

**An Archaeological Evaluation
39 West End,
Long Clawson, Leicestershire
NGR: SK 7189 2694 centre**

Tim Higgins



Archaeological Evaluation
39 West End Long Clawson
Leicestershire


NGR: SK 7189 2694

Tim Higgins

Planning Application: PA 09/00551/OUT

For: HSSP Architects

Checked by

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An Archaeological Evaluation at 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (SK 7189 2694)

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Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken at 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire, by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in advance of proposed new school buildings. Two trenches were excavated in an area defined as having archaeological interest. The trial trenching revealed several wide furrows, indicating that the area fell within one of the village's Open Fields in the medieval period, and also wall foundations associated with late post medieval to modern structures. The site archive will be held with Leicestershire County Council Museum Service, under the accession code X.A175.2009.

1. Introduction

A planning application has been submitted for the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of 4 new dwellings at 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (PA 09/00551/OUT).

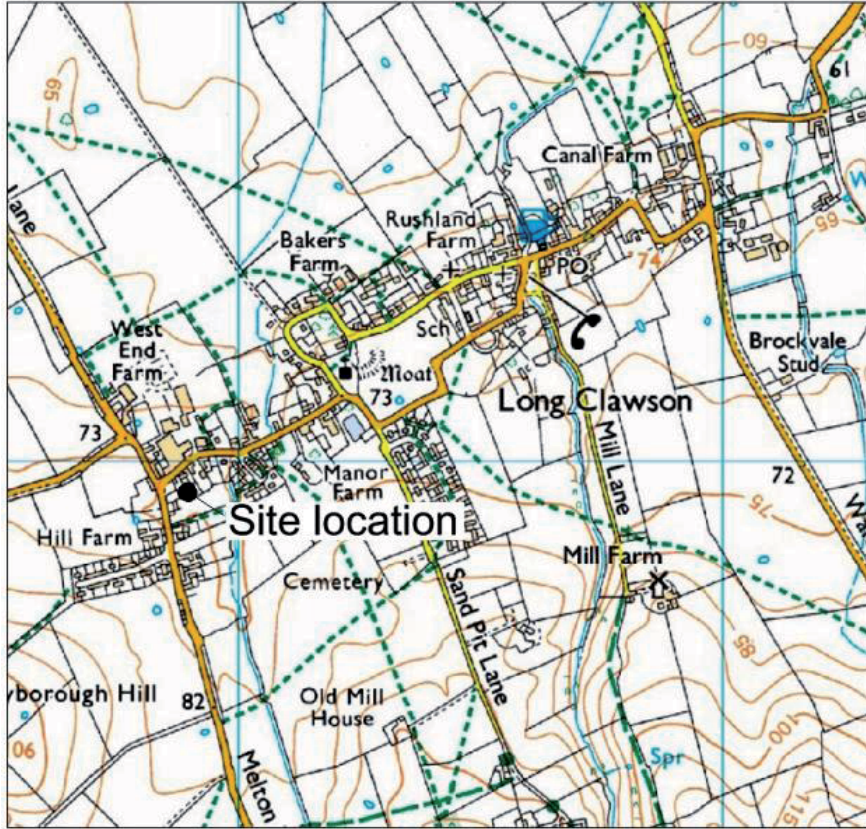
The development site has been subject to a desk-based assessment (Gnanaratnam 2008), which confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological interest. Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisor to the planning authority required an archaeological field evaluation (AFE) of the development area, following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning para.30). The AFE was undertaken to assess whether any archaeological remains of significance were present within the development site and to provide sufficient information on which decisions could be made to mitigate against damage or destruction of any archaeological deposits by the development.

This report presents the results of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching carried out in September 2009 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS).

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

The site is located 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (SK 7189 2694). It covers an area of c. 1500m sq. and is currently a garden.

The site is roughly flat with a slope down towards the east, and lies at a height of around 75m OD. The Geological Survey of England and Wales sheet 142 (Melton Mowbray) indicates that the underlying geology consists of Lower Lias Clay.



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Figure 1: Site Location Map

Reproduced from the Landranger OS map 129 Nottingham & 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

A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the area (Gnanaratnam 2008), which confirms that the site lies within area archaeological interest. The assessment indicated that the development area lies within the historic core of the village of Long Clawson, toward the western extent.

A brick building of 19th century date currently stands on the site. The earliest map evidence for the site, enclosure map from 1779, shows an earlier building sited on West End frontage. Due to changes in the plot boundaries, it is not clear whether traces of this earlier building would occur within the development area.

