

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
at 5 King Street, Melton Mowbray,  
Leicestershire (NGR SK 752 192)**

**David Parker**

For Francis W. Keyworth Architects.

**Checked by Project Manager**

**Signed:**..... **Date:**.....

**Name:** .....

University of Leicester Archaeological Services  
Report No. 2007-075

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**An Archaeological Evaluation at 6 King Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire  
(SK 752 192)**

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## An archaeological evaluation at No.6 King Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire (SK 752 192)

David Parker

### 1. Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 6 King Street Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire (SK 752 192) from the 20th to the 26th of March 2007. Two trenches were opened under archaeological supervision until stratified deposits or the natural substratum was reached. Trench one revealed medieval and post-medieval deposits including a small kiln, a drain and a number of cobbled surfaces. Trench two contained a number of medieval pits.*

### 2. Introduction

The proposed development site is located on land south of Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire (SK 752 192; fig.1). It consists of an area of c.0.062 ha. Planning permission has been granted for residential development. Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority details the level of archaeological work required (their 'Brief' of 03.10.2006).

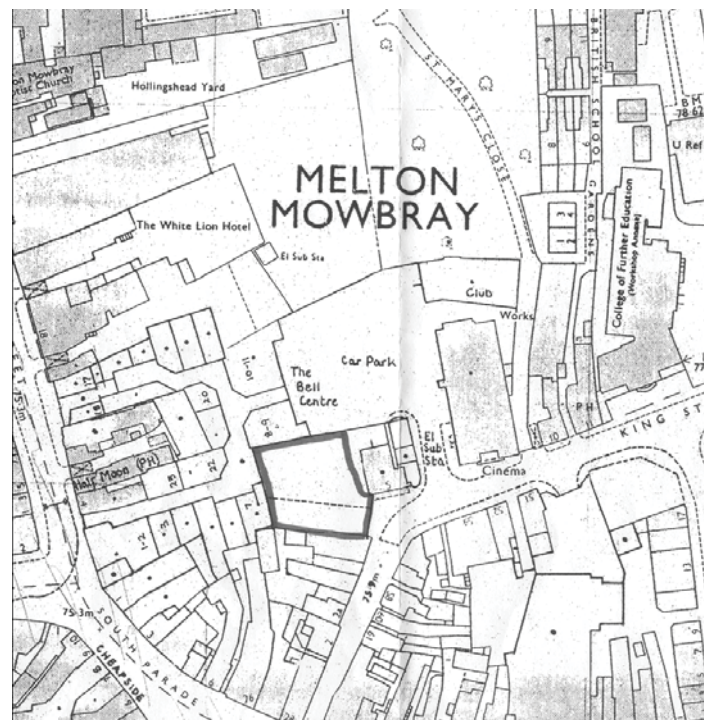


Fig. 1: Area of Proposed Development. Scale 1: 1250. Based on Plan Provided by Developer

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Mercia Mudstone group (Brief 4.1). The site lies at a height of c.76 m O.D.

### ***3. Archaeological and Historical background (from Hunt 2005)***

#### *Historical Background*

Melton Mowbray's origins date back to the Anglo-Saxon period where it formed part of kingdom of Mercia. The town is mentioned as 'Medeltone' in the Domesday Book and was held by Geoffrey of la Guerche. By this time it was already a sizeable village with many dependent hamlets, including Freeby, Eye Kettleby and Burton Lazars.

The Domesday Book also mentions two priests, which is thought to indicate the existence of St. Mary's Church. Melton already had a market in 1086 and was undoubtedly the principal centre for the region, but it did not obtain borough status until the 12th century under the lordship of Roger de Mowbray and his successors (Morgan 1994). By the medieval period it had become a prosperous town in the centre of a rich agricultural region.

This prosperity meant that many fine buildings were constructed in Melton, particularly in the Market Place and on Nottingham Street, Church Lane, Sherrard Street and King Street. No. 5, King Street has foundations dating back to the 13th century and the timbers in parts of the roof have been dated to 1330 AD. Surveys of the building have shown it to be the remains of an early medieval hall house.

