An Archaeological Evaluation For Lutterworth Sewage Works, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 531 829)

David Parker and Matthew Hurford

Checked by Project Manager

Signed: ..... **Date:** 19.08.2005

Name: PATRICK CHAN

For Pick Everard and Severn Trent Water Ltd

University of Leicester Archaeological Services

Report No. 2005-~~N6~~ 181

An archaeological Watching Brief for land adjoining Lutterworth Sewage works, Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 531 829)

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An archaeological evaluation at Lutterworth Sewage Works, Lutterworth, Leicestershire

David Parker and Matt Hurford

1.Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land adjoining Lutterworth Sewage Works, Lutterworth, Leicestershire from the 1st to the 3rd of August 2005. Following geophysical survey four trenches were opened under archaeological supervision until stratified deposits or the natural substratum was reached. Trench one revealed a gully/ditch feature and a field drain. The other trenches revealed evidence of substantial disturbance to the rest of the site. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums, Heritage Services Accession Number X.A151.2005.

2.Introduction

The proposed development site is located on land southwest of Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 531 829). It consists of an area of *c.*0.6 ha, on a steep south-facing slope overlooking the River Swift where it is proposed to extend the present sewage works to the west. The land is currently used for arable cultivation.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology was likely to consist of boulder clay. The site lies at a height of *c.*107 m O.D.

An archaeological assessment has been prepared by Gavin Kinsley for NUCL (17.6.2005). Cropmarks are recorded 500m to the north comprising a ring ditch, 500m to the west comprising field systems and possible pit alignment and 500m to the south of the site comprising Roman enclosures and trackways. The Sites and Monuments record includes flintwork to the west and south of the site and Roman activity including a possible building 500m north east of the site, an Anglo Saxon cemetery to the south and various medieval findspots including a watermilll and earthwork.

The Swift valley in general is part of an important prehistoric landscape (Clay 2001; 2002).