The Desk Based Assessment also established that the rear of the plot does not show any indications of later truncation or disturbance. The rear of the property appears to have been

formerly wooded or used as an orchard. The impact on possible underlying deposits from these uses is unknown but unlikely to have been widespread.

The Assessment concluded that archaeological deposits could survive within the development area. Recent work on the development of village cores had indicated that the early evidence can survive outside of the modern surviving core (Lewis *et al* 2001, 81).

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 new dwellings.
- 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) proposed a 5% excavation sample of the development area and comprised trial trenching totalling *c.* 75 sq metres, the equivalent of two 30m x 1.5m trenches to maximum depth of 1.2m (Fig 2). The position of the trenches to be excavated within the development was restricted to existing open ground, as there had been no demolition of current structures.

Prior to any machining a CAT scan survey was undertaken. The results of that survey necessitated changes to the location and scope of the proposed trenches, in order to avoid active services. The trial trenching comprised one trench 21m x 1.2m wide and a second 27m x 1.2m wide.

The garden 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).

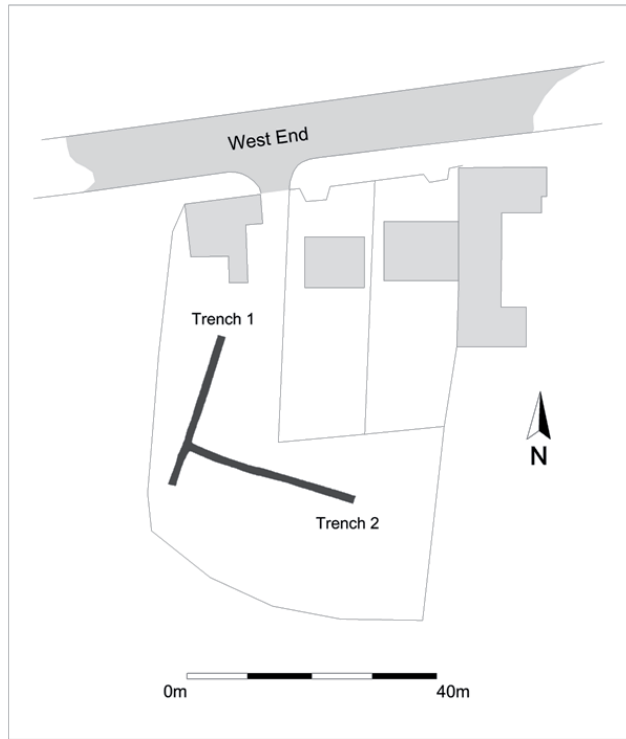


Figure 2: Trench location plan

6. Results

Trench 1

Length 22.00m

Width 1.20m

Depth 0.40m to 0.70m

Ground level 73.21m O.D.

Top of natural substratum 72.83m O.D.

Trench 1 was located towards western side of garden and was orientated north-east to south-west (Figure 2). The natural substratum was reached at a depth of 0.40m below the ground surface, and comprised compacted bright yellowish brown clay mixed with occasional angular ironstone pebbles. The base of the trench was assessed for archaeological deposits and features, and spoil was inspected for pre-modern artefacts.

The natural substratum was cut by a possible boundary ditch running west to east towards the southern of the trench (Figure 3). The ditch comprised a very broad shall cut [16] with

gradual sloping sides and rounded base, and measured 5.20m wide and 0.27m deep. The fill (17) consisted of yellowish brown clay silt mixed with small angular pebbles

A drain or culvert structure [6] had been inserted down the centre of the boundary ditch and measured 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. The drain or culvert structure comprised of roughly hewn stone slabs (measuring approximately 0.70m x 0.40m), capping more roughly hewn stone irregular stone blocks below (5).

In addition to the drain or culvert, wall foundations had been inserted on both sides of the boundary ditch. The wall foundation on the north side of boundary comprised 0.30m wide by 0.20m deep slot filled roughly hewn blocks of ironstone. The south foundation trench [8] was 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep and filled again with ironstone rubble (7). Both wall footings appear to be dry stone foundations and may have supported vertical walls inserted in to the sides of the boundary ditch. All the pottery sherds found associated these features were modern in date.

A possible foundation was found towards the southern end of the trench which comprised a rounded butt end of a linear slot which ran westward under the baulk. The foundation was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep. The slot contained roughly hewn blocks of ironstone that were similar to the foundations found in the boundary ditch.

