

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
7 & 9 Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe,
Leicestershire**

(NGR SK 5149 0427)

Gerwyn Richards

Planning Application: 09/00064/1

For: Stoneygate Properties Ltd

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An Archaeological Evaluation at 7 & 9, Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire (NGR SK 5149 0427).

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Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Stoneygate Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the gardens of numbers 7 & 9 Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire, where planning permission is being sought for the construction of 12 new residential units. The proposed development area had been identified as being of possible archaeological significance due to its proximity to known sites of archaeological importance.

Four evaluation trenches were machine excavated within the garden of number 7 with a further 6 test pits being hand dug within the garden of number 9. None of the trenches within number 7 showed evidence of archaeologically significant remains. Trench 5 within the front garden of number 9 uncovered a severely truncated possible linear feature from which a much abraded sherd of 12th/13th century pottery was recovered; the other trenches within number 9 were devoid of archaeologically significant remains. The northernmost trenches, 9 & 10 did, however, contain a possible colluvial deposit.

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, under the accession number X.A82.2009.

1. Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Stoneygate Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed redevelopment of numbers 7 and 9 Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire (SK 5149 0427). Planning permission is being sought for the demolition of existing properties and the construction of 12 new residential units (Planning Application Number 09/00064/1). No previous non-intrusive or intrusive archaeological work has been carried out within the proposed development area.

The proposed development area lies just outside the historic settlement core of Kirby Muxloe. However, an archaeological desk-based assessment produced for an adjacent site (ULAS Report No 2006-029) and a study of the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record indicates that there are various archaeological sites recorded within 1km of the proposed development area. This includes three prehistoric (HER Refs: MLE6997, MLE7130 & MLE15784), five Roman (MLE206, MLE3019, MLE7713, MLE10025 & MLE10253), sixteen medieval (MLE194, MLE198, MLE201,

MLE202, MLE203, MLE204, MLE211, MLE8912, MLE9615, MLE10026, MLE10251, MLE10252, MLE10254, MLE10255, MLE11081 & MLE11083) eight post-medieval sites (MLE10100, MLE11077, MLE11078, MLE11079, MLE11080, MLE11082, MLE11086 & MLE15732) and one undated site (MLE15783).

