

**An Archaeological Evaluation
At 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden,
Leicestershire (NGR SP 739 890)**

David Parker

For Mr. & Mrs. P. Van Herrewege

<p>Checked by Project Manager</p> <p>Signed:..... Date:.....</p> <p>Name:</p>

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An archaeological evaluation at 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden, Leicestershire (SP 739 890)

David Parker

1. Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden, Leicestershire (SP 739 890) between the 16th and 17th April 2007. One trench was opened under archaeological supervision until stratified deposits or the natural substratum was reached. The trench revealed a possible cobbled surface and a number of gullies. Pottery from the features suggests a late medieval date.

2. Introduction

The proposed development site is located in the village of Great Bowden in Harborough district (Figs.1 & 2). It consists of an area of c.800m² within which it is proposed to construct a ménage.

The location of the proposed ménage occupies the south-west corner of a paddock, bounded on its south side by Green Lane, to the west by a hedge and, beyond, a field laid to pasture. The area consists of a featureless and virtually flat area measuring approximately 20-25m north-south and 30m east-west, from which there is a gentle and gradual slope away towards the north/northwest. The remainder of the paddock is characterised by several negative and positive earthwork features, including shallow bowl-like depressions – possibly quarry pits – and low linear banks. It is possible that these features relate to the known medieval village earthworks located on adjoining land to the west.

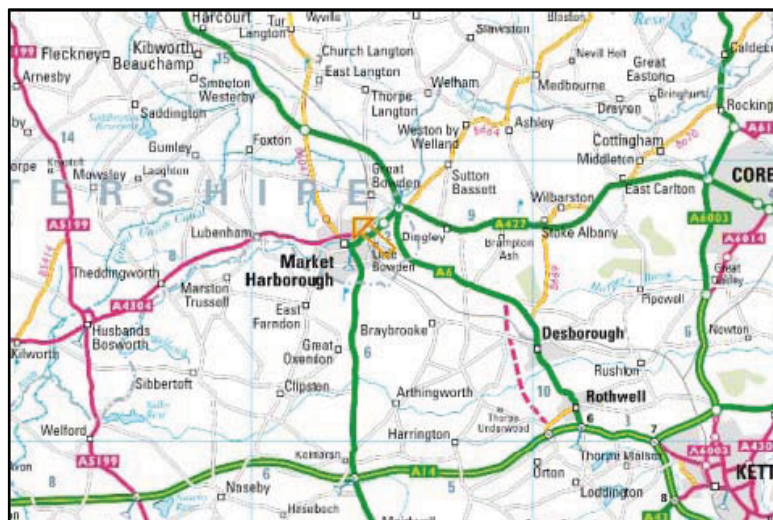


Figure 1: Great Bowden: General Location Map

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The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain (Solid and Drift) Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Lower Liassic strata, most likely clays.

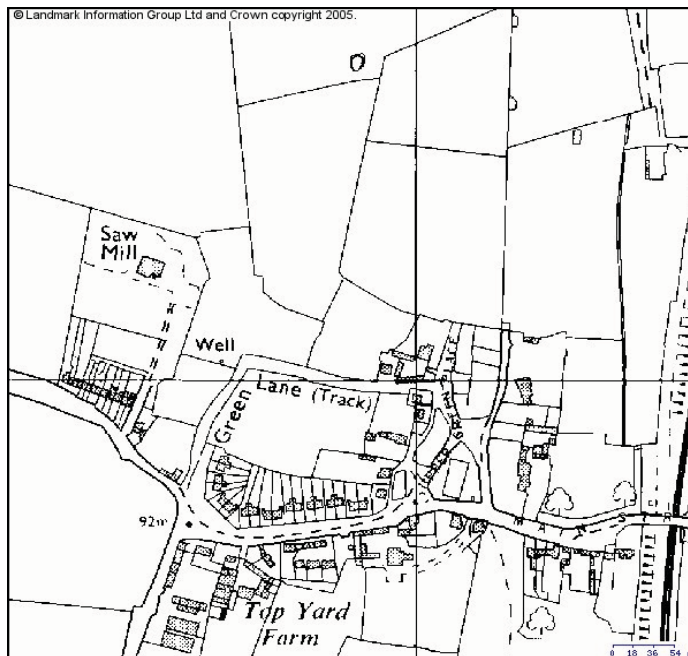


Figure 2: Ordnance Survey map 1985 edition, scale 1:10 000
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3. Historical and Archaeological background (from Kipling 2006)

