

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
at 1 Drayton Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherly ,  
Leicestershire (NGR SP 350 970)**

**David Parker**

For J. A. Ball New Homes Ltd

<p><b>Checked by Project Manager</b></p> <p><b>Signed:</b>..... <b>Date:</b>.....</p> <p><b>Name:</b> .....</p>
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## **An archaeological evaluation at No. 1 Drayton Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (SP 350 970)**

**David Parker**

### **1. Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 1 Drayton Lane, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (SP 350 970) from the 22<sup>nd</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> of January 2007. Three trenches were opened under archaeological supervision until stratified deposits or the natural substratum was reached. Trench one revealed two medieval gullies/ditches, trench two contained a medieval pit and trench three was negative.*

### **2. Introduction**

The site is located at 1, Drayton Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (SP 350 970) and comprises a house and garden area. Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions for the construction of 24 dwellings and access road. Leicestershire County Council, (LCC) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a field evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their letter of 31.07.2006 to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 169 (Coventry) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Mercia Mudstone Group clay.

### **3. Archaeological and Historical background (from Hunt 2006)**

#### *Historical Background*

The place-name of Drayton is believed to derive from 'Draeg' an Old English word that means 'to draw' and refers to a place where boats were dragged over a weir. It is largely used with as a prefix with 'cut', 'ford', 'tun' or 'mere' as a place-name. Fenny Drayton is mentioned in the Domesday survey as 'Draitone' although it is referred to as 'Fenedrayton' in documents from the mid 15th century and as Drayton-in-the-Clay in the mid 17th century.

At the time of Domesday it consisted of five ploughlands, which were held by Almar and were now held by the king. The land was valued at 40 shillings. The *Testa de Nevill* or 'Book of Fees', a list of taxation from the 13th century, does not refer to the village. It is known that by this time the land contained two manors, which were owned by John Husey and Adam de Whellesburgh under Henry de Ferrers (Nichols, 1811). The de Ferrers were noblemen who fought under William at the Battle of Hastings and had been granted much land by him, mainly in Derbyshire.

The land eventually passed, through sale, from both families into the hands of the Purefoy family, who held the land between the 15th and 17th centuries. After this time the land was sold to the Bracebridge family who still owned the land at the time of Nichols's history of the county in 1811.