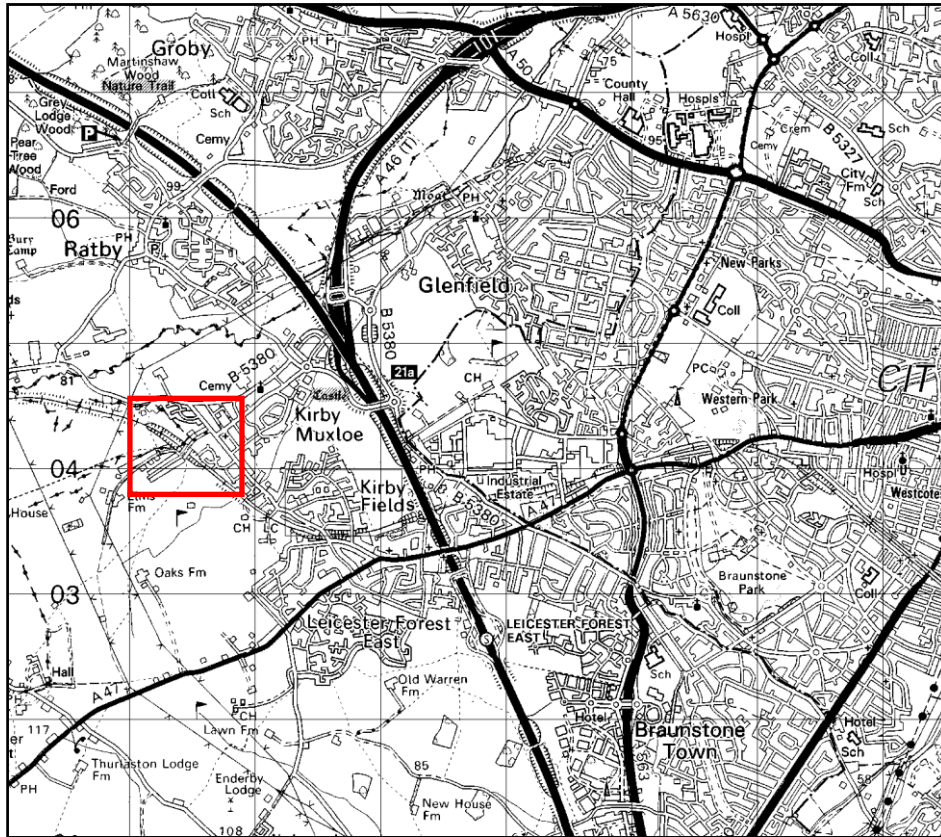


Figure 1. Site location Scale 1:25000

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Of particular significance was the proximity of a potential Roman settlement site immediately to the north of the application area (MLE10253). Immediately to the west Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, on behalf of J.S. Bloor Services Ltd, conducted an archaeological evaluation and recording on land adjacent to the site in 2002 (MLE10025 and MLE10026). This comprised 13 trial trenches over 3.3ha of land. The archaeological remains, mainly concentrated in the south-eastern part of the area, covered three distinct periods. Two Bronze Age pits, with associated flint material and one sherd of pottery was revealed. The main focus of activity was 2nd-century Roman inter-cutting quarry pits and associated trackways.

Also worthy of note is the fact that parts of the south-westernmost boundary of number 9 Gullet Lane is the Parish boundary between Kirby Muxloe and Desford Parish to the west. No physical evidence of this can be seen within the proposed development area and this boundary will be retained by the proposed development.

In view of this a programme of intrusive investigation through trial trenching and test pitting was requested by Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, to confirm whether archaeological remains are present within the application area and, if necessary, formulate a mitigation strategy. This was detailed in their *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (LCC HNET 09.03.2009)

2. Aims and Methodology

The aim of the archaeological work was to ascertain whether any significant archaeological remains were present within the area to be developed. If identified a sufficient sample was to be excavated and recorded to establish their extent, date, quality, character, form and potential including environmental data. Further archaeological recording would be undertaken, if required, in the light of the results of this programme.

The Planning Archaeologist of the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council as advisor to Blaby District Council following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG 16, Archaeology and Planning para. 30) had requested a c.2% sample of the area, the equivalent of two 25m x 1.5m trenches and two 15m x 1.5m trenches. These were to be located within proposed footprints of the new buildings or nearby depending on constraints on site. One trench was to target the access road, all within the garden of number 7. As a result of several tree preservation orders and a request from the landowner to preserve a number of garden features trenching was limited to a single 8m x 1.6m trench, two 12m x 1.6m trenches and a 23m x 1.6m trench, approximately 88msq (Fig.2). Based upon the results of these trial trenches, the planning archaeologist requested a further 6 hand dug test pits within the garden of number 9 Gullet Lane (Fig.2). The evaluation took place on April 2nd & April 23th 2009. The evaluation followed the Design Specification for archaeological evaluation (09/604; Appendix 2) which addressed the requirements of the *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (LCC HNET).

3. Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated in the southernmost corner of the proposed development area (*Figure 2*), approximately 5 metres from the Gullet Lane frontage on an area of formal lawn. The trench was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and was 8 metres long and 1.6 metres wide.

Approximately 450mm of topsoil was removed revealing an horizon of yellowish brown silty clay weathered bedrock.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated approximately 10 metres north-east of trench 1, towards the south-easternmost corner of the proposed development area (*Figure 2*), again in an area of formal lawn. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was 12 metres long and 1.6metres wide.

Approximately 300mm to 350mm of topsoil was removed revealing an horizon of weathered clay substratum. Again, there was a considerable amount of modern rubble in the topsoil, although slightly less than that in trench 1.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.2 Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated within the back garden, approximately 15 metres from the rear of the house (*Figure 2*), on a terraced area of lawn originally used as a tennis court. The trench was aligned north to south and measured 23 metres long by 1.6 metres wide.

