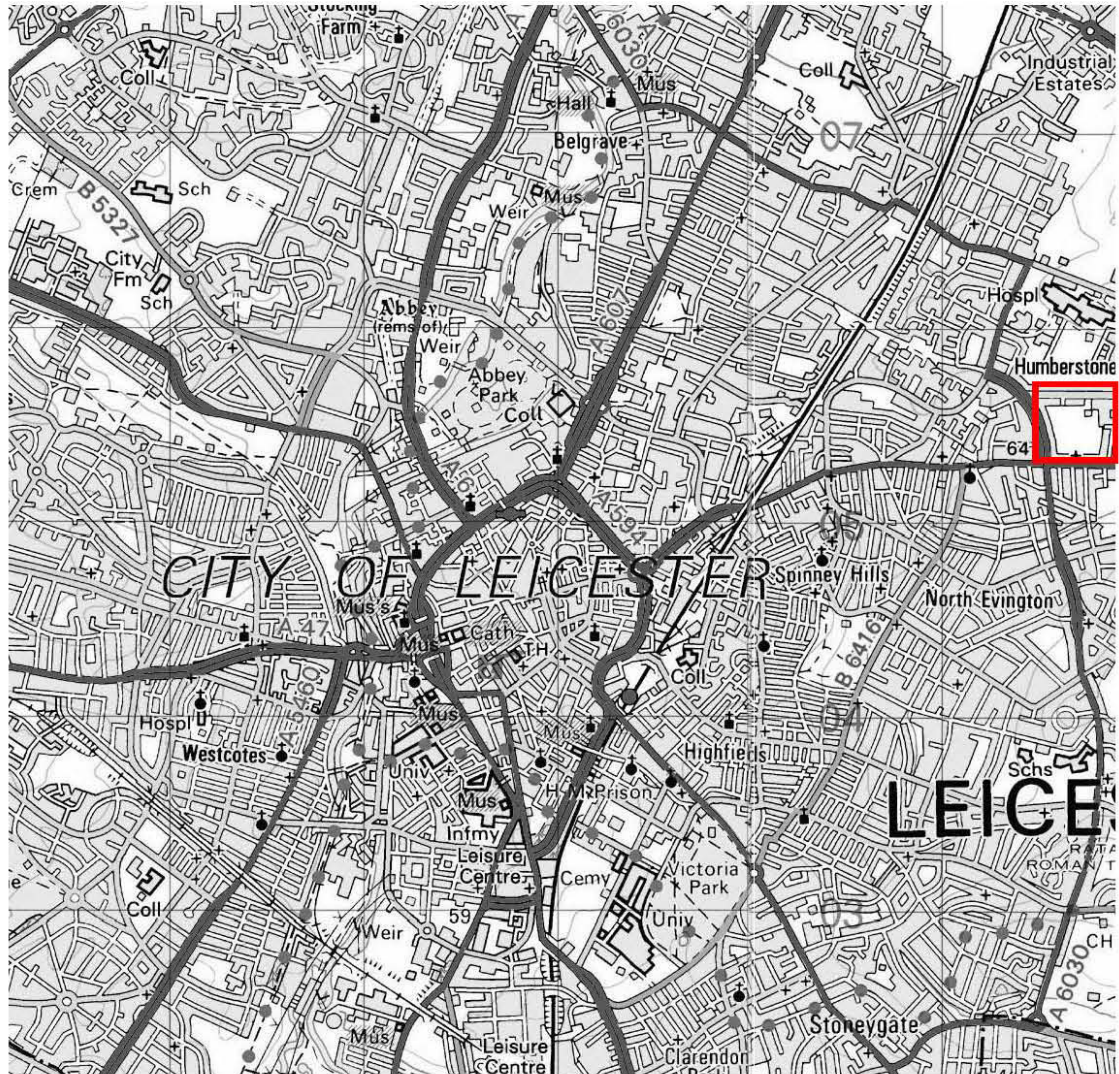


Figure 1 Site location

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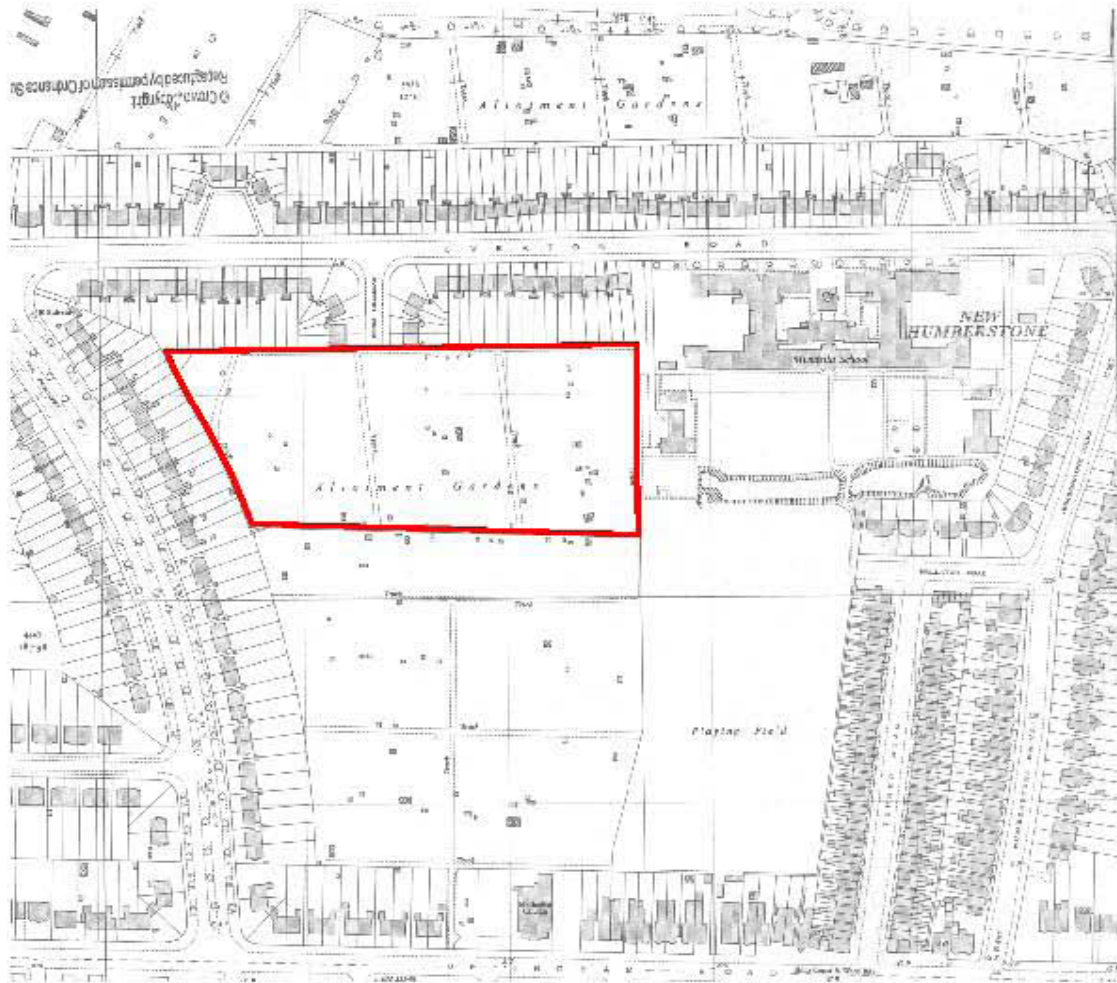


Figure 2 Development site with evaluation area highlighted.



Figure 3 Playing field area looking towards tennis court area
Facing west



Figure 4 Trench locations
Red shows specified location, black shows actual location