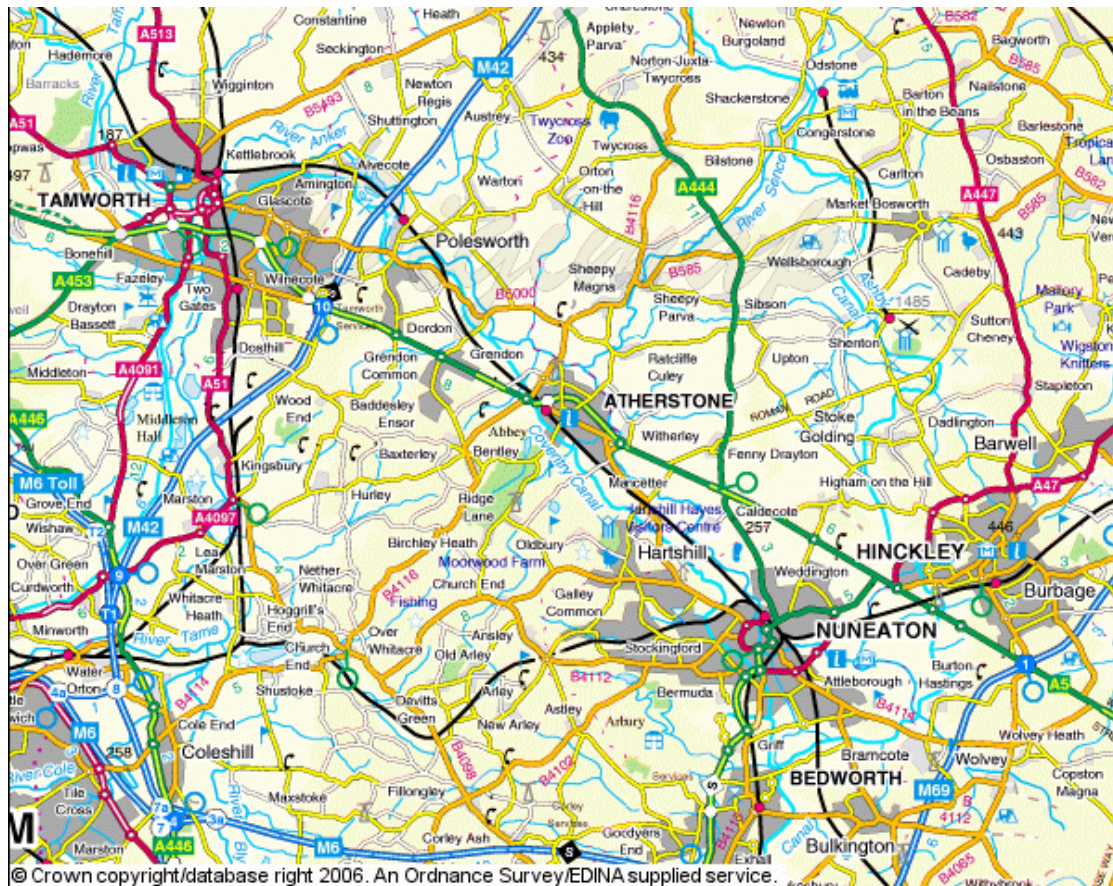


Fig. 1: Location map. Scale 1:50000.

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Apart from the Purefoy family, other famous inhabitants of Fenny Drayton included poet Michael Drayton (although he may have been born in Hartshill or Atherstone) and George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or ‘Quakers’, who was born in Fenny Drayton in 1624.

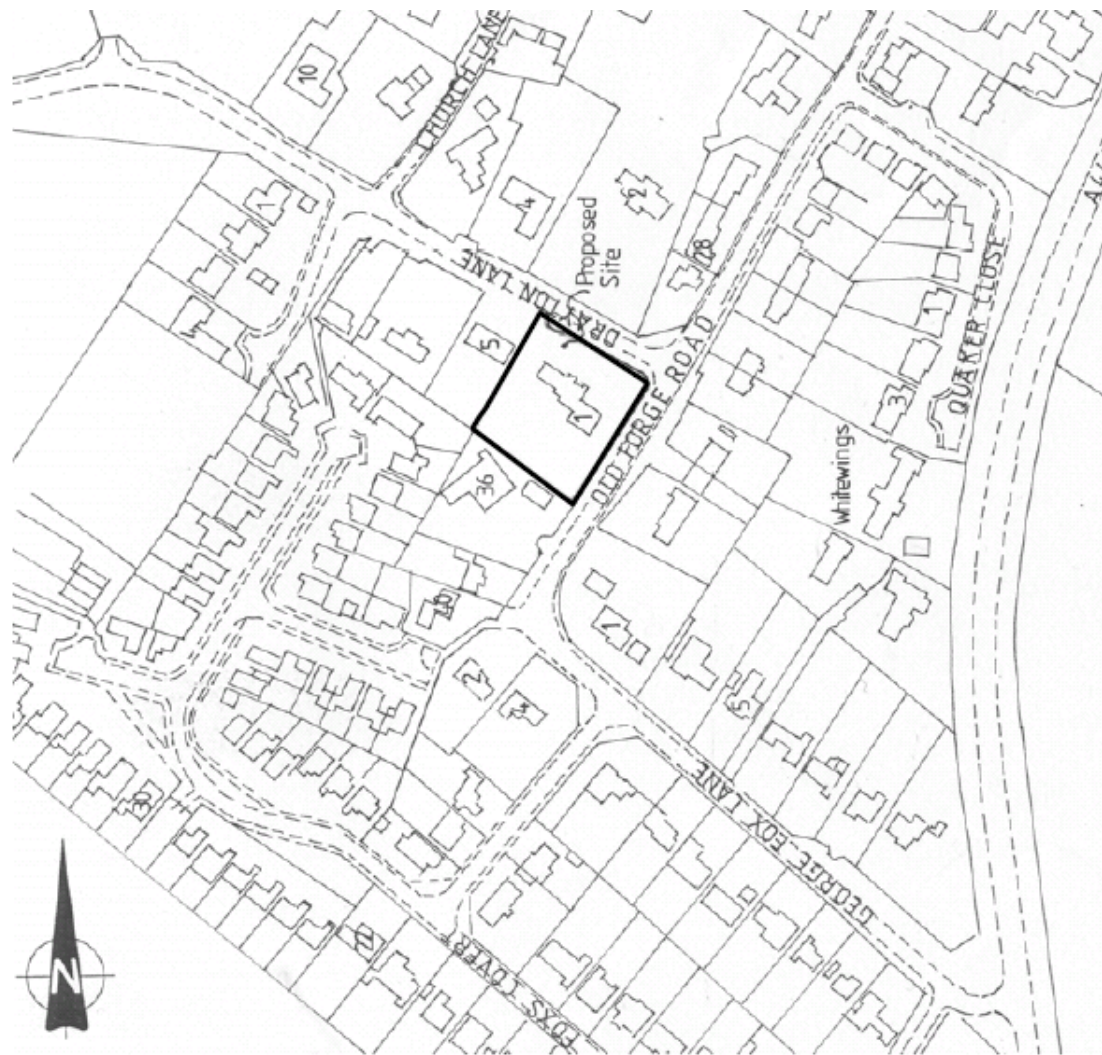
#### *Archaeological Background*

The Historic Environment Record provided by the Historic Natural Environment Team at Leicester County Council, shows that there are no known archaeological remains recorded from within the application area.