Approximately 250mm of topsoil was removed revealing an horizon of weathered clay bedrock. The shallow depth of the topsoil and the clearly undisturbed bedrock confirms that this area had been terraced; this is likely to have truncated any archaeological remains within this area.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.3 Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated towards the northernmost boundary of the proposed development area (*Figure 2*), approximately 5 metres north of trench 3, and again on the terraced tennis court. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 12 metres long by 1.6 metres wide.

Approximately 200mm to 350mm of topsoil was removed revealing an horizon of re-deposited weathered clay substratum. Further excavation revealed a buried topsoil (*Figure 4*) below this re-deposited clay, indicating the original ground surface. A further 300mm to 350mm was excavated revealing a weathered clay substratum.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

3.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was the first of the test pits to be excavated within the boundaries of number 9 Gullet Lane. The trench was hand dug towards the southernmost corner of the proposed

development area (*Figure 2*) on an area of formal lawn. The trench was one metre square.

Approximately 200mm to 220mm of topsoil was removed revealing an horizon of weathered clay substratum. Further hand cleaning of this surface revealed a possible linear feature within the southernmost corner of the trench [002] (*Figure 3*). Excavation indicated a linear feature aligned north-east to south-west, approximately 500mm long and 200mm wide with a sub-angular turn to the south-east, from which a single heavily abraded pottery fragment was recovered, later identified as 12th or early 13th century Potters Marsden ware (*Appendix 1*). At its deepest [002] was only 150mm deep (*Figure 5*), this lack of depth may suggest that [002] has been severely truncated by the landscaping of this part of the garden and is all that remains of a larger feature. The trench was recorded and backfilled.

3.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was excavated approximately 17 metres north-east of trench 5, again on an area of formal lawn (*Figure 2*). The trench was one metre square. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was excavated revealing the same weathered clay substratum seen within trench 5.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and backfilled.

3.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated in the rear garden of number 9 and was located approximately 15 metres north-west of the house (*Figure 2*), on the highest of three garden terraces which, from the house stepped down to the north-west. The trench was one metre square. Approximately 260mm of topsoil was excavated revealing a weathered clay substratum; the clay within the easternmost part of the trench appeared to have been disturbed suggesting that garden landscaping may have penetrated to this depth in places. A number of 20th century ceramic fragments including plant pot and transfer printed porcelain were observed within the topsoil.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and backfilled.

3.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was excavated approximately 10 metres north-west of trench 7 (*Figure 2*) on the second garden terrace, approximately 300mm below the first terrace. The trench was one metre square. Approximately 260mm of topsoil was excavated revealing the same undisturbed weathered clay substratum as was seen in the western part of trench 7.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and backfilled.

3.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was excavated approximately 18 metres north-west of trench 8 (*Figure 2*), on the final terrace, approximately 250mm to 300mm below the second terrace, near the base of the original slope. The trench was one metre square. A greater depth of topsoil, approximately 340mm, was excavated before a silty clay substratum was reached; the much darker topsoil, frequent 20th century ceramic fragments (horticultural and domestic wares) and greater depth would suggest this part of the garden has been cultivated in the past. Unlike the other trenches the undisturbed substratum consisted of silty clay, possibly a colluvial layer. Unfortunately, due to the limitations of a hand dug trench it was not possible to establish the depth of this layer and whether it concealed archaeological layers at greater depth.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and backfilled.

3.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was the final trench to be excavated and was located towards the north westernmost corner of the proposed development area, approximately 17 metres west-north-west of trench 9 (*Figure 2*) on the edge of the orchard at the lowest point of the proposed development area. Approximately 280mm of topsoil was excavated before the same undisturbed silty clay colluvial layer, observed within trench 9, was revealed. Again, as with trench 9 it was impossible to establish the depth of this material or whether it concealed archaeological deposits.

There were no remains of archaeological significance within the trench and it was recorded and backfilled.