King Street was named for Richard Coeur de Lion, who visited the town in around 1194. It is recorded that there were 35 houses along the street at this time (Brownlow 1980).

The building at 5, King Street was changed and enlarged considerably from the 14th century onwards, particularly during the 16th century, but it was not until the Georgian period that the building became completely two storey. The building was also developed during the Victorian period, although subsequently these additions were demolished.

#### *Archaeological Background*

The following are details of sites in the vicinity of the development area. There is evidence of considerable archaeological activity from many periods throughout Melton Mowbray and neighbouring villages.

#### *Prehistoric*

A few prehistoric finds and sites have been located close to the application area. These include a flint scraper of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date found west of Mowbray Court and a series of pits dated to the Neolithic at the former Police Station west of the Mount School 500m to the south west of the site. Evaluations on this site (Finn 2001) also uncovered evidence of Iron Age and Bronze Age activity. Finds of a Bronze Age and Iron Age date have been discovered in St. Mary's Way, which lies just to the north of the site.

#### *Roman*

There are several Roman sites and finds listed on the SMR in and around Melton, although most of them lie outside the centre of the site and not close to the application area. However, three phases of occupation were revealed during an evaluation on waste land on the corner of King Street and Windsor Street, 100m east of the site, the first including two ditches dated to the 1st century AD and two gullies also dated to the Roman period.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation was discovered during the evaluations of 2001, mentioned above. These included ditches containing pottery. There is also evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in Sherrard Street, 200m southeast of the application area. Other Anglo-Saxon sites in the wider area include a sunken feature building recorded at St. Mary's Hospital in Melton 1 km to the east and the settlement at Eye Kettleby 4 km to the south-west of the site.

### *Medieval and Post-Medieval*

There are many medieval sites in the vicinity of the application area which is situated within the medieval core of the town and is just to the north of the early medieval Market Place. The town has many medieval buildings. These include St. Mary's Church, which is early medieval (c. 1066-1350), a medieval chapel at St. John's Church, the medieval chapel at Chapel Nook and Anne of Cleve's House.

There are also many other medieval features including a medieval oven at Church Street, medieval burials at Scalford Road 300m to the north west of the site and three medieval crosses.

The application area is situated directly to the west of the medieval town house at 5, King Street. It is claimed that this building may be part of the original 'moat hall'. The building has a crown post roof, one of very few in the county. A map of Melton as it may have looked in AD 1500 shows this building as 'the new manor of John Mowbray'. The cellars of this building are said to extend into the west of the building, which would take them directly under the application area.

Other sites of archaeological interest have been discovered in King Street, including four late medieval pits, uncovered during an evaluation and the remains of a late medieval building.