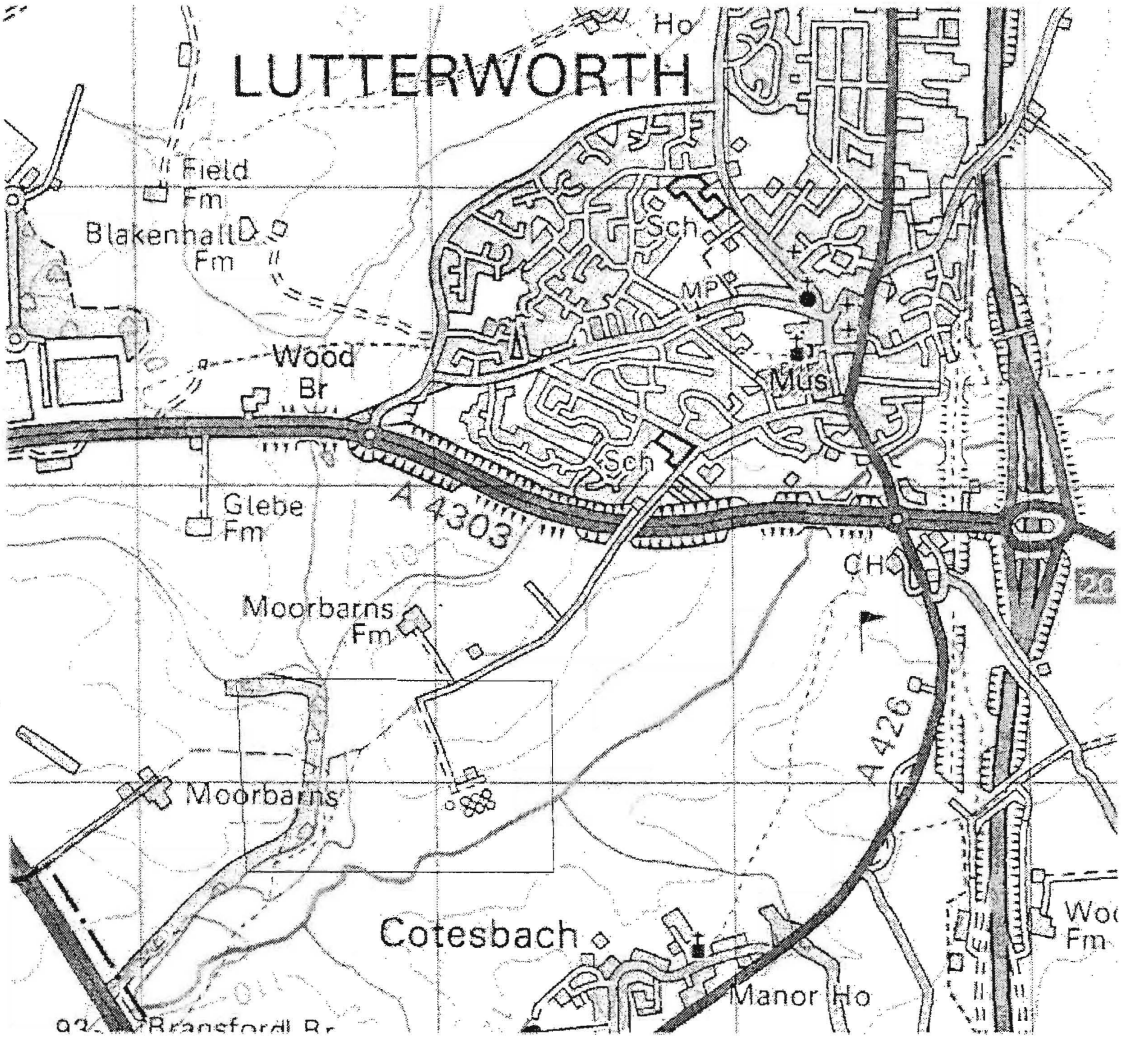


Figure. 1. Site location Scale 1:50000

3.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.

4.Methodology

All work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (1999).

Geophysical Survey

The detailed magnetometer survey of targeted areas was carried out by *Stratascan* (Elks 2005) using a dual sensor Grad601-2 magnetic gradiometer. Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart in 30m by 30m blocks giving a total of 3600 data points per block. This data was downloaded to a laptop computer for verification in the field and later processed for analysis and presentation using the Geoscan Research Geoplot 3 software. The location of the survey was tied in to existing boundaries using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). The survey followed the English Heritage (Ancient Monuments Laboratory) *Guidelines for Geophysical Surveys.*

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. Four trenches were opened, two 20m long by 3m wide aligned westnorthwest to eastsoutheast and two ten metres long by 3m wide aligned northnortheast to southsouthwest. 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 using an electronic distance measurer. All plans were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. A full report on the trial trenching will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.

5.Results

Geophysical survey

The gradiometer survey of the area identified two areas of magnetic disturbance, with strong magnetic disturbance covering most of the area. Two negative linear anomalies were identifiable to the north of the area on a northeast to southwest alignment.