4. Conclusion

This archaeological evaluation has confirmed that both the gardens of numbers 7 and 9 Gullet Lane have undergone extensive landscaping. Cartographic evidence indicates that until the houses were built in the 1930s the area was undeveloped agricultural land on the fringes of the historic settlement core of Kirby Muxloe. Excavations to the north had recovered prehistoric and Roman settlement evidence, and it was possible, therefore, that this settlement activity would also be present within the proposed development area.

However, no evidence of archaeological deposits was observed within number 7 Gullet Lane, while only the very base of a truncated linear feature containing a much abraded sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered near the Gullet Lane frontage of number 9. Within such a small area it is not possible to interpret this feature other than it is some evidence of medieval activity possibly associated with the settlement of Kirby Muxloe.

Colluvial deposits were present in trenches 9 and 10. Colluvium is sometimes known to conceal archaeological deposits and this part of the proposed development area is the area nearest the previously recorded prehistoric and Roman site.

5. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of :

- 1 A2 permatrace sheet containing trench plans/sections & trench locations
- 14 Black & White negatives and contact prints
- 2 CD containing 50 digital images
- 1 A4 Contact sheet
- 1 A4 Photo Index Sheet
- 9 A4 Trench recording sheets
- 1 A4 Paper plan of tree preservation order
- Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report Number 2009-049)

The archive will be held at Leicestershire County Council under the Accession Number X.A82.2009

A version of the summary (above) will be published in *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.

6. References

Harvey, J., 2006. *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for Land behind 14 Barns Close, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire (SK 451 304)*. ULAS Report No 2006-029.

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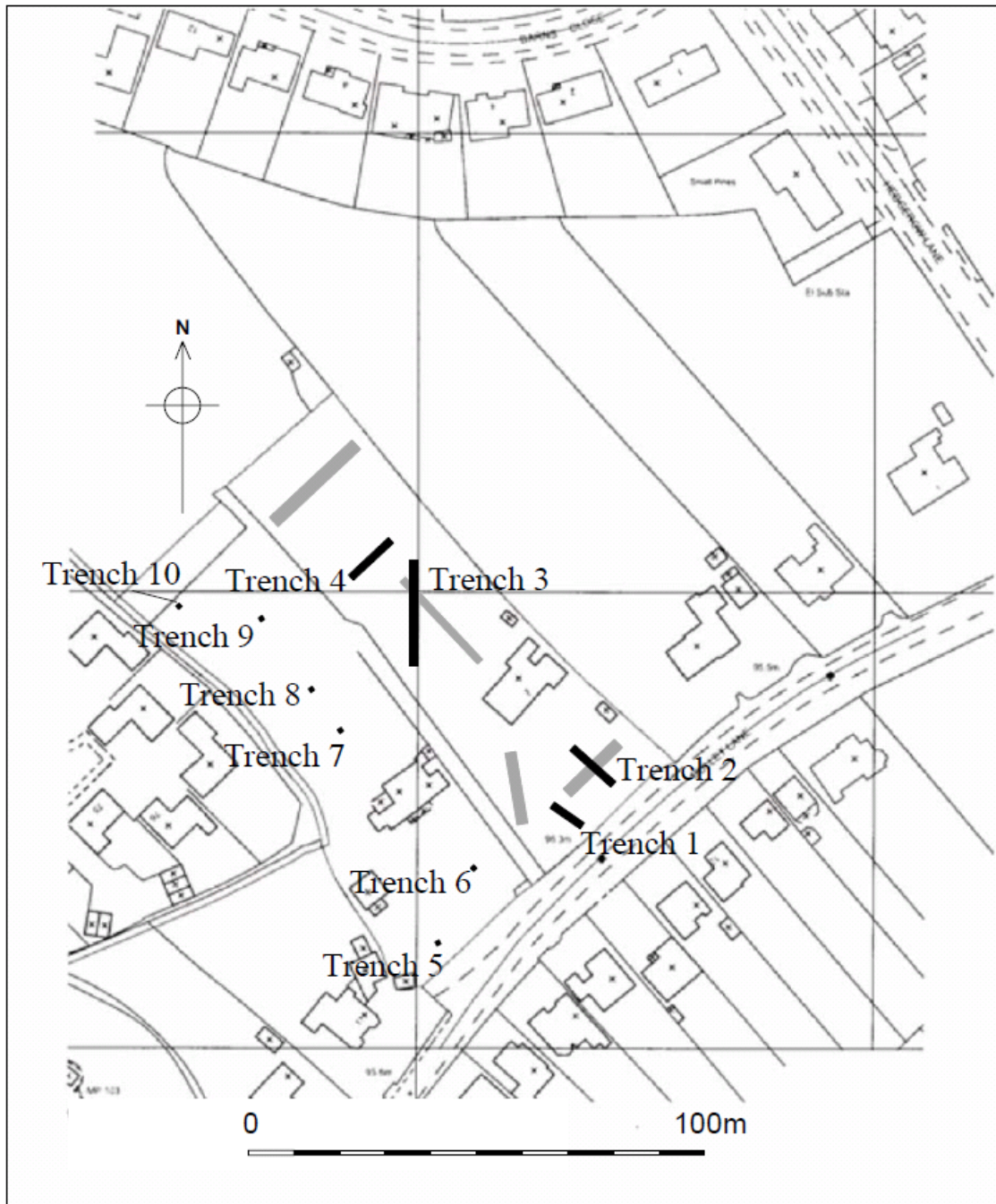