Historical Background

Great Bowden village lies on the south-east border of Leicestershire, about sixteen miles from Leicester, above the Welland floodplain; a location reflected in its Old English meaning 'Bucga's Hill'. Domesday and other evidence indicate that Great Bowden was an important estate centre in the eleventh century. The village is mentioned in Domesday and was amongst the holdings of William I subsequent to its ownership by Edward the Confessor. It consisted of nine and a half carucates of land. William's niece also held land in Great Bowden. The ancient parish of Great Bowden was bounded to the south and west by the River Welland, which remains as the boundary between Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. In shape the parish was compact and approximately rectangular. The ancient parish formerly contained, besides Great Bowden, two dependent chapelries, St. Mary in Arden and Market Harborough (VCH Volume 5: Gartree Hundred.1964).

In 1086 Great Bowden was the centre of a large soke (a subordinate unit to a mother parish), which included lands in twelve other Leicestershire villages. The origins of the soke are unknown, but it appears to have existed under Edward the Confessor. Great Bowden soke is mentioned in 1173, but not subsequently, and nothing is known

of its organization. Part of its territories evolved into a separate entity known as the soke of Stretton.

Harborough was a separate township within Great Bowden parish as early as 1254, and was always independent for civil purposes. St. Mary's never formed a separate civil unit. The part that lay outside Little Bowden was included in Great Bowden township, which formed a separate unit for civil purposes comprising the whole ancient parish except Harborough and the lands in Northamptonshire attached to St. Mary's. The village of Great Bowden appears to be above average size during the nineteenth century. Its plan is clearly complex and polyfocal, being centred on several greens. This suggests it may have developed from earlier woodland or common land, perhaps in a piecemeal fashion rather than being planned. Its four open fields were enclosed in 1776 (Davies 1984, 66-7). The new borough of Market Harborough was probably planted in the territory of Great Bowden during the early twelfth century (Crouch 1988).

By 1881 Harborough was considered to be a separate civil parish. In 1895 Market Harborough Urban District was created, to include the whole of Great Bowden ancient parish, including Harborough, and all of Little Bowden that was in Leicestershire. In 1927 Great and Little Bowden were absorbed into Market Harborough civil parish, which thus became co-extensive with the urban district. Parts of each parish were transferred between the villages around Market Harborough throughout the next century (VCH Volume 5: Gartree Hundred.1964).

Archaeological background

Fieldwalking conducted in 2004 on land north of the Saw Mill and northwest of the development site produced a small scatter of late Iron Age and Romano-British material (LE10148). A substantial spread of Roman material has been located south-west of Great Bowden along the Ridgeway. Finds range in date from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period and cover an area of about seven hectares and it has been suggested that it represents a possible Roman town (Liddle 1995). The geographical distribution forms a linear area following the east-west ridge top suggesting a possible road-side settlement, although the northern distribution is defined by the transition from gardens to pasture land.

The medieval historic core of Great Bowden appears to include the application area; the nearest known site consists of the standing village earthworks immediately to the west in the adjoining field. Great Bowden has been subject to shrinkage since the medieval period and the earthworks of demolished medieval buildings can be found on the outskirts of the village to the east and north of the present-day village core. The identification of standing earthworks in the field adjoining the proposed development area and flanking Green Lane is of direct relevance in this respect. Further examples are situated on the eastern edge of the village, including the earthworks at Knight's End and along Dingley Road, east of the Church. Further earthworks lie c. 250m to the west of the application area north of The Royal Oak. Medieval ridge and furrow field systems are visible in fields surrounding the village, although none are located in the application area itself.