Figure 5 Trench 1
Facing west, 1.5m scales



Figure 6 Trench 3
Facing east, 1.5m scales. Trench 4 being excavated in background.



Figure 7 Trench 5. Gully [01] and adjacent land drain
Facing north, 1.5m scale



Figure 8 Trench 5. Gully [01] fully excavated
Facing east, 1.5m scale

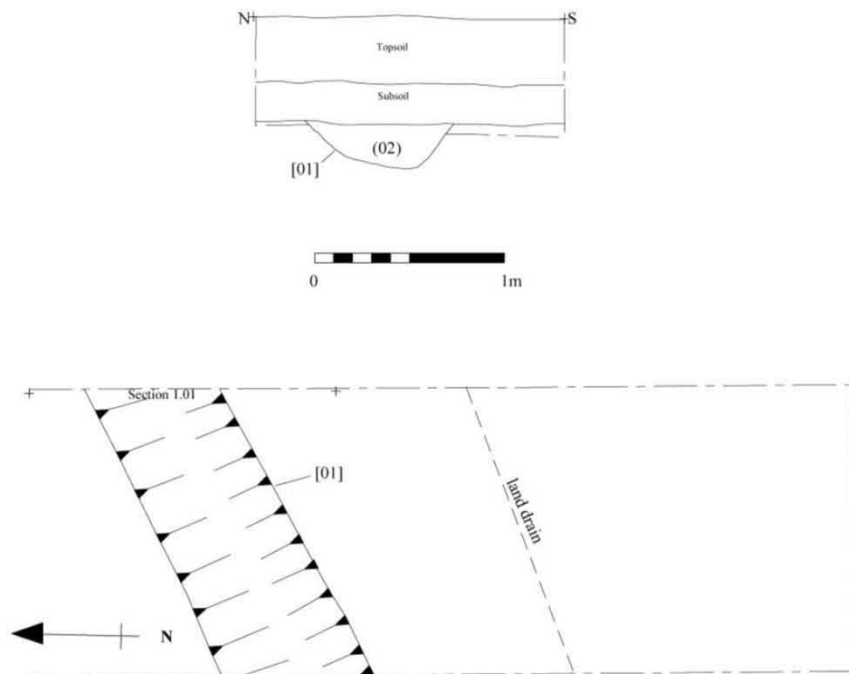


Figure 9 Section and plan of gully [01]