The following is a summary of recorded archaeological sites and finds in the vicinity of the application area. The full list is printed in the appendix.

#### *Prehistoric*

A scatter of flint, from the late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age was discovered in a field known as Witherley 4, 1 km north east of the application area. A possible ploughed out barrow has been located in Drayton Grange Farm c. 700m west of the application area. Also a round barrow is said to exist south west of Hill Farm, although, this may be a windmill mound, or possibly both.



**Fig. 2.** Plan showing location within Fenny Drayton. Scale 1:2500

### *Roman*

The Roman Mancetter Road, which runs from Leicester to the Roman fort at Mancetter (*Mandvessedum*), passed through the area to the north of the site and would lie about 100m to the north of the application area. The present Drayton Lane follows its course.

The area around Drayton Church, c.300m north of the application area, has yielded many Roman finds, suggesting a large high-status building such as a villa. These finds include building material such as tiles and dressed stone and many remnants of jars and bowls. Other Roman finds near Fenny Drayton include brooches dating from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period located at Glebe Farm, c.500m south west of the application area.

### *Medieval*

The application area is located within the medieval village core of Fenny Drayton and close to many finds from the medieval period. These include earthworks close to the church, which suggests that the village had shrunk from its original size. The remains of medieval fishponds have been located c.300m north of the site. A timber structure at 35, Old Forge Road, opposite the application area is known to date from the 13th

century, and yielded many finds including evidence of metal working, whereas a pottery kiln has been located at 36, Old Forge Road. Other finds from Old Forge Road include a dump of medieval pottery, and several sherds of medieval pottery uncovered during an archaeological evaluation by ULAS at 15, Old Forge Road (Derrick 1998).

The parish church of St. Michael has a 12th century core.

#### **4. 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.

#### **5. Methodology**

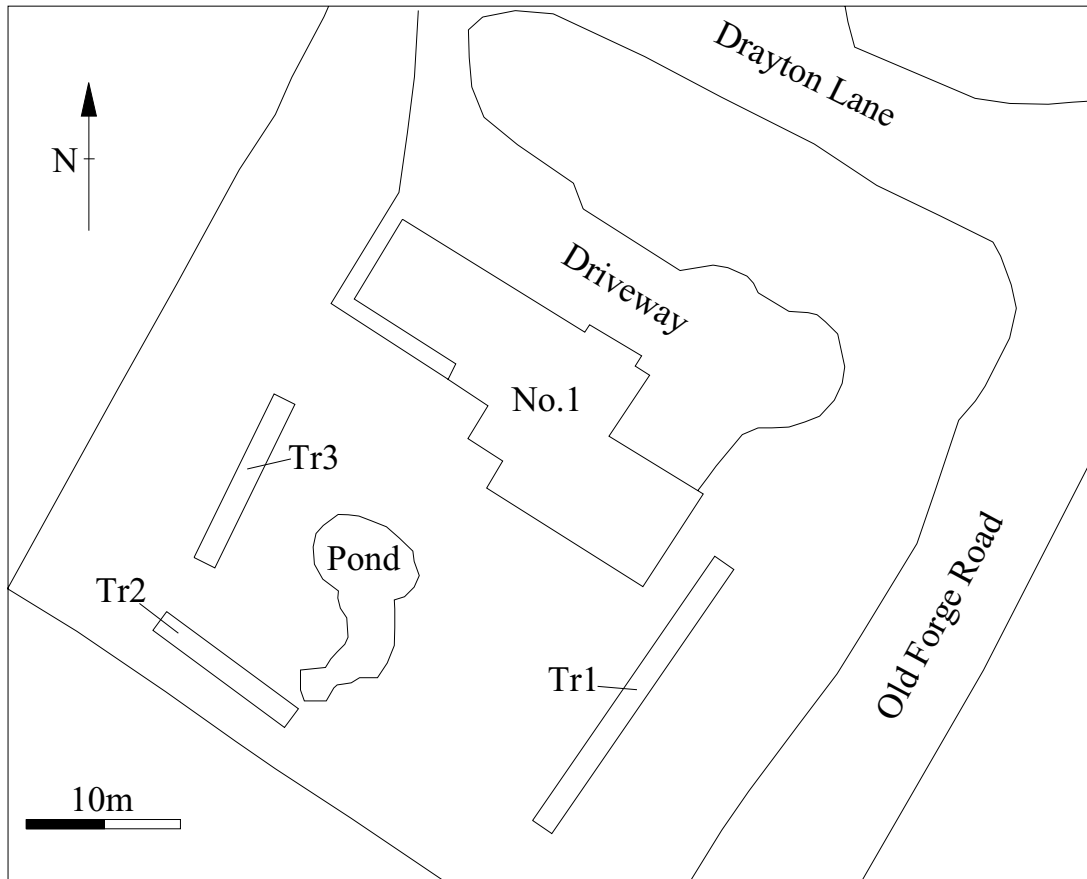
All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (1999). The work followed the approved design specification (Appendix 2).