Figure 2 Trench Location Plan (grey proposed; black actual).

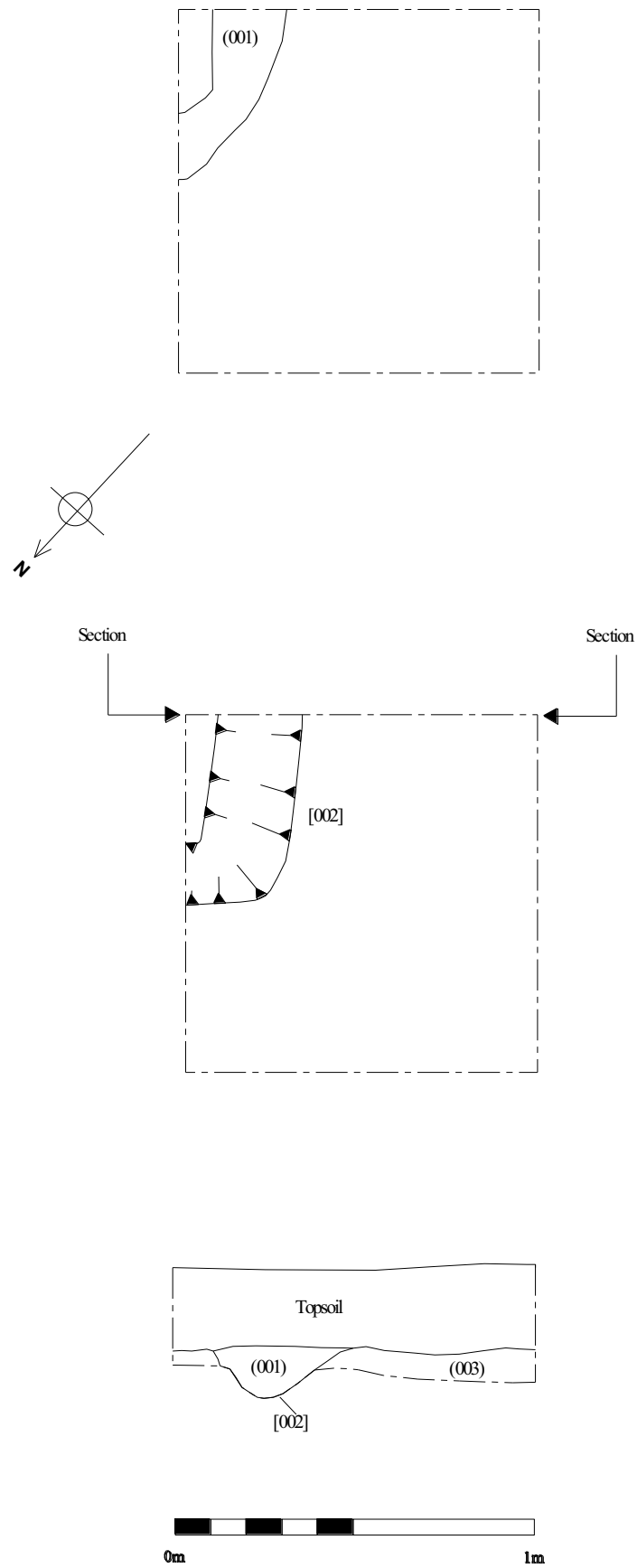


Figure 3 Plans (top pre-excitation) & Section of Trench 5.



Figure 4 East-facing section of Trench 4 showing made ground.



Figure 5 North-west facing section of Trench 5, Post Excavation of (001). [002].

Appendix 1: The Post-Roman Pottery from 9 Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leics.

Deborah Sawday

The pottery, one sherd, weighing two grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric Series (Davies and Sawday 1999; Sawday 1991).

The fabric, Potters Marston, is the most commonly found ware dating from the early medieval period in much of the county and originates in kilns to the south west of Leicester, (Sawday 1991), approximately 9 km to the south of Kirby Muxloe. The thin wall of this abraded fragment suggests a date in the mid/late 12th or early 13th century for the pottery.

Bibliography

Connor, A., and Buckley, R., 1999. *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.

Sawday, D., 1991. 'Potters Marston Ware', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **65**, 34-37.

| | |
|--|---|
| Site/ Parish: 9 Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leics. Accession No.: XA82 2009 Document Ref: Kirby muxloe1.docx Material: pottery Site Type: village outskirts | Submitter: G. Richards Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 27.4.09 Method of recovery: evaluation Job Number: |
|--|---|

| Context | Fabric/Ware | Nos. | Grams | Comments |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------|-------|---|
| 1 [2] linear feature/ditch | PM – Potters Marston | 1 | 2 | A thin walled sherd, suggesting a date in the mid/late 12th or early 13th century for this ware. Abraded. |

Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching and Test Pitting

Job title: 7-9, Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.

NGR: SK 5149 0427

Client: Stoneygate Properties Ltd

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Planning application No. 09/00064/1

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

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

- 2.1.1 The proposed development site is located to the north-west of Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe. It consists of an area of *c.*0.75 ha currently two properties with gardens (Fig.1).