Figure 10 Trench 7.
Facing west, 1.5m scale. Note land drain at base of subsoil in far section

Appendix 2. Trench details

| Trench No. | Width | Length | Trench depth | Topsoil depth | Subsoil depth | Natural |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 1.5m | 15m | 0.49m-0.63m | 0.30m-0.44m | n/a | Pale yellow brown clay sand with areas of pale grey brown clay sand |
| 2 | 1.5m | 15m | 0.70m-0.90m | 0.28m-0.59m | 0.24m-0.30m | Pale yellow brown clay sand and clayish sandy gravel at south end |
| 3 | 1.5m | 15m | 0.65m-0.70m | 0.30m-0.32m | 0.25m-0.30m | Pale yellow brown sandy clay with bands of mid orange brown gravel clay |
| 4 | 1.5m | 16m | 0.60m-0.66m | 0.20m-0.31m | 0.26m-0.41m | Pale yellow brown sandy clay with bands of mid orange brown gravel clay |
| 5 | 1.5m | 16m | 0.51m-0.70m | 0.20m-0.33m | 0.26m-0.48m | Mid yellow brown sandy clay |
| 6 | 1.5m | 15m | 0.80m-0.90m | 0.26m-0.29m | 0.50m-0.63m | Mid yellow brown sandy clay |
| 7 | 1.5m | 16m | 0.55m-0.61m | 0.25m-0.30m | 0.27m-0.32m | Mid yellow brown sandy clay with bands of mid orange yellow sand |

Appendix 3. ULAS Design Specification.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

*Job title: Land south of Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester
(SK 617 055)*

Client: Leicester City Council

Planning Authority: Leicester City Council

Planning application No.

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for 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. Although a condition for a watching brief had been included in the planning permission advance trenching has been requested by the client

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for 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 assessment area lies in New Humberstone, Leicester on the southern side of Wycombe Road, which lies off of the A6030 Tailby Avenue. The assessment area consists of four sites: the area that once contained the school, which is now largely covered in demolition debris and weeds; an adjacent hard playing area, now heavily overgrown; a derelict detached house with two parcels of land to the rear and a well-maintained grassed playing field area to the south of the main site. The assessment area as a complete entity is almost T-shaped and covers 5.585 hectares. It lies at a height of approximately 68m OD and is basically flat. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, (Solid and Drift) Sheet 156 (Leicester) shows that the underlying geology of the application area is likely to be Mercia Mudstone Group clay, overlain by Alluvium.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted by Leicester City Council for the erection of *residential dwellings with garages and construction of roads and sewers*.
- 2.1.3 A desk-based assessment has been prepared (Hunt 2009) which identified that the site was within an area with known archaeological sites of Roman and medieval date. The Leicester City Council Archaeologist as archaeological advisor to the planning authority has requested a watching brief to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose

suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. Advance trenching has been requested by the client.

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 for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

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 Methodology*

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.6m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.

4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

4.2.4 The Phase 1 area covers *c.* 5 ha of which *c.* 0.8 ha will make up the first phase of development. A *c.* 2 % sample of the area is the equivalent of seven 15m x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 168 sq m. (Fig. 3). A further 48 sq m is held as a contingency (2 trenches) The exact location of the trench may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.

4.2.5 Trenches 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 establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. The trenches will be scanned by metal detector. 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 or GPS. 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 Ministry of Justice guidelines 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.

5.5 All treatment of finds and samples will follow best practice. 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.

- 5.6 An assessment of any conservation requirements for material recovered (or identified in situ) will be undertaken in consultation with the Consultant conservator for the University of Leicester School of Archaeology and Ancient History.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 An accession number will be drawn prior to the commencement of the project (Brief 8.1). Following the fieldwork the on-line OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed. 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, City Archaeologist, HER 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 *IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives* (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicester City Council Museums service 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*.

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. An exclusive licence will be provided to Bloor Homes for the use of such documents by Bloor Homes in all matters directly relating to the project.

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The evaluation start is will be arranged with Leicester City Council. It is envisaged that the fieldwork will take 2-3 days on site.

- 10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

11.2 A Risks assessment 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 Leicester City 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

- Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)
- Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at Mundella Community College, Wycombe Road, Humberstone, Leicester (SK 617 055)*. ULAS Report 2009-122

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Appendix 4. OASIS information

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | |
| Project Name | Evaluation on land south of Wycombe Rd, Humberstone, Leicester |
| Project Type | Evaluation |
| Project Manager | P Clay |
| Project Supervisor | A Hyam |
| Previous/Future work | DBA |
| Current Land Use | School |
| Development Type | Housing |
| Reason for Investigation | Planning request |
| Position in the Planning Process | Pending |
| Site Co ordinates | SK 617 055 |
| Start/end dates of field work | 9.2.10 – 10.2.10 |
| Archive Recipient | Leicester City Council Museums Service |
| Study Area | 800m ² |

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