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 also followed the Design specification of 26.02.2007 approved by Leicestershire County Council (below Appendix 2)

Trial Trenching Methodology

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 topsoil base by JCB 3C using a toothless ditching bucket. One trench was opened, measuring 27m by 2m. The trench was backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

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

6. Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned north-west to south-east and was located towards the south-western corner of the site, (Fig. 3.). It measured 27m by 2m. The topsoil was between 0.1m and 0.15m thick. Below this a layer of brown-grey silty clay subsoil (005) was observed at a thickness of 0.25m to 0.3m (see Fig. 4 above). This subsoil was very similar to the material in features [006], [018], [008] and [010]. Below the subsoil was a thin layer of stony material (003) which appeared to be a bedding layer for the stony/cobbled layers (004) and (014). It was below these features that the gullies [018] and [006] were observed. Cut 006 took the form of a large curvilinear feature running through the majority of the trench and was seen underneath context (003).

Cut 018 appears to be an adjoining gully but the fill in these features was so similar it was impossible to determine their relationship.

A number of pottery sherds were recovered from this trench (see Appendix 1). The majority were of a later medieval date.

No other archaeological features were observed in this trench.

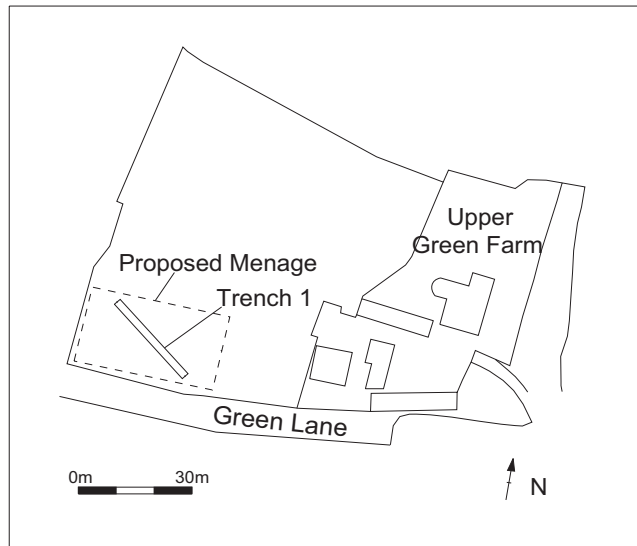


Fig 3. Trench Location plan. Scale bar 30m

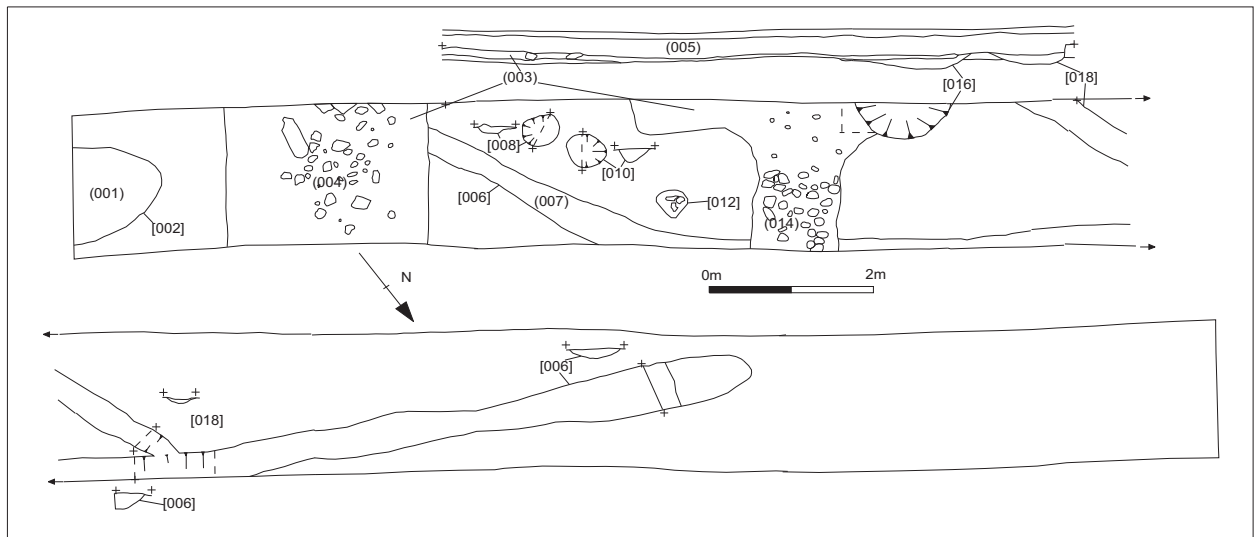


Fig.4. Plan and section (above) of Trench 1. Scale Bar 2m

7. Conclusion

During the course of trial trenching a number of features were exposed, including possible surfaces and a number of gullies and posthole/pits. Most of the features produced pottery suggesting a later medieval date. While some early pottery was collected it was found in the subsoil (005), and a suspected tree throw (001). This pottery must have been residual since it was found above the gully features [018] which contained late medieval pottery. The pottery and the layout of the features suggest that there is potential for further late medieval archaeology in the vicinity.

While these deposits appear to be fairly disturbed they still remain not more than 0.5m below the surface of the field and any work in the area is likely to have an impact on the archaeology.

Therefore the site has a high potential for further medieval archaeology.

8. Archive

The site archive (X.A60.2007) will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services. It consists of finds, 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.

9. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by David Parker and Matt Morris. Richard Buckley also of ULAS, managed the project.

10. Bibliography

Crouch, D. 1988, 'The beginnings of Market Harborough', *Harborough Historian* 7, 4-6.

Davies, J. G. 1984, *The Book of Market Harborough*. Buckingham.