## **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)

## 6. 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. 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

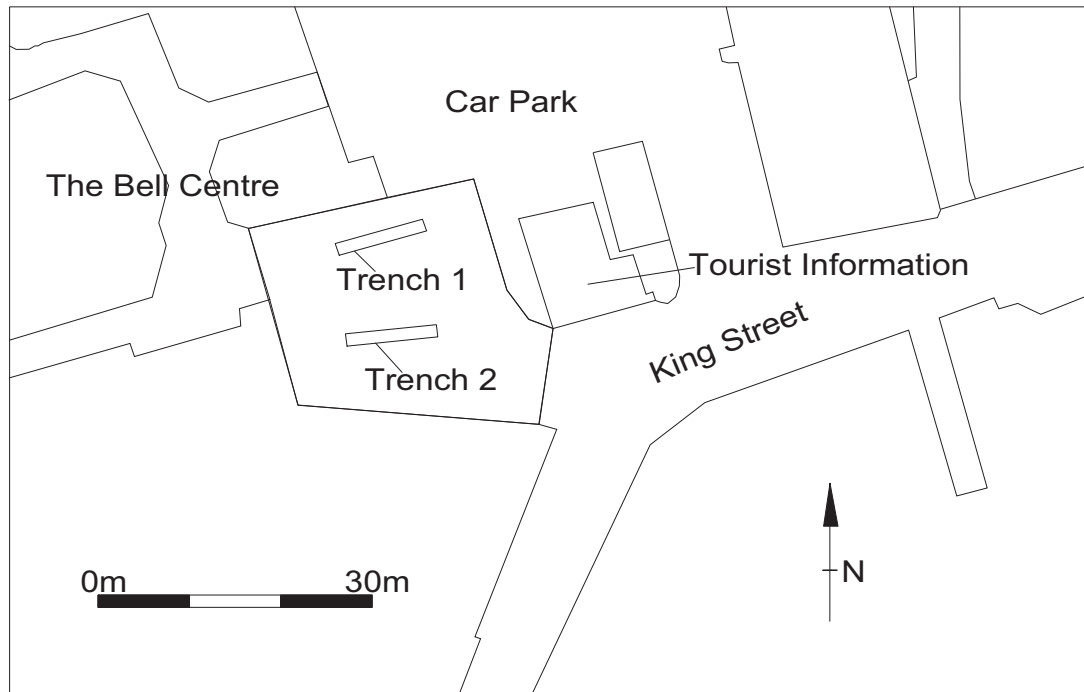
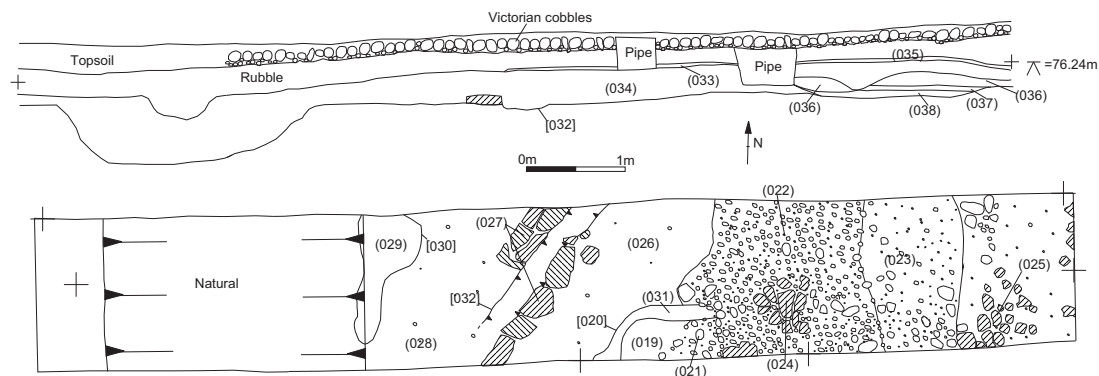


Fig 2. Trench Location plan. Scale bar 30m

**Trench 1**

**Fig.3.** Plan and section (above) of Trench one. Scale Bar 1m

Trench 1 was aligned east to west and was located towards the northern side of the site, (fig. 2.) It measured 10m by 1.5m. The topsoil was very thin and at the eastern end of the trench this comprised a thin lens covering Victorian cobbles. Underneath the cobbles was a layer of rubble which was also present in trench 2. However at the eastern end of trench 1 to the east of a pipe cut lay a more compacted area of crushed mortar (035). This may indicate an earlier floor surface prior to the laying of the cobbles above. Beneath this layer a series of compacted layers of sand and mortar was observed, (036), (037) possibly representing a structure which was undisturbed by the creation of the rubble layer. Below the rubble layer was a band of grey-brown buried garden soil rich in occupation debris such as charcoal.

It is below this level that a number of surfaces (021)(022)(023), remnants of walls/drains (027) and a burnt feature [020] were observed, investigated and recorded (see fig.3). Cut [020] was found to be sealed by the upper cobbled layers (021) and (022) but contemporary with (023). This cut had a heavily burnt exterior (031) and was filled with a thin layer similar to the buried subsoil above. In the base of [020] a blackish brown layer was discovered with a high number of lime fragments within it (039) (fig.5). This layer suggests the possibility that cut [020] is likely to be a small lime kiln. Some pottery was recovered from (021) and (019). The pottery from the upper level (021) was early medieval and the piece from (019) was found to be dated *c.* 1200/1250+. There were no other archaeological features in this trench.