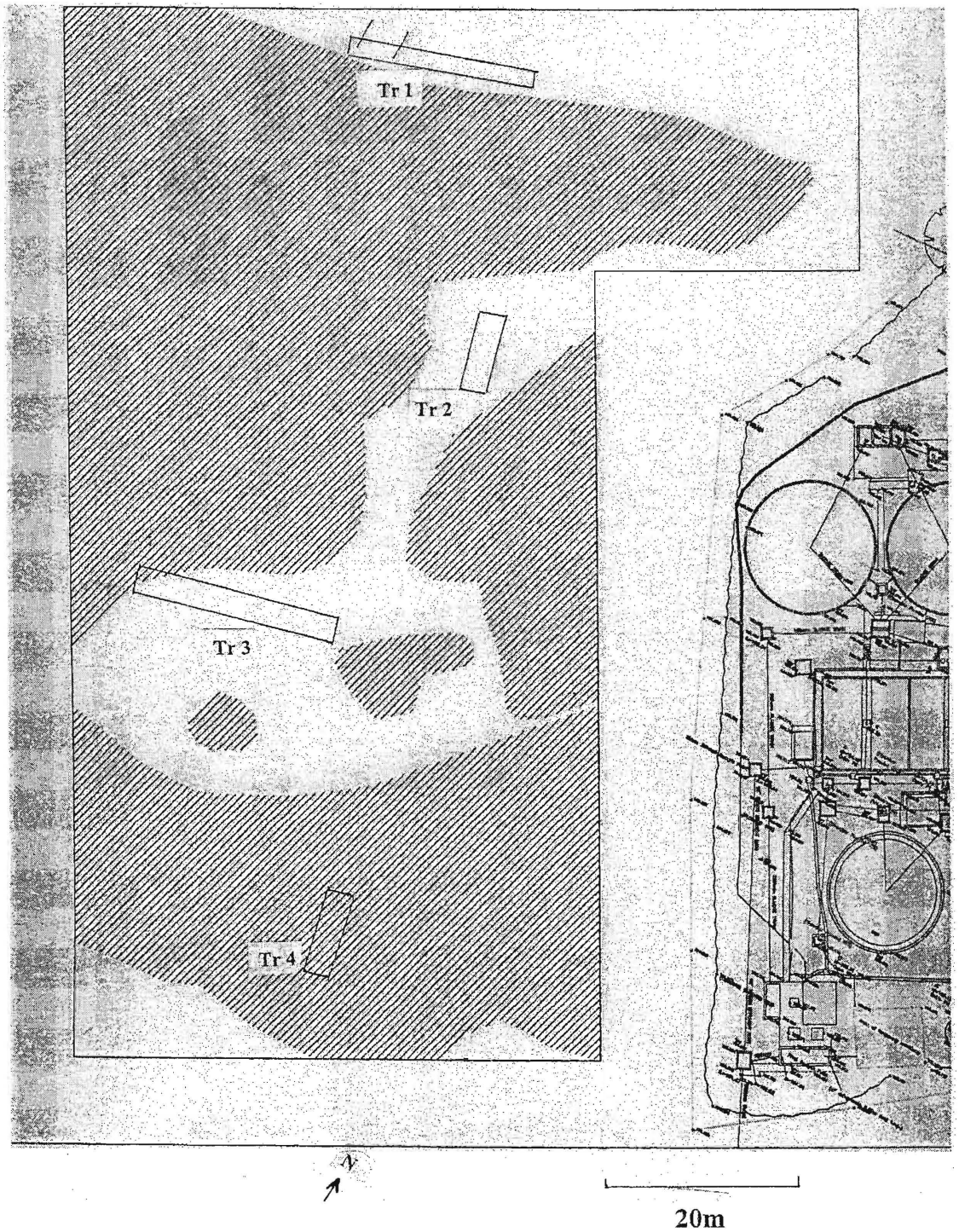


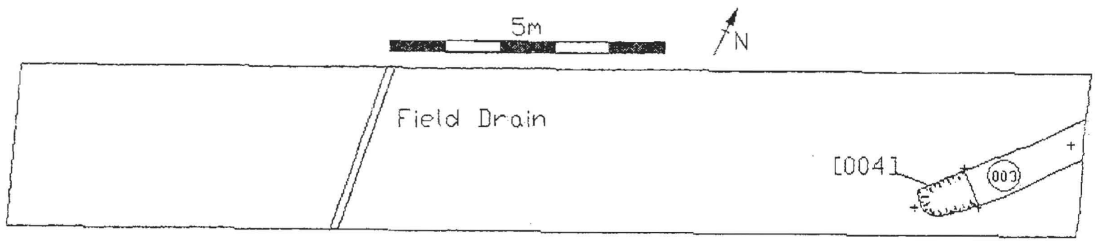
Fig 2. Trench Location in relation to geophysical anomalies. The shaded areas indicate magnetic disturbance while linear anomalies were indicated north of trench 1. (from Elks 2005).

Trial trenching

Trench 1

Interval	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	19.5
Topsoil Depth	0.52m	0.48m	0.40m	0.38m	0.40m	0.35m	0.42m	0.46m
Subsoil depth	0.83m	0.84m	0.89m	0.89m	0.89m	0.95m	0.96m	0.94m
Top of Natural	1.20m	1.08m	1.02m	1.05m	0.98m	0.95m	0.96m	0.94m
Base of Trench	1.20m	1.16m	1.02m	1.05m	0.98m	1.18m	1.05m	1.00m

Fig 3. Plan of trench 1 showing location of [004]



Trench 1 was aligned west-east and was located to the north of the area where it was targeting the linear anomalies located during the geophysical survey. It measured 19.5m by 3m. The topsoil varied in depth from 0.35m to 0.52m and overlay subsoil *c.* 0.5m in depth. The natural boulder clay substratum was located at depths varying between 0.98m and 1.20m below the ground surface. The trench revealed a field drain running northnortheast-southsouthwest and a gully aligned southwest-northeast with a butt end to the southwest (003) [004](fig.2 below). A 3.24m length was revealed continuing into the eastern baulk. The gully was sample excavated at the butt end which revealed a steep sided gully 0.64m wide by 0.20m deep containing a firm silty clay fill (003) with charcoal and iron panning. The fill contained animal bone fragments provisionally identified as cow and sheep/goat but with no other associated finds.