- 2.1.2 Planning permission is being sought for residential development (12 dwellings; Fig 2).
- 2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an archaeological evaluation (their brief of 09.03.2009).

2.2 *Geological and Topographical Background*

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology is likely to consist of alluvium and Mercia Mudstone adjacent to Main Street. The land is at a height of *c.*96.3 O.D., sloping down north-west to the south-east.

2.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment has been produced for an adjacent site (ULAS Report 2006-029). The Leicestershire Historic Environment Record indicates that the site proposed for development lies outside the historic medieval core of Kirby Muxloe. However various archaeological sites have been recorded within 1km of the proposed development site. This includes three prehistoric sites (HER Refs: **MLE6997**, **MLE7130** and **MLE15784**), five Roman sites (**MLE206**, **MLE3019**, **MLE7713**, **MLE10025** and **MLE10253**), sixteen medieval sites (**MLE194**, **MLE198**, **MLE201**, **MLE202**, **MLE203**, **MLE204**, **MLE211**,

MLE8912, MLE9615, MLE10026, MLE10251, MLE10252, MLE10254, MLE10255, MLE11081 and MLE11083) eight post-medieval site (**MLE10100, MLE11077, MLE11078, MLE11079, MLE11080, MLE11082, MLE11086 and MLE15732**) and one undated site (**MLE15783**).

- 2.3.2 Immediately to the west Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit, on behalf of J.S. Bloor Services Ltd, conducted an archaeological evaluation and recording on land adjacent to the site in 2002 (**MLE10025** and **MLE10026**). This comprised 13 trial trenches over 3.3ha of land. The archaeological remains, mainly concentrated in the south-eastern part of the area, covered three distinct periods. Two Bronze Age pits, with associated flint material and one sherd of pottery were recovered. The main focus of activity was 2nd-century Roman inter-cutting quarry pits and associated trackways. A total of 189 pottery sherds was recovered, forming a total of 14 vessels, the majority of these being narrow-necked jars. The latest activity found was that of either medieval or post-medieval sand quarrying.