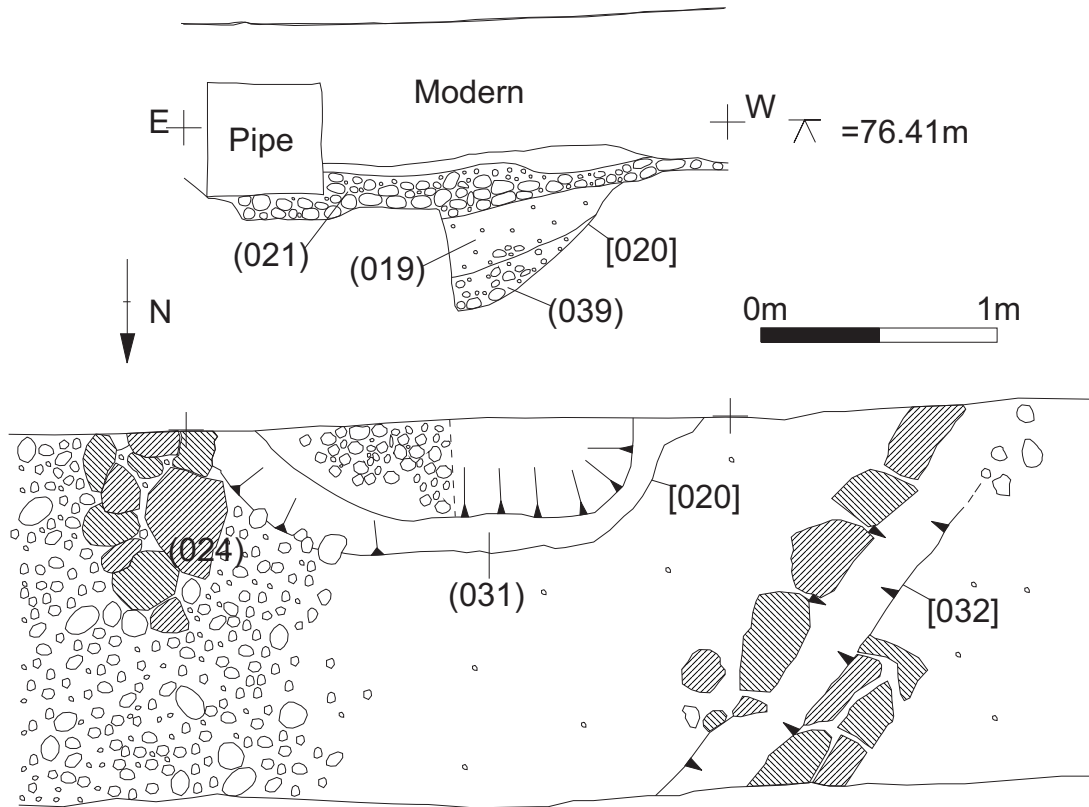


Fig.4 Section and plan of excavated cut [020]