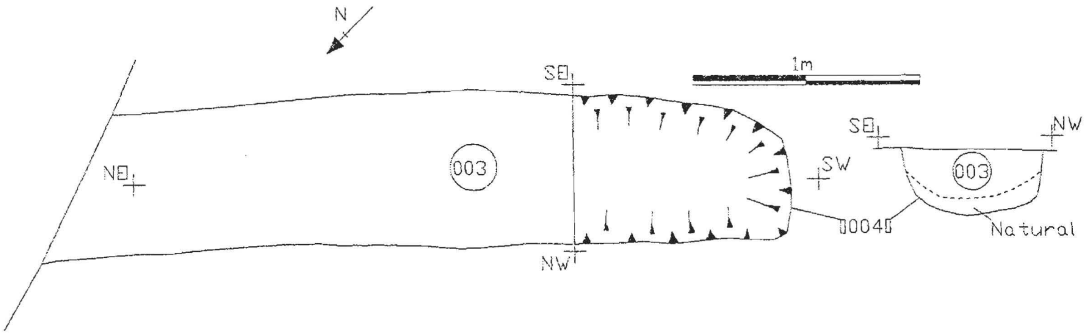


Fig.4. Plan and Section of [004]

Trench 2

Interval	0	2	4	6	8	10
Topsoil Depth	0.23m	0.36m	0.39m	0.48m	0.38m	0.47m
Subsoil depth	0.56m	0.61m	0.78m	0.80m	0.72m	0.68m
Top of Natural	0.58m	0.61m	0.78m	0.80m	0.72m	0.68m
Base of Trench	0.58m	0.69m	0.79m	1.00m	1.02m	0.99m

Trench 2 was aligned north to south and was located to the southeast of trench 1. It measured 10m by 3m and contained a mid brown sand clay overlying the boulder clay natural which was revealed at a depth varying between 0.58m and 0.80m. The sandy clay differs from the topsoil in Trench 1 and appears to be re-deposited material resulting from the construction of the sewage works to the east in the 1970's. No archaeological deposits were revealed within this trench.

Trench 3

Interval	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	20
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.20m	0.34m	0.33m	0.29m	0.27m	0.323m	0.33m
Subsoil depth	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.03m	0.93m	1.01m	1.00m
Top of Natural	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.03m	0.93m	1.01m	1.00m
Base of Trench	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.00m	1.03m	0.93m	1.01m	1.00m

Trench 3 was aligned west to east and was located to the southwest of Trench 2. It measured 20m by 3m and contained a mid – light orange brown silty clay which again appears to be redeposited material resulting from the construction of the sewage works to the east in the 1970's. No archaeological deposits were revealed within this trench.

Trench 4

Interval	0	2	4	6	8	10
Topsoil Depth	0.33m	0.36m	0.36m	0.30m	0.32m	0.34m
Subsoil depth	0.60m	0.99m	1.14m	1.12m	1.05m	1.20m
Top of Natural	0.60m	0.99m	1.14m	1.12m	1.05m	1.20m
Base of Trench	0.60m	0.99m	1.14m	1.12m	1.05m	1.20m

Trench 4 was aligned northeast to southwest and was located to the southeast of trench 3. It measured 10m by 3m and contained a mid-light orange brown sandy clay overlying the boulder clay natural which was revealed at a depth of 0.99m. The sandy clay again differs from the topsoil in Trench 1 and appears to be re-deposited material resulting from the construction of the sewage works to the east in the 1970's. No archaeological deposits were revealed within this trench.

8.Conclusion

From the geophysical survey and trial trenching most of the area appears to have been disturbed by re-deposited material resulting from the construction of the sewage works in the 1970's. The only undisturbed area was in trench 1 where an undated gully was revealed. The geophysical anomaly may relate to this or the field drain.

The area therefore is likely to be of low archaeological potential.

9.Archive

The site archive (XA151.2005) will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Historic & Natural Environment Team. 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 Matt Hurford. Patrick Clay also of ULAS, managed the project. We are also grateful to Gavin Kinsley of NUCL Stephen Starkey of Pick Everard and Severn Trent Water for their help and co-operation during this evaluation.

11.Bibliography

Clay, P., 2001 Leicestershire and Rutland in the First Millennium BC, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **75**, 1-19.

Clay, P., 2002 *The Prehistory of the East Midlands Claylands. Aspects of settlement and land-use from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age in central England.* Leicester Archaeology Monographs No **9**. Leicester: School of Archaeology and Ancient History, Leicester University.

Elks, D., 2005 *Geophysical Survey Report Lutterworth STW, Leicestershire* Stratascan J 2036 August 2005.

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16.8.2005

Appendix 1

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

Job title: Lutterworth Sewage Works, Lutterworth, Leicestershire JoL 05/666

NGR: SP 531 829

Client: Pick Everard and SevernTrent Water

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 proposed development site is located on land southwest of Lutterworth, Leicestershire (SP 531 829). It consists of an area of *c.*0.6 ha. on a steep south facing slope overlooking the River Swift.