#### **6. Trial Trenching Methodology**

The proposed locations of the trial trenches (see Appendix 2) had to be modified to avoid damaging live services which were connected to the still occupied dwelling. Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas were taken. Topsoil and modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the base of the topsoil by JCB 3C using a toothless ditching bucket. Three trenches were opened, two 10m long by 1.5m wide aligned north-south and east-west and one 20 m long by 1.5m wide also aligned east-west. The trenches were backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

The trenches were examined by hand cleaning to locate any archaeological deposits, which were planned and sample-excavated. The trench locations were recorded and all plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

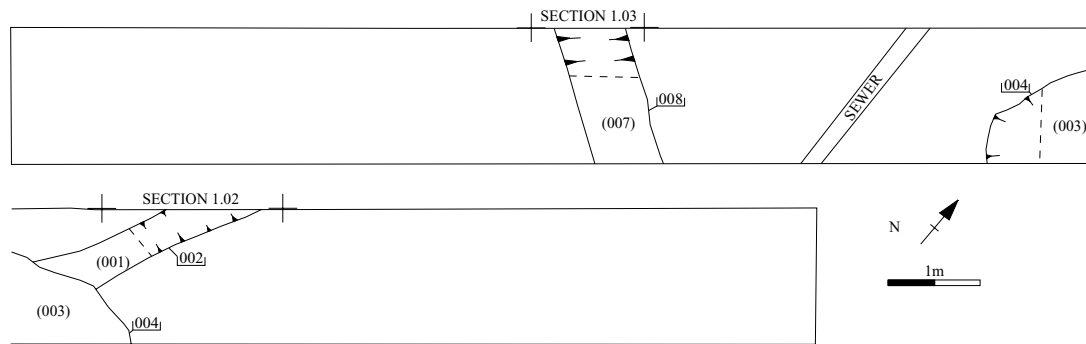
## 7. Results



**Fig 3.** Trench Location plan. Scale bar 10m

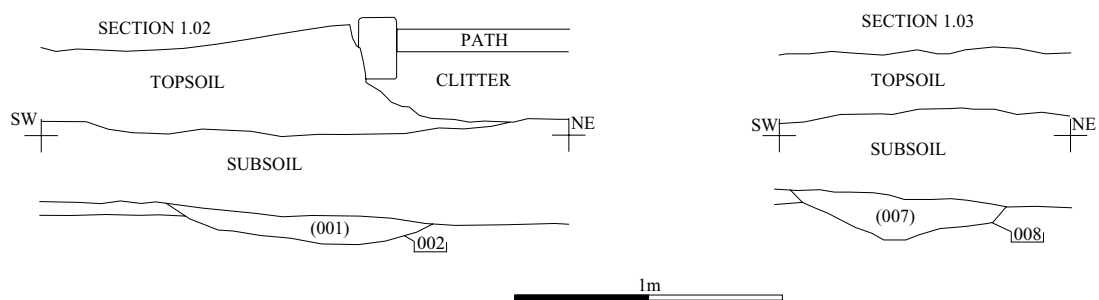
### *Trench 1*

Interval (m)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	20
Topsoil Depth	0.40m	0.35m	0.33m	0.22m	0.20m	0.24m	0.32m	0.30m
Subsoil depth	0.10m	0.20m	0.12m	0.33m	0.34m	0.30m	0.24m	0.28m
Top of Natural	0.50m	0.55m	0.45m	0.55m	0.54m	0.54m	0.56m	0.58m
Base of Trench	0.61m	0.63m	0.60m	0.56m	0.64m	0.62m	0.68m	0.65m



**Fig.4.** Plan of Trench one. Scale Bar 1m

Trench 1 was aligned south-west to north-east and was located towards the south-eastern corner of the site, (fig. 2.) where it was located to target the footprint of the proposed building. It measured 20.8m by 1.5m. The topsoil varied in depth from 0.20m to 0.40m and overlay subsoil *c.* 0.30m in depth. The natural boulder clay substratum was located at depths varying between 0.56m and 0.68m below the ground surface. The trench revealed two gullies (cuts [002],[008]. see fig.3) and an irregular pit (cut [004]). All three features were investigated by placing a section across them at suitable locations. Cut [004] was found to be shallow and irregular with a fill (003) that didn't contain any indication of human activity and was concluded to be a tree bowl that post-dated cut [002] (fig.3). This cut proved to be a small gully containing a fill (001) of grey silty clay, slightly darker then the subsoil but not containing any charcoal or pottery. Cut [008] was found to be a small ditch running approx. north-west to south-east. It contained a fill of dark grey-brown silty clay with *c.* 6% charcoal inclusions (007) (fig.3,4). Some pottery was recovered from this feature and was found to be dated *c.* 1200/1250+. During the machining of this trench a number of other pottery sherds were recovered which also dated to the same period (see Appendix 1). There were no other archaeological features in this trench.