Plate 1. Detail of Lime kiln and cobbled surface





Plate 2. Detail of excavated Lime Kiln

**Trench 2**

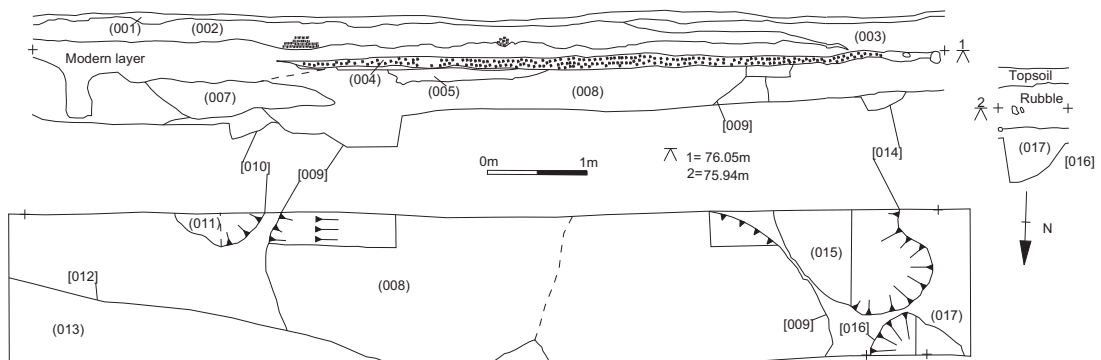


Fig 5. Plan and section (above) of trench 2 Scale Bar 1m

Trench 2 was aligned roughly east-west and was located to the south of trench 1 (fig 2). It measured 10m by 1.5m. The topsoil varied in depth from 0.05m to 0.12m and overlay a number of subsoils (003), (018) and modern disturbance/rubble layers (002), (004) and (005) see fig. 6. The trench revealed a number of cut features of which: [012] appeared to be a cut for a cellar, [010], [009], [014] and [016] (see above) were seen to be pits. Cuts [010], [014] and [016], upon investigation were found to be small to medium sized pits, of which [016] was seen to be cut to a significant depth. The fills of all of these pits contained early medieval pottery (see appendix 1), as did [009]. However cut [009] was seen to be much larger with steep sides to the west and sloping sides to the east, which may indicate two separate pits although it was impossible to tell from the fill. The natural boulder clay substratum was located at depths varying between 0.65m and 1m below the ground surface. No other archaeological features were revealed within this trench.

## 8. Conclusion

During the course of trial trenching a number of features have been exposed, including possible structures dating from the 13th century in trench 1. These include a small circular kiln which may have been used to produce lime. Trench 2 uncovered a number of early medieval pits some of which yielded a number of Saxo-Norman pottery sherds. Of particular note was the presence of an early to mid Saxon sherd which is a rare occurrence for Melton.

The relatively un-abraded condition of the pottery suggests the area has not been disturbed and structures in trench 1 appear to have been preserved underneath an area of Victorian cobbling which was seen to extend across a large proportion of the site. Therefore the site has a high potential for the presence of further early medieval archaeology.

## 9. Archive

The site archive (X.A51.2007) 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.

## 10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by David Parker and Keith Johnson. Patrick Clay also of ULAS, managed the project. Access was arranged by Michael J Keyworth.

## 11. Bibliography

- Brownlow, J., 1980 *Melton Mowbray. Queen of the Shire* Sycamore press
- Finn, N., 2001 *Trial trenching and earthwork survey between Leicester Road and Dalby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire* ULAS Report No. 2001-172
- Hunt, Philip E. 1979 *The story of Melton Mowbray*
- Morgan, P. 1979. *Domesday Book 22: Leicestershire*. Phillimore.
- Nichols, J., 1811 *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester vol. IV, part II- Spardenhoe Hundred*. London

### 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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18.05.2007

## Appendix 1: The medieval and later pottery and miscellaneous finds

### D. Sawday

The pottery, 22 sherds, weighing 333 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).

Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Av. Weight
<b>Saxon</b>	1	4	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Late Saxon/Saxo Norman</b>			
ST2/3 – Coarse/Fine Stamford ware	4	20	
ST1 – Fine Stamford ware	3	31	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Early Medieval</b>			
LI5 – Lincs Oolitic ware	5	103	
SP1/2/3 – Splashed wares	2	19	
OS – Oxidised Sandy wares	4	99	
LY – Lyveden Stanion Type ware	2	49	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Medieval</b>			
NO3 – Nottingham ware 3	1	8	
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>15.1</b>

Table 1: The Saxon and medieval pottery totals by fabric sherd numbers and weight (grams)

A single fragment of Saxon pottery dating from *circa* AD 400/450 to 850 was residual in context 17 [16]. Five sherds of late Saxon/Saxo Norman pottery were recovered from contexts 8 [9] and 11 [10], whilst residual Stamford ware and 13 sherds of early medieval pottery were found in contexts 15 [14], 21 [20] and 17 [16]. The only find from context 19 [20] was a fragment of Nottingham ware, dating from the mid or later 13th century.

