



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
Land north of Station Road,
Stoney Stanton,
Leicestershire
NGR: SP 485 950 centre**

Tim Higgins



ULAS Report No 2010-167.
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**An Archaeological Evaluation of
Land North of Station Road, Stoney Stanton,
Leicestershire**

NGR: (SP 485 950)

Tim Higgins

For: Bellway Homes Ltd

Approved by

Signed:



Date: 10/9/2010

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An Archaeological Evaluation of Land North of Station Road Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (SP 485 950)

Tim Higgins

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken between the 24th and 26th August 2010 on land north of Station Road, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in advance of proposed construction of residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure. Eleven trial trenches were excavated in an area defined as having moderate archaeological potential. The trial trenching revealed no archaeological evidence. The site archive will be held with the Archaeology, Environment and Heritage Services (Leicestershire County Council Museum) under accession number X.A144.2010.

1. Introduction

An application has been made for the construction of 68 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure, on land off Station Road, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (SP 485 950). An archaeological field evaluation (AFE) was undertaken as part of the requirements identified by the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET), as archaeological advisors to planning authority and in accordance with PPS5: Planning for Historic Environment. The AFE was undertaken to assess whether any archaeological remains of significance were present within the development area and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

Stoney Stanton lies in the Blaby district of Leicestershire, approximately 10 miles south-west of Leicester and around 6 miles east of Hinckley. The proposed development covers an area of c. 2 ha currently used agricultural land west of Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire.

The development area lies at height of c. 82m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of sand and gravel overlying Boulder Clay.



Figure 1: Location of the proposed development

Reproduced from the Landranger OS map 129 Leicester, Nottingham and Loughborough area 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 10002187.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment, previously prepared by the University of Leicester Archaeological services for another development (Richards 2009) had highlighted the archaeological potential of the site's surrounding environs.

The proposed development site consists of a large rectangular field currently under crop.

The site lies to the north-west of Stoney Stanton village in area that is largely undeveloped. Most of the known archaeological sites in area were located in the village cores of Stoney Stanton and Potters Marston to the north-east. Finds of prehistoric artefacts, including flint tools from the Mesolithic (MLE7388) and Iron Age (MLE6499 & MLE6570) are known from the vicinity, indicating that the human activity from these periods in this area, and lack of known archaeology within the assessment area may be due to the archaeological potential being untested.

4. Aims and Objectives

The main aims 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 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.

5. Methodology

The *Design Specification* (Appendix 1) agreed with the Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) proposed to excavate 11 x 20m long trenches.

The topsoil soil and underlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or natural substratum/undisturbed ground was reached, or to a depth of 1.2m.

The bases of the trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeological deposits were observed. If archaeological remains were identified, they were to be planned to scale and recorded. Limited excavation would also be undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains.

The trenches were located using a Leica EDM and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.11 design software.

All the work followed the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland* (Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service).