**Fig.5** Section Drawings of Cuts 002 and 008.



Trench 2

Interval (m)	0	2	4	6	8	10
Topsoil Depth	0.20m	0.21m	0.22m	0.18m	0.23m	0.20m
Subsoil depth	0.22m	0.20m <td 0.23m	0.20m	0.20m	0.21m	
Top of Natural	0.42m	0.41m	0.45m	0.38m	0.43m	0.41m
Base of Trench	0.50m	0.49m	0.45m	0.60m	0.52m	0.44m

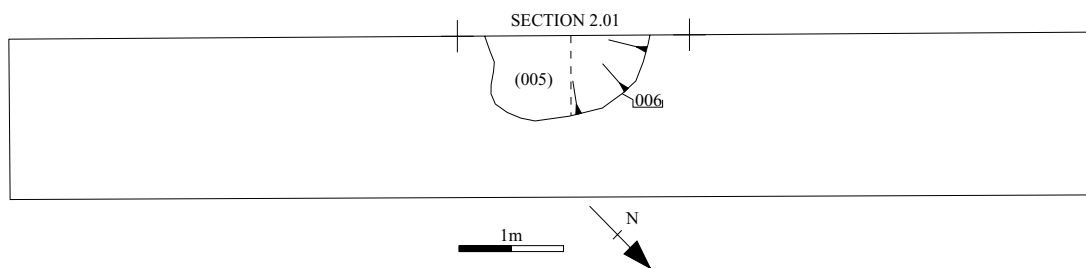


Fig 6. Plan of trench 2 Scale Bar 1m

Trench 2 measured 10.6m by 1.5m and was aligned north-west to south-east and was located to the west of trench 1 (fig 2). The topsoil varied in depth from 0.20m to 0.23m and overlay subsoil c. 0.23m in depth. The natural boulder clay substratum was located at depths varying between 0.45m and 0.60m below the ground surface. The trench revealed half of an irregular shaped pit [006] filled with a mixed pink/brown grayish silty clay (005). This fill did not contain any obvious occupation debris as inclusions to the fill but one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered (see Appendix 1) No other archaeological features were revealed within this trench.

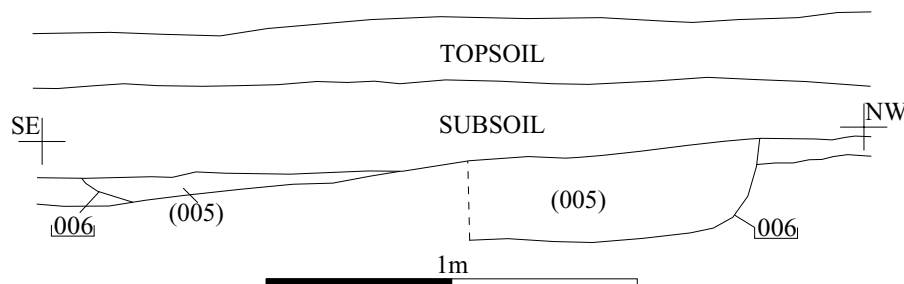


Fig 7. Section drawing of cut 006

### Trench 3

Interval	0	2	4	6	8	11
Topsoil Depth*						
Subsoil depth*						
Top of Natural	0.16m	0.18m	0.20m	0.46m	0.48m	0.40m
Base of Trench	0.20m	0.28m	0.36m	0.46m	0.52m	0.50m

\* measurements unobtainable due to disturbance.

Trench 3 was aligned north-east to south-west and was located to the north of Trench 2 (fig. 3). It measured 11.8m by 1.5m. The ground in this area had been disturbed by root action and no accurate measure of topsoil could be taken. This trench proved to be negative and no archaeology of any sort was observed in this area.

## 8. Conclusion

Judging from the trial trenching, the area covered by trenches 1 and 2 indicate a low level of archaeological activity specifically related to the medieval period. Trench 3 in contrast shows no evidence of any archaeological activity towards the west of the site. However the northern portion of the site remained un-investigated due to the high risk of disturbing services to the still occupied house.

The area is likely to be of low - moderate archaeological potential.

## 9. Archive

The site archive (X.A7.2007) will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Historic & Natural Environment Team. It consists of trench record sheets, site records, plans, and photographs. A brief summary of this report will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

## 10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by David Parker and Peter Burns. Patrick Clay also of ULAS, managed the project.

## 11. Bibliography

Morgan, P. 1979. *Domesday Book22*: Leicestershire. Phillimore.

Nichols, J., 1811 *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester vol. IV, part II-Sparkenhoe Hundred*. London

Derrick, M. 1998 An Archaeological Field Evaluation at 15, Old Forge Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (ULAS Report No. 99/06)

### **Sources**

LMARS Leicestershire Museums: Leicestershire Historic Environment Record

(Formerly Sites and Monuments Record), County Hall

ROLLR Records Office for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland maps and records.

OS MAPS XXXIV.16 & XXXV.13 (SP 3597 & 3598)), 1st Edition 1886, 2nd Edition 1903, 1916 Edition, 1957 Edition; 1973 Edition. Geological Survey Sheet 165.

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David Parker

ULAS

University of Leicester

University Road

Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: dp53@le.ac.uk

28.1.2007

**APPENDIX 1 : The medieval pottery from an evaluation at Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire.**

D. Sawday

The pottery, four sherds, weighing thirty seven grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999), (Davies and Sawday 2004). The results are shown below, (Table 1). Typically, the sherds are local in origin, Chilvers Coton in Nuneaton, and Coventry were both production centres for pottery during the medieval period.

**Bibliography**

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999. 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in A. Connor and R. Buckley, 1999, 165-213.

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 2004. 'Medieval and Later Pottery and Tile' in N. Finn 2004, 86-99

Site/Parish: Leicestershire	Fenny Drayton,	Submitter: D. Parker
Accession No/ Doc Ref:	2007/fenny drayton2.doc	Identifier: D. Sawday
Material: Pottery	XA7	Date of Id: 26.01.07
Site Type: Village core		Method of Recovery: Evaluation

Table 1: The Medieval Pottery by sherd numbers, fabric and weight (grams).

Context	Fabric/ware	Sherd nos.	Weight grams	Comments/Date
T2, 5 - pit	CO2 – Coventry A ware	1	3	12 <sup>th</sup> /13 <sup>th</sup> C.
T1, 7 - ditch	CC5 – Chilvers Coton B ware	1	10	Everted jar rim, fabric pink & white, c.1200/1250+
T1, U/S	CC1 – Chilvers Coton A ware	2	22	c. 1200/1250+

## Appendix 2

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

#### Design Specification for archaeological work

*Job title: 1, Drayton Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire*

*NGR: SP 350 970*

*Client: J A Ball New Homes Ltd*

*Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council*

*Planning application No. 06/00680/3*

#### 1 Introduction

##### 1.1 *Definition and scope of the specification*

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

#### 2. Background

##### 2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The site is located at 1, Drayton Road, Fenny Drayton, Witherley, Leicestershire (SP 350 970). The site comprises a house (now demolished) and garden area.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions for the construction of 24 dwellings and access road.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, (LCC) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a field evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their letter of 31.07.2006 to HBBC.

##### 2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clay with over and underlying sands and gravels.

##### 2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been prepared for the area (ULAS Report 2006-124). The site is located within the medieval historic core of Fenny Drayton close to known medieval remains (MLE3289 MLE8926 MLE3288; MLE3290) including pottery kilns (MLE3289). In addition there is a Roman villa (MLE8927) and line of a Roman road (MLE3019) nearby. The site therefore may have archaeological remains surviving.

### **3. Archaeological Objectives**

- 3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:
- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

### **4. Methodology**

#### **4.1 *General Methodology and Standards***

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).
- 4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist the Planning authority and the Client.

#### **4.2 *Trial Trenching Methodology***

- 4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken. A Cat scanner will be employed to attempt to locate underlying services.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2.3 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The application area covers *c.* 1500 sq metres. A *c.* 5% sample of the area of impact is proposed, the equivalent of four 10m x 1.5m trenches and one 20m x 1.5m trenches totaling *c.* 100 sq m. (Fig 1). The exact location of the trenches 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. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

#### **4.3 *Recording Systems***

- 4.3.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

- 4.3.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.
- 4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.
- 4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

## 5. Finds and Samples

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
  - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
  - iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
  - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

## 6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
  - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
  - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
  - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
  - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.

- Summary.
  - The location and size of the archive.
  - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

## **7 Publication and Dissemination of Results**

- 7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the evaluation warrant it.

## **8. Acknowledgement and Publicity**

- 8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.
- 8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

## **9. Copyright**

- 9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

## **10. Timetable**

- 10.1 The evaluation is scheduled to start during w.c 15.01.2007 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.
- 10.2 The report will be ready within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

## **11. Health and Safety**

- 11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.
- 11.2 A Risks assessment will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

## **12. Insurance**

- 12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No.



UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

### **13. Monitoring arrangements**

- 13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to the LCCHS Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.
- 13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.
- 13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

### **14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

- 14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

### **15. Bibliography**

- MAP 2            The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991
- MGC 1992       Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)
- RFG/FRG 1993   Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)
- SMA 1993       Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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

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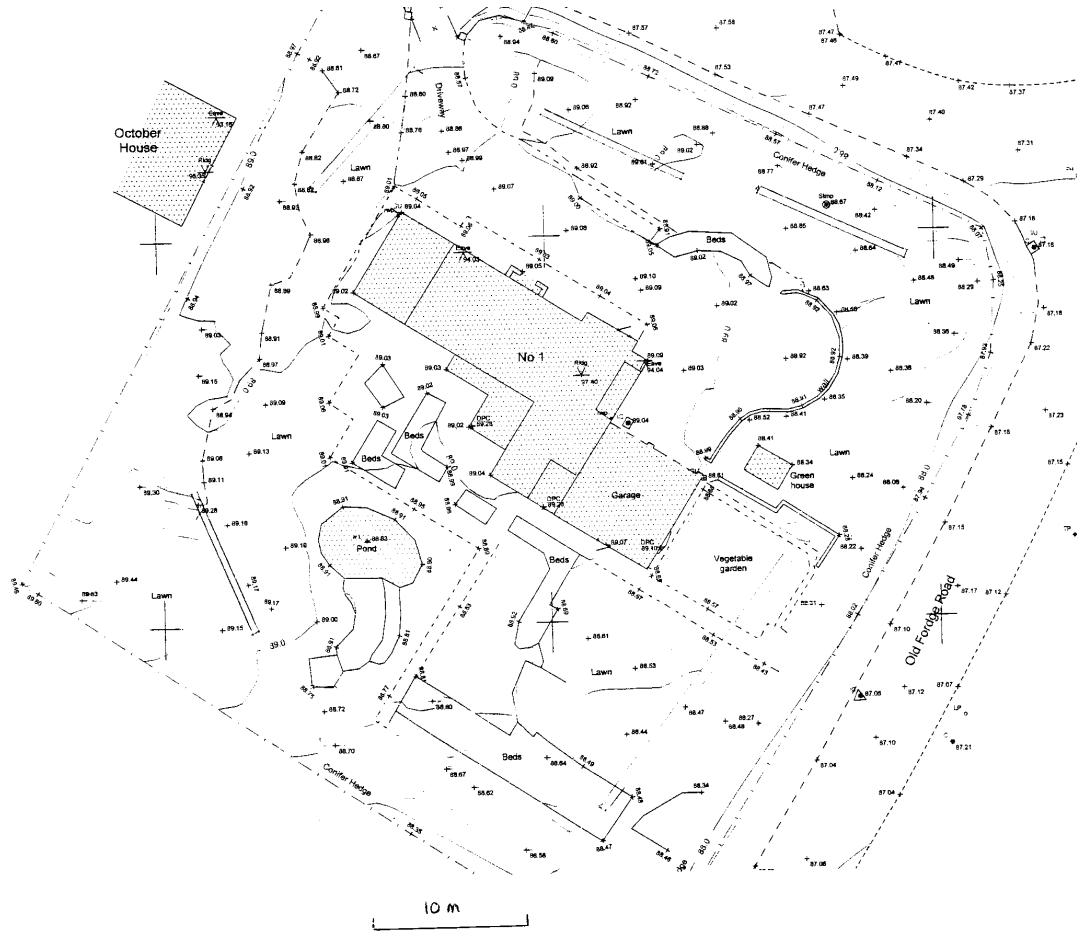
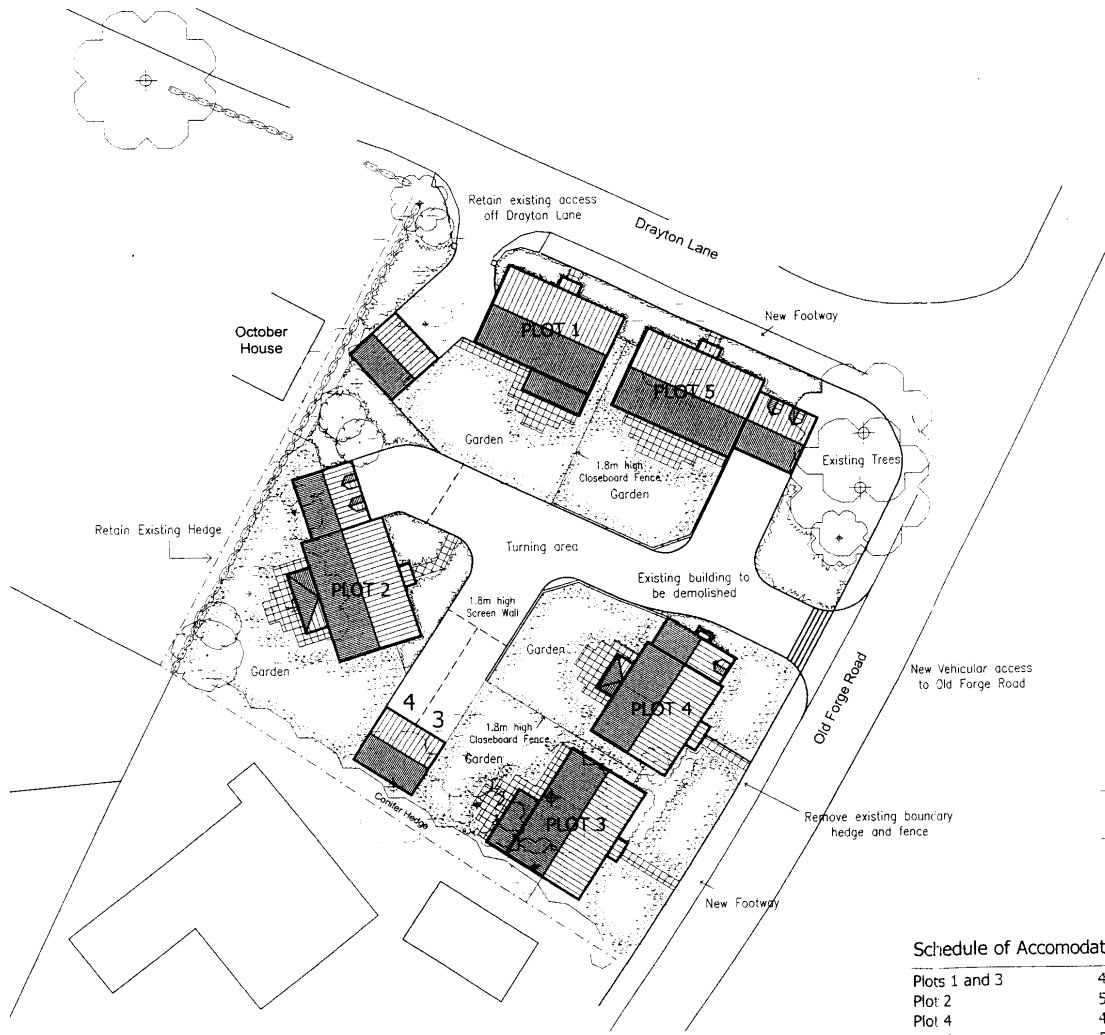


Fig 1 Proposed trench plan



Site Layout

Trees to be Removed

Proposed new Trees

Schedule of Accomodat

Plots 1 and 3	4
Plot 2	5
Plot 4	4
Plot 5	5

Total - 5 No Dwellings

Density = Approx 0.22 ha =

Parking - 15 Spaces

Highway proposals  
Highway Consultar  
Consultancy Limite

To be read in conj  
Survey

## APPENDIX 1

### *Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement*

A risks assessment will be produced by on-site staff, which will be updated and amended during the course of the evaluation.

#### **1. Nature of the work**

##### 1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

The work will involve machine excavation by JCB 3C or equivalent during daylight hours to reveal underlying archaeological deposits. Overall depth is likely to be c. 0.5 m with possible features excavated to a depth of another 1m. Trenches will not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be stockpiled no less than 1.5 m from the edge of the excavation, the topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. Remaining works will involve the examination of the exposed surface with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc) and excavation of archaeological features. Deeper features will be fenced with lamp irons and hazard tape. Three staff will be used on the evaluation.

#### **2 Risks Assessment**

##### 2.1 *Working on an excavation site.*

Precautions. Trenches to not be excavated to a depth exceeding 1.2m. Spoil will be kept 1.5m away from the edge of the excavated area to prevent falls of loose debris. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn when working in deeper sections or with plant. First aid kit to be kept in site accommodation/vehicle. Vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

##### 2.2 *Working with plant.*

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established. Overhead power lines are present to the south of the areas to be evaluated. The machine will maintain a distance of at least 10 m to the north of the powerlines.

##### 2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

If waterlogging occurs on site preventing work continuing it is proposed to excavate a sump, suitably fenced and clearly marked to enable the water to drain away. If this is insufficient a pump will be used. The sump will be covered when not in use and backfilled if no longer required. Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Wiels 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.