The evaluation produced an interesting range of material dating from the early or middle Saxon to the medieval period. The presence of relatively unabraded pottery sherds with an average sherd weight of 15.1 grams, from stratified contexts, suggests that archaeological levels may survive elsewhere in the vicinity.

### *Bibliography*

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

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

*The Origins of a Leicester Suburb.* British Archaeological Reports (British Series) **372**, 86-99.

Site/Parish: 5 King St, Melton Mowbray, Leics. Accession No/ Doc Ref: XA51 2007/melton7.doc Material: pottery & misc. finds Site Type: town (former village) core, adjacent to medieval building	Submitter: D. Parker Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Id: 2.4.07 Method of Recovery: evaluation
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Context	Fabric/ware	Nos.	Grams	Comments
POT				
8 [9]	ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	3	31	Joins – traces of glaze, c.1150+
8 [9]	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	9	Sooted ext
11 [10]	ST2/3 – Fine/Coarse Stamford ware	1	5	Burnt, c.850-c.1200
15 [14]	LI5 – Lincs Oolitic ware	5	103	Hand made, everted rim, flat base
15 [14]	LY – Stanion Lyveden type ware	2	49	
15 [14]	SP2 – Splashed ware 2	1	16	Yellowish brown glaze
15 [14]	OS - Oxidised Sandy ware	1	96	Everted jar rim & shoulder, typical SP3 form, c.1100-1250
19 [20]	NO3 – Nottingham ware 3	1	8	Green glazed, light body, mid later 13 <sup>th</sup> C.
21 [20]	SP1 – Splashed ware 1	1	3	c.1180-1250
17 [16]	Saxon	1	4	Body – quartz temper, early/middle Saxon c.400-450-850.
17 [16]	ST2	2	6	
17 [16]	OS - Oxidised Sandy ware	3	3	Tiny joining fragments – with ?iron ore inclusions
	Totals	22	333	
MISC.				
15 [14]	Flint	1		
15 [14]	Animal Bone	1		

## Appendix 2

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

#### Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

*Job title: 6, King Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire*

*NGR: SK 752 192*

*Client: Francis W. Keyworth Chartered Architects*

*Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council*

*Planning application Nos. 05/00560/6*

## 1 Introduction

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

This document is a design specification for a second 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 proposed development site is located on land south of Leicester Road, Melton Mowbray (SK 752 192; fig.1). It consists of an area of c.0.062 ha.
- 2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for residential development.
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority details the level of archaeological work required (their 'Brief' of 03.10.2006).

### 2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 142 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Mudstone (Brief 4.1). The site lies at a height of c.76 m O.D.

### 2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been carried out on the site (ULAS Reports 2005-157). The site is within the historic core of Melton Mowbray, already a large settlement at the time of the Domesday Survey (Brief 3.2). 6, King Street was a former 14<sup>th</sup> century building (N Finn Pers. comm.) A phase of evaluation is now required to establish the extent of the surviving archaeology and help to formulate a mitigation strategy.

## 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.
- 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 1.6m 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 Senior Planning Archaeologist has requested a 5% sample to be evaluated in areas available, the equivalent of two 10m x 1.5m trenches (Fig. 1). The location of these may vary depending on constraints on site. Areas to the east are restricted by the presence of cellars and to the south by services.
- 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 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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 labeled, 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 March 2007 with two staff. Further staff will be added as appropriate.