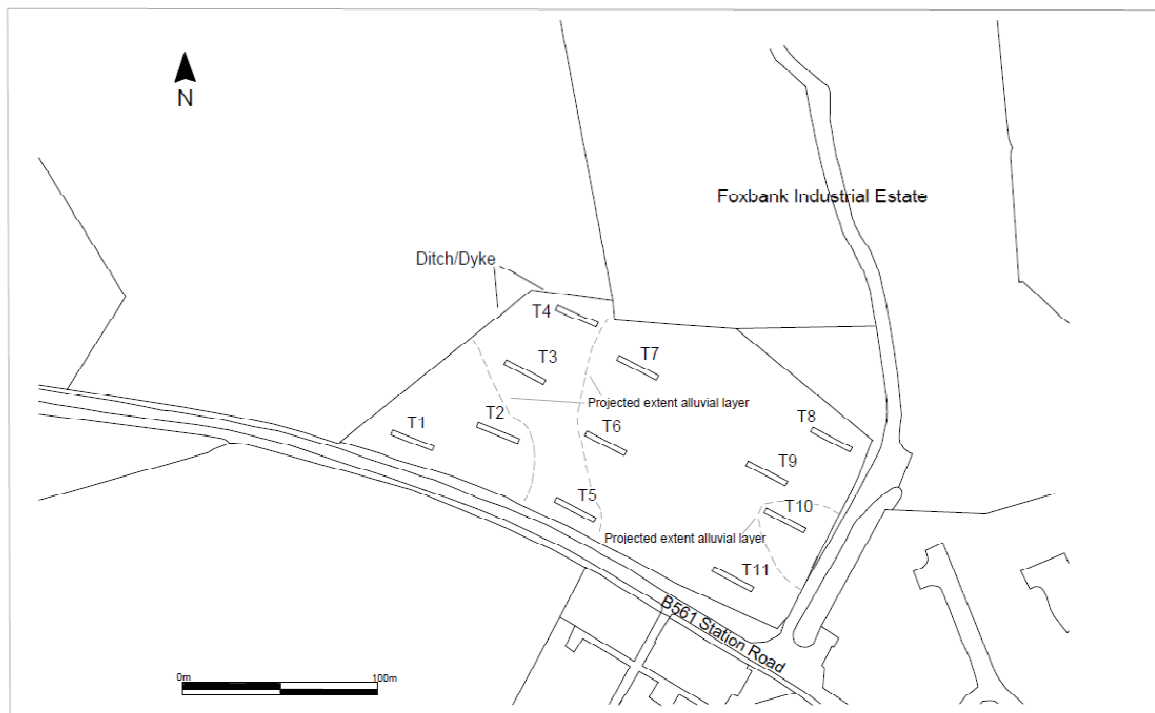


Figure 2: Trench Location plan and possible extent of the alluvial layer

6. Results

Eleven trenches were excavated within the proposed development area between the 24th and 26th August 2010. The machining of trenches in the field removed a layer of dark greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil to a depth varying between 0.20m and 0.30m. Below the topsoil was pale yellowish-brown clayey silt subsoil which varied in depth from 0.25m to 0.80m deep. The subsoil was overlying Glacial till and Mercia Mudstone Group Clay.

All trenches were 20.00m in length (unless stated otherwise in Appendix 1) and *c.* 2.20m in width. Their locations are shown on Figure 2. The trenches provided a *c.* 2% random sample of the area in order to get representative cover of the proposed development area.

The natural substratum was reached at a depth of between 0.55m and 1.05m below the present ground surface. The natural substratum comprised two types, of which the first consisted of compacted pale orange yellowish-brown sand mixed with gravel found in trenches 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. The remaining trenches contained a mixed natural substratum comprising yellowish-grey clay mixed with patches fine reddish-brown sand. A possible alluvial layer was seen in trenches 3 (Plate 3), 4, 5 and 10 and comprised pale yellowish-grey clay up to 0.80m deep.

A group of potential linear features were observed in trenches 9 and 10, but upon investigation these proved to be natural in origin. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed to be cutting the natural substratum.

A deep water-filled ditch or dyke was observed to the west and north-west, bordering the edge of the development area (Figure 2). It is thought that this ditch now contains a diverted old water course or stream. Other attempts at drainage were observed within trenches 1, 7 and 11, comprising large modern field drains or culverts running north-south measuring 2.00m wide by 0.30m deep (Plates 1 and 2). The field drains or culverts were found below the top soil and cut into the subsoil below and were filled with a mixture of large angular stone rubble and rounded pebbles. A number of ceramic field drains were also observed in various trenches running north to south. The topsoil within the trenches contained only the occasional modern pottery sherd.

7. Discussion

The archaeological evaluation by trial trenching identified truncated remains of modern field drains (Plates 1 and 2). A few of the trenches had potential alluvial deposits (Plate 3), that could have been deposited in by a nearby stream or water course. This is now thought to be a ditch or dyke bordering the field to the west and north. The site had required large modern stone filled drains or culverts to be constructed, which suggests area could have been prone to flooding or water logging in the past. No further evidence was revealed for archaeological features or finds.

8. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990), 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 objects) (Roman finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700, 1993) will usually be presented within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating to the investigations undertaken.

The archive consists of:

A copy of the report,

Indices

11 trench recording sheets

45 Digital and B&W photos with contact prints, photographic index

All the finds were modern in date and were noted and then discarded.

The archive will be held with the Archaeology, Environment and Heritage Services (Leicestershire County Council Museums).under accession number X.A144.2010

A summary of the work will be published in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course.



Plate 1 Evaluation Trench 1 looking south east



Plate 2 Evaluation Trench 7 looking south east



Plate 3 Evaluation Trench 3 looking north east.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author, assisted by Steve Baker. Dr. Patrick Clay managed the project. I would like to thank Bellway Homes Ltd for their help and assistance during the evaluation

10. Bibliography

- Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)
- IfA, 2008 *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation..*
- Richards, G., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land off The Fleet, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (SP 493 953). ULAS Report 2009-143*

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08.10.2010

Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Station Road, Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	Previous work: None
Current Land Use	Agricultural
Development Type	Residential dwellings
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	Planning requirement
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SP 485 950
Start/end dates of field work	August 2010
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	c.2 ha