Kipling, R., 2006 – An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at 7, Upper Green Place, Great Bowden, Leicestershire (SP 4743 2884) ULAS Report 2006-156

Liddle, P. 1995, 'Roman Small Towns in Leicestershire', in A.E. Brown (ed.) *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and Beyond*. Oxbow Monograph 52, 81-94. Oxbow: Oxford

Morgan, P. 1979. *Domesday Book 22: Leicestershire*. Phillimore.

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

VCH Victoria County History

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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18.04.2007

APPENDIX 1: The medieval and later pottery and miscellaneous finds from an evaluation at 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden, Leics.

D. Sawday

The pottery, twenty four sherds, weighing 895 grams, was examined under a binocular microscope and catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below, table 1.

Fabric/Ware	Nos.	Grams
?Early Medieval/Medieval		
CS – Coarse Shelly ware	3	83
LY3 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 3	3	135
?LI3 – Lincoln Glazed ware 3	1	4
Sub Totals	7	222
Later Medieval		
?LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	13	464
MP1 – Midland Purple ware 1	2	174
?BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	2	35
Sub Totals	17	673
Totals	24	895

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

The majority of the contexts produced later medieval pottery, save for layers 1 and 5, which contained sherds probably dating from the twelfth or possibly the thirteenth centuries. The large average sherd weight of 37.2 grams suggests that much of this material is secondary if not primary refuse, and that relatively undisturbed archaeological levels, may survive in the vicinity.

Bibliography

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

Site/Parish: 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden, Leics.	Site Type: village core
Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA60.2007/great bowden1.doc	Submitter: D. Parker
Material: pottery	Identifier: D. Sawday
	Date of Id: 25.4.07
	Method of Recovery: Evaluation

Layer	Fabric/ware	No s	Gram s	Comments
POT				
1- ?natural	CS – Coarse Shelly ware	2	63	Joining flat base abraded externally, probably Stanion Lyveden type ware - ? c.1100+.
4 cobble d layer	MP1 – Midland Purple ware 1	1	90	Jar rim – later medieval
5 subsoil	CS	1	20	Leached body sherd, externally sooted - ? c.1100+
13 pit/post hole	?LY1 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 1	12	437	? Jar neck & body. ? Lyveden D ware, wheel thrown, but no glaze, knife trimmed lower body/base. Type series, c.1400+.
14 cobble d layer	LY3 – Stanion Lyveden type ware 3	3	135	Iron inclusions, + some calcareous, green glaze, hand made, type series, c. 1100+
14	?LY1	1	27	Base fragment ? Lyveden D ware, wheel thrown, but no glaze, knife trimmed lower body/base, c.1400+
14	?BO1 – Bourne D ware/type ware	1	30	Cistern base with part of a spigot hole, sparse rounded quartz inclusions, , c.1450+
14	MP1	1	84	Body sherd, later medieval
14	?LI3 – Lincoln Glazed ware 3	1	4	Green glazed interior & exterior, 13 th – 14 th C.
19 gully	?BO1	1	5	c.1450+
ANIMAL BONE				
14	Bone	3		