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 form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

## **12. Insurance**

- 12.1 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 LCC 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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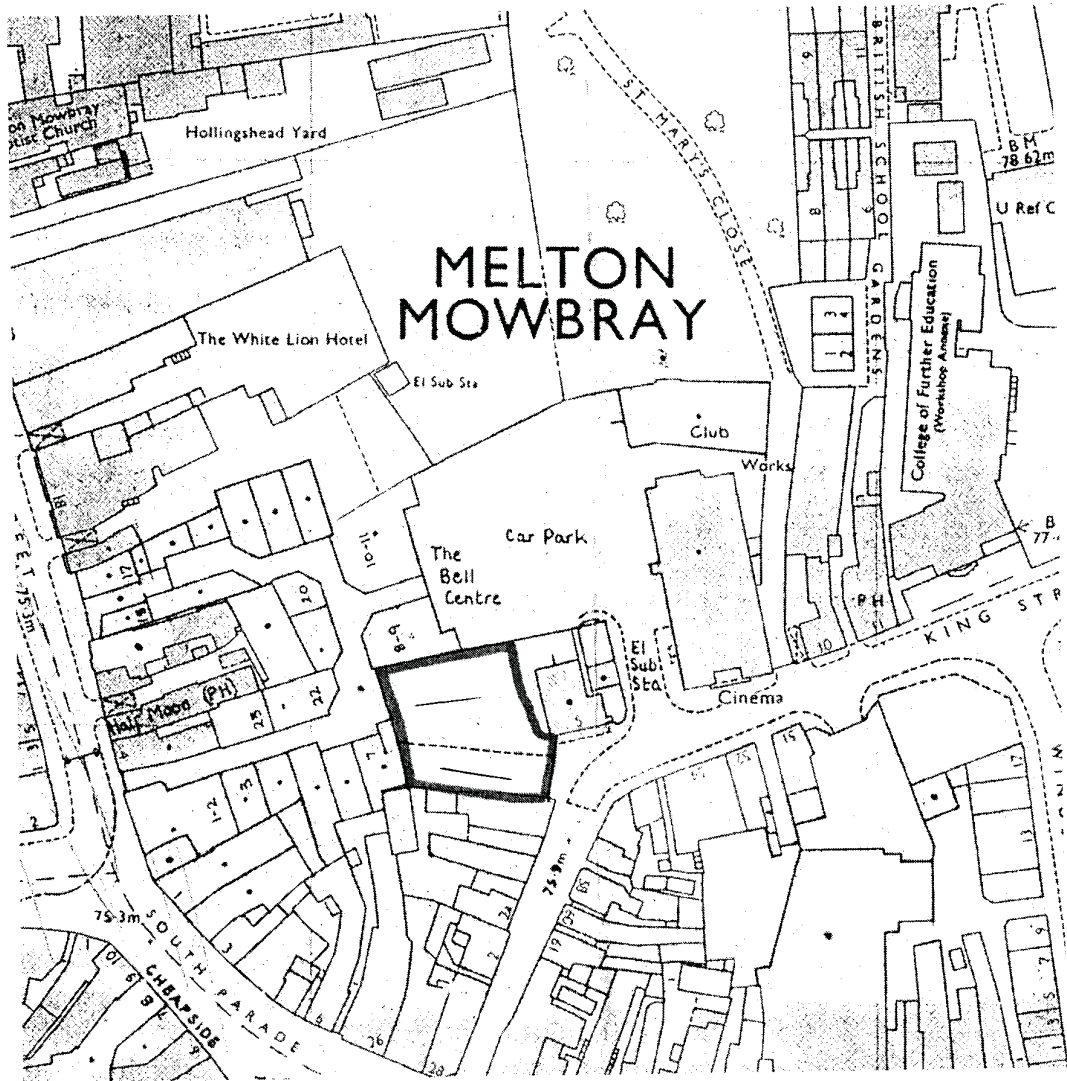


Fig 1 Proposed trench locations

## APPENDIX 1

*Job title: 5, King Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire*

*NGR: SK 752 192*

*Client: Francis W. Keyworth Chartered Architects*

*Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council*

*Planning application Nos. 05/00560/6*

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

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

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

- 1.1 The work will involve 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 1.3m. 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 1.3m. 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 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.