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 The advice letter requested trial trenching of the application area.
- 3.4 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

- 4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001).
- 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 and test pitting methodology*

- 4.2.1 Prior to any machining of trial trenches or test pits general photographs of the site areas will be taken.
- 4.2.2 For the trenches 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. The test pits will be excavated in spits and the spoil examined for finds.
- 4.2.3 The trenches and test pits will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 LCC have requested a 2% sample of the area, the equivalent of two 25m x 1.5m trenches and two 15m x 1.5m trenches (Fig. 1). These will be located within proposed footprints of the new buildings or nearby depending on constraints on site. One trench will target the access road. As No 9 Gullet Lane is still occupied a series of 5-6 1m square test pits will be excavated targeting the location of the new properties (Fig 1).

- 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 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 trial trench evaluation is scheduled to start during the week commencing 30.03.2009 with two staff. The test pitting will be undertaken on 19.4.2009. 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 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 LMARS 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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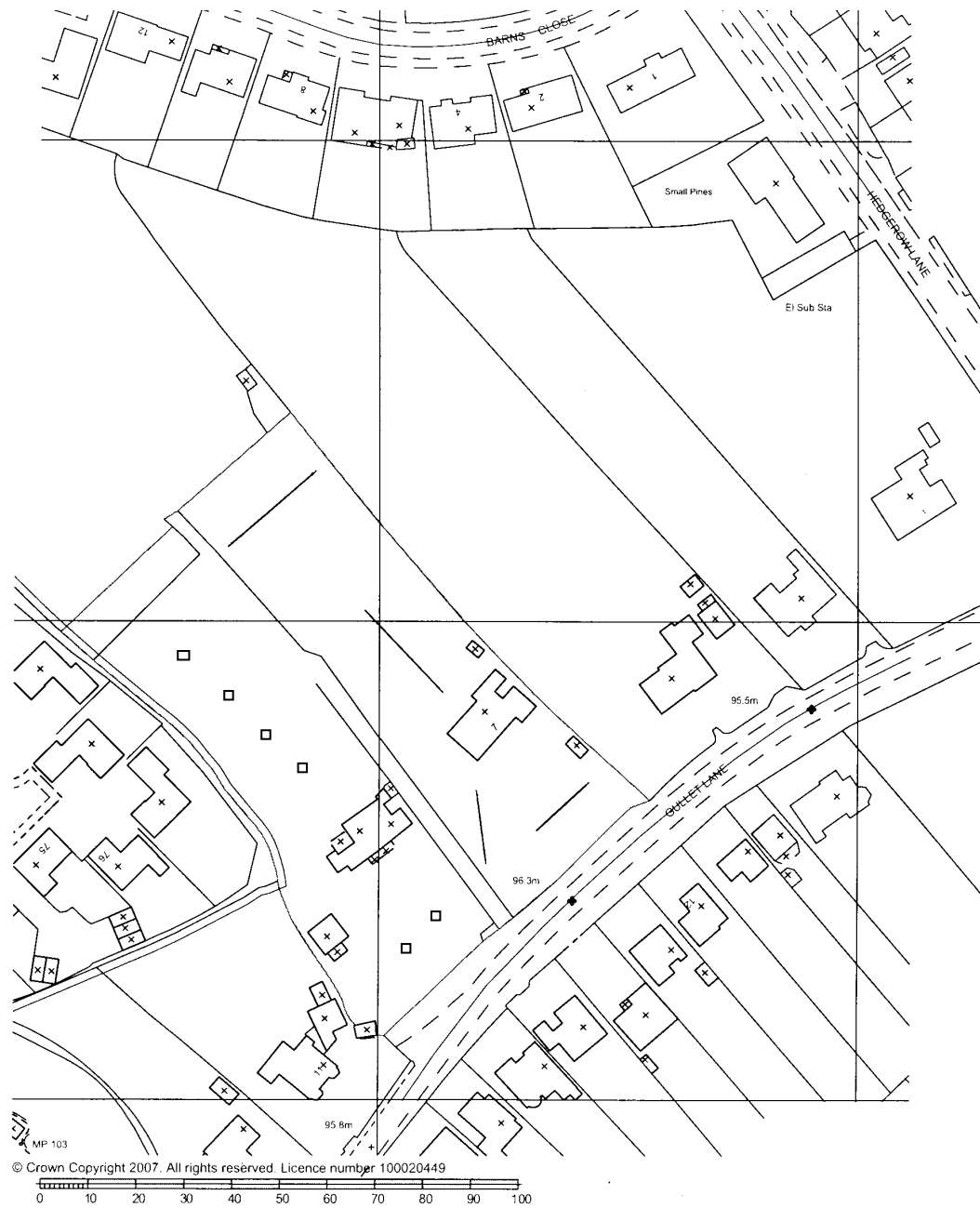