In the northern half of the trench the natural substratum was cut by three modern services running across the trench (Figure 3)

Overlying the wall foundations and drain was a subsoil layer consisting of compact pale yellowish brown clay, which measured between 0.20m and 0.40m deep. The subsoil was sealed by topsoil and comprised dark grey organic clay silt which had a depth along 0.20m.

Trench 2

Length: 27.00m

Width: 1.20m

Depth: 1.42

Ground level west end: 73.17m O.D.

Ground level east end: 71.97m O.D.

Top of natural substratum west end: 71.97m O.D.

Top of natural substratum east end: 71.13m O.D.

A second trench was excavated on the east side of the site, orientated west to east, on an area of land that was formerly garden lawn (Figure 2). The natural substratum that was present in trench 1 was also reached in this trench at a depth 0.50m below modern ground level. The natural substratum was cut by three shallow linear features running in a north to south direction, which are interpreted as the bases of furrows surviving from a medieval ridge and furrow field system. The furrows contained compacted yellowish brown clay silt subsoil up to 0.20m deep (18). The furrows had a minimum width of 4.00m, to a maximum width of 6.50m and a depth of 0.20m (Figure 3, Trench 2 plan). The distance between the centres of the two fully exposed furrows was around 12m.

Overlying the ridge furrow features at the western end of the trench was a blue grey clay spread (15) mixed occasional pebble and measured 1.00m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig 4). On the west side of the spread was a worn cobbled surface or path (11). The surface contained a dense number of round and smooth pebbles and stones that were laid flat within shallow

linear cut [14] and was orientated north to south (Fig 4). The surface had a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.10m. On the east side of spread (15) a possible wall foundation was found (fig 4). The foundation cut [13] comprised a narrow linear feature that was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep, running north to south. The foundation trench contained irregular ironstone rubble blocks (12).

The pebble surface and wall foundation were sealed by a compacted yellowish brown clay silt layer (19). The layer appeared to have been re-deposited and was mixed with modern pottery and brick, and measured 0.20m deep at the west end of the trench and increased to a depth of 0.60m at the east end of the trench. The layer may have been imported on to the site to help raise the ground levels and alter the natural slope. Towards the centre of the trench two modern land drains were observed cutting the layer (19). The topsoil and comprised a dark grey organic clay silt and had a depth along 0.20m.

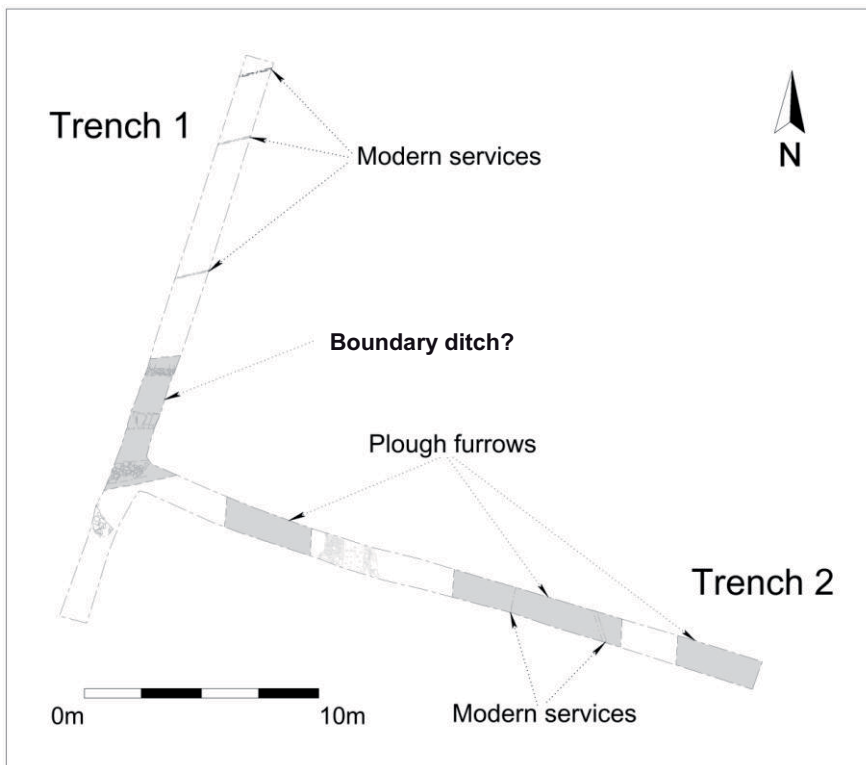


Figure 3: Plan of Boundary ditch and ridge and furrow