Appendix 1 Trench Summaries

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Average Depth	Natural	Topsoil	Subsoil	Notes	Minimum depth to archaeology (m)
1	NW-SE	20.00m	0.75	Greyish Brown Clay	Brown sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Yellowish grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Stone rubble culvert and Ceramic field drain N-S	N/A
2	NW-SE	20.00m	0.80m	Reddish brown clay/Fine Red orange sand	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Yellowish grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.25m		N/A
3	NW-SE	20.00m	1.35m	Fine reddish brown sand/grey clay	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.25m	Yellowish grey brown sandy clay possible alluvial deposit Depth 0.80m	Ceramic Pipe Field Drain N-S	N/A
4	NW-SE	20.00m	1.05m	Orange yellowish sand and gravel	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Yellowish grey brown sandy clay possible alluvial deposit Depth 0.70m		N/A
5	NW-SE	20.00m	1.20m	Fine reddish brown sand/reddish brown clay mixed chalk pebbles	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Yellowish grey brown sandy clay possible alluvial deposit Depth 0.50m		N/A
6	NW-SE	20.00m	1.15m	Reddish brown clay mixed yellowish grey clay chalk pebbles	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Yellowish grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.35m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
7	N-S	20.00m	0.74	Yellowish brown sandy clay gravel	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Light grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.43m	Stone rubble culvert field drain N-S	N/A
8	N-S	20.00m	0.75	Yellowish brown sandy clay gravel	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.34m	Light grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.37		N/A
9	N-S	20.00m	0.80m	Yellowish brown sandy clay gravel	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Light grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.30m	Ceramic Horse shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	N/A
10	N-S	20.00m	1.40m	Yellowish brown	Brown Grey	Light grey brown	Ceramic Horse	N/A

				sandy clay gravel	sandy clay Depth 0.35m	sandy clay possible alluvial deposit Depth 0.60	shoe and slate Field Drain N-S	
11	N-S	20.00m	0.80m	Yellowish brown sandy clay gravel	Brown Grey sandy clay Depth 0.34m	Light grey brown sandy clay Depth 0.40m	Stone rubble culvert Ceramic field drain N-S	N/A

Appendix 2 Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological work

Job title: Land north of Station Road Stoney Stanton Leicestershire

NGR: SP 485 950 centre

Client: Bellway Homes Ltd

Planning Authority: Blaby District Council

Planning application No. 10/0321/1

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 PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. 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 (2008) 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

Context of the Project

- 2.1 Stoney Stanton lies in the Blaby District of Leicestershire, approximately 10 miles south-west of Leicester and around 6 miles east of Hinckley. The proposed development covers an area of c. 2 ha currently used as agricultural land east of Stoney Stanton, Leicestershire (Fig. 1).

- 2.2 An application has been made for the construction of 68 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Fig.2).
- 2.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority will require that an evaluation is undertaken. A 2% sample of the development area by trial trenching is required, the equivalent of 11 x 20m by 1.8m trenches.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.4 The site lies at a height of around 82m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 15 indicates that the underlying geology of the site was likely to consist of Glacial Till and Mercia Mudstone Group clay.
- 2.5 The site lies to the west of Stoney Stanton village in an area that is largely undeveloped. Most of the known archaeological sites in the area were located in the village cores of Stoney Stanton and Potters Marston to the north-east. Finds of prehistoric artefacts, including flint tools from the Mesolithic (MLE7388) and Iron Age (MLE6499 & MLE6570) were known from the vicinity, indicating that there was human activity from these periods in this area, and the lack of known archaeology within the assessment area may be due to the archaeological potential being untested.

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

General Methodology and Standards

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2008) and adhere to their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008).
- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 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 Planning Authority and the Client, if required.

Trial Trenching Methodology

- 4.4 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.
- 4.5 It is proposed to excavate 11 x 20m long trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 1) shows the proposed locations of the trenches. The size and position of the trenches indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints or archaeology.

- 4.6 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first.
- 4.7 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.8 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.9 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 benchmark.
- 4.10 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.11 Any human remains encountered will initially be left in situ and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.12 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority. 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.
- 4.13 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

Recording Systems

- 4.14 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.
- 4.15. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.16 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.
- 4.17 An adequate 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.
- 4.18 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

6 Finds

- 6.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 6.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 6.3 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 appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.

- 6.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 6.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes. All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

7. Environmental Sampling

- 7.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- 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.
 - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 7.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 7.3 Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled (15 litre or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 7.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 30 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 7.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

8. Report and Archive

- 8.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 8.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

- The nature, location and extent 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).
- 8.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.
- 8.4 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.

9 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 9.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.
- 9.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

10 Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 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.

11 Copyright

- 11.1 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.

12 Monitoring arrangements

- 12.1 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.
- 12.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)
- 12.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

13 Timetable and Staffing

- 13.1 A start date has not yet been formalised but the work is likely to start within the next two weeks. The work is likely to take one to two weeks to complete and two to three experienced archaeologists are likely to be present during the work.
- 13.2 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.

14 Health and Safety

- 14.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2005) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

15. Insurance

- 15.1 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.

16. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 16.1 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.

17. Bibliography

- Brown, D., 2008 *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)
- IfA, 2008 *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation..*

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APPENDIX 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

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

1. Nature of the work

1.1 Brief description of the work involved e.g.

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

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 *Working on an excavation site.*

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

2.2 *Working with plant.*

Precautions. Archaeologists experienced in working with machines will supervise topsoil stripping at all times. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. Machine driver to be suitably qualified and insured. If services or wells are encountered machining will be halted until extent has been established by hand excavation or areas where it is safe to machine have been established.

2.3 *Working within areas prone to waterlogging.*

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

2.4 *Working with chemicals.*

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

2.5 *Other risks*

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

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