Fig 1 Proposed trench and test pit locations

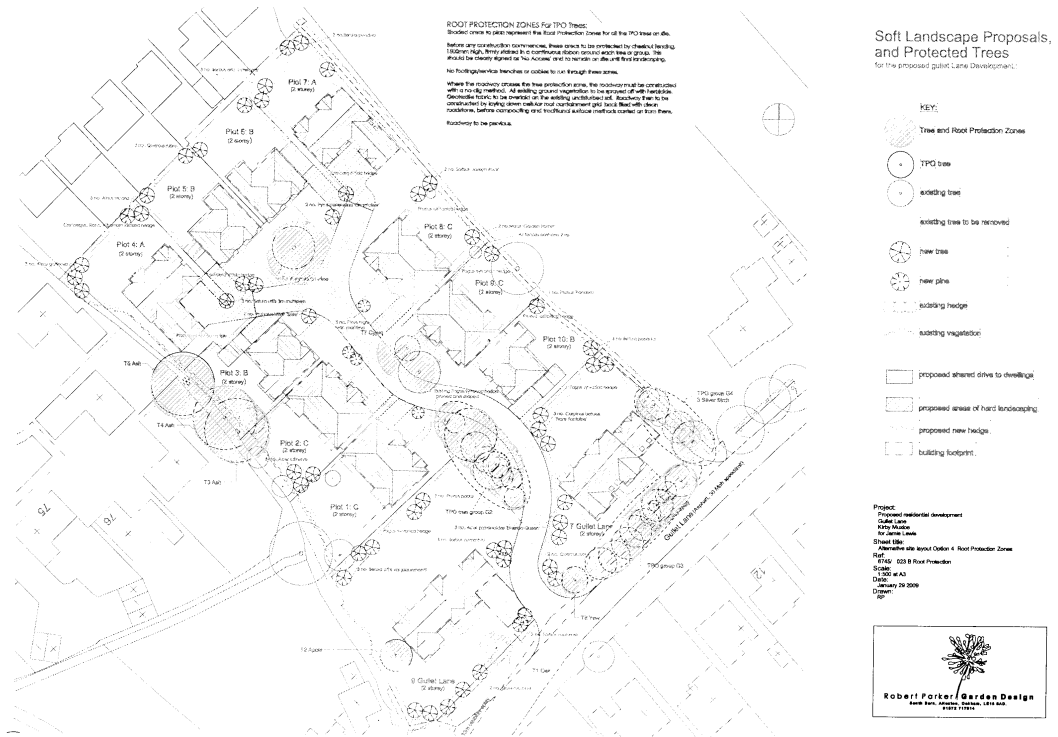


Figure 2 Proposed layout

APPENDIX 1

Job title: 7-9, Gullet Lane, Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire.

NGR: SK 5149 0427

Client: Stoneygate Properties Ltd

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Planning application No. 09/00064/1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

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

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

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

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 *Working on an excavation site.*

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

2.2 *Working with plant.*

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

2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

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