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 170 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of boulder clay. The site lies at a height of *c.*107 m O.D.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

2.3.1 An archaeological assessment has been prepared by Gavin Kinsley for NUCL (17.6.2005). Cropmarks are recorded 500m to the north comprising a ring, 500m to the west comprising field systems and possible pit alignment and 500m to the south of the site comprising Roman enclosures and trackways. The Sites and Monuments record includes flintwork to the west and south of the site Roman activity including a possible building 500m north east of the site, an Anglo Saxon cemetery to the south and various medieval findspots including a watermilll and earthwork.

2.3.2 The Swift valley in general is part of an important prehistoric landscape (Clay 2001; 2002).

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 Geophysical Survey

4.2.1 The detailed magnetometer survey of targeted areas will be carried out by Stratascan using an FM36 Fluxgate Gradiometer in blocks of 20 x 20m with readings taken every 1.0m x 0.5m giving a total of 800 data points per block. These data will be downloaded to a laptop computer for verification in the field and later processed for analysis and presentation using the Geoscan Research Geoplot 2.01 software.

4.2.2 The location of the survey will be tied in to existing boundaries using a Topcon GTS303 Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a Psion hand held computer.

4.2.3 A report on the survey will be provided following analysis of the records and materials. The report will follow the English Heritage (Ancient Monuments Laboratory) *Guidelines for Geophysical Surveys.*

4.3 Trial Trenching Methodology

4.3.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas will be taken.

4.3.2 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the topsoil base by JCB 3C or equivalent using a

toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be stripped initially to a width of 3m (or 1.6m only in any areas of deep landfill); if colluvial or landfill deposits are present at this level, and no archaeological features, the trenches will be further excavated over a width of 1.6m down to the top of archaeological deposits or to a maximum depth of 1m below surface, whichever is higher.

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

4.3.4 A c. 10% sample of the area (0.6 ha), the equivalent of three 20m x 3m trenches is proposed. The location of these will be assessed following the results of the geophysical survey and may vary depending on constraints on site.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 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.

4.3.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.3.8 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.

4.4 ***Recording Systems***

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

4.4.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

4.4.3 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.

4.4.4 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.

4.4.5 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.

4.4.6 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 radicarbon 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 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 20th June 2005 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 form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

12.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance with Gerling Insurance Service Co. Ltd. and others (leading policy no. 62/99094/D). Professional indemnity insurance is with Sun Alliance, £10m cover, policy no. 03A/SA 001 05978. Employer's Liability Insurance is with Eagle Star, cover £10m. Copies of the certificates of insurance are provided.

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

Clay, P., 2001 Leicestershire and Rutland in the First Millennium BC, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* **75**, 1-19.

Clay, P., 2002 *The Prehistory of the East Midlands Claylands. Aspects of settlement and land-use from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age in central England.* Leicester Archaeology Monographs No 9. Leicester: School of Archaeology and Ancient History, Leicester University.

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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APPENDIX 1

Job title: Lutterworth Sewage Works, Lutterworth, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 531 829

Client: Pick Everard and SevernTrent Water

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.

Appendix 2

Corporate Division

P.O. Box 35
9 South Parade
Leeds LS1 1JW
Tel: (0113) 2915010
Fax: (0113) 2830251
E-Mail: sam.nappey@ars.aon.co.uk

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

22 August 2005

Our Ref: EU/SN/Ext 5010

Dear Sirs

University of Leicester – Liability Insurances

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following liability insurances:-

Employers Liability

Insurer	:	Zurich Insurance
Policy Number	:	J0198732
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2005
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence
Extension	:	Indemnity to Principal

Public Liability

Insurer	:	Gerling Insurance Service Company Ltd
Policy Number	:	62/99094H/D
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2005
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one occurrence
		£10,000,000 any one period for Products Liability
Extension	:	Indemnity to Principal
		Liability assumed under Contract or Agreement

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Miss Sam Nappey
Account Handler
Education Unit

Corporate Division

P.O. Box 35
9 South Parade
Leeds LS1 1JW
Tel: (0113) 2915010
Fax: (0113) 2830251
E-Mail: sam.nappey@ars.aon.co.uk

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

22 August 2005

Our Ref: EU/SN/Ext 5010

Dear Sirs

University of Leicester – Professional Indemnity Insurance

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above and can confirm that we have arranged on their behalf the following insurance:-

Insurer	:	Royal & Sun Alliance Insurance London
Policy Number	:	PI45000A
Expiry Date	:	31 July 2005
Indemnity Limit:	:	£10,000,000 any one claim and in all

We trust that the above information is sufficient for your needs if not, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

Miss Sam Nappey
Account Handler
Education Unit