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

*Job title: 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden Leicestershire
NGR: (SP 4743 2884).*

Client: Mr. & Mrs. P. Van Herrewege

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning application No. 06/01196/FUL:

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 7 Upper Green Place, Great Bowden, Leicestershire (NGR SP 4743 2884). The location of the proposed ménage occupies the southwest corner of a paddock, bounded on its south side by Green Lane and to the west by a hedge and, beyond, a field laid to pasture. The area consists of a featureless and virtually flat area measuring approximately 20m-25m north-south and 30m east-west, from which there is a gentle and gradual slope away towards the north/northwest. The remainder of the paddock is characterised by several negative and positive earthwork features, including shallow bowl-like depressions – possibly quarry pits – and low linear banks. It is probable that these features relate to the known medieval village earthworks located on adjoining land to the west.

- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted subject to conditions for the construction of a ménage.

- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services (LCCHS) 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 mitigate damage by the development. This requirement is detailed in their email of 14/12/06.

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain (Solid and Drift) Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Lower Liassic strata, most likely

clays. The land slopes gently to the north-north-west from a height of c.90m OD above sea level.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.3.1 A desk based assessment has been completed for the application area (ULAS Report 2006/156). Fieldwalking conducted in 2004 on land north of the Saw Mill and northwest of the development site produced a small scatter of late Iron Age and Romano-British material (LE10148). A substantial spread of Roman material (LE 1948 'The Ridgeway') has been located south-west of Great Bowden along the Ridgeway. Finds range in date from the Late Iron Age to the Late Roman period and cover an area of about seven hectares and it has been suggested that it represents a possible Roman town. The geographical distribution forms a linear area following the east-west ridge top suggesting a possible road-side settlement, although the northern distribution is defined by the transition from gardens to pasture land.

2.3.2 The medieval historic core of Great Bowden appears to include the application area, the nearest known site consists of the standing village earthworks immediately to the west in the adjoining field (LE1950). Great Bowden has been subject to shrinkage since the medieval period and the earthworks of demolished buildings from the medieval period can be found on the outskirts of the village to the east and north of the present-day village core. The identification of standing earthworks in the field adjoining that were development is proposed and flanking Green Lane (LE1950) is of direct relevance in this respect. Further examples are situated on the eastern edge of the village, including the earthworks at Knight's End (MLE1953) and along Dingley Road, east of the Church (MLE1955). Further earthworks lie c. 250m to the west of the application area north of The Royal Oak (MLE1950). Medieval ridge and furrow field systems are visible in fields surrounding the village, although none are located in the application area.

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.* 800sq. m.. A *c.* 5% sample of the area of impact has been requested. To achieve this, one 30m by 1.5m trial trench will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed ménage. 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 establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.
- 4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 **Recording Systems**

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

5. **Finds and Samples**

- 5.1 The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
 - i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

- iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

- 6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.
- 6.2 The report will include consideration of:-
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
 - The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
 - Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
 - Summary.
 - The location and size of the archive.
 - A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).
- 6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in *The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990), and *Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992) and *Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds* (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

7 Publication and Dissemination of Results

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

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

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

9. Copyright

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

10. Timetable

- 10.1 The evaluation is scheduled to start week commencing 16 April 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)

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Figure 1. Plan of the application area showing the proposed location of the trial trenches

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.

2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

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

2.4 *Working with chemicals.*

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

2.5 *Other risks*

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g. chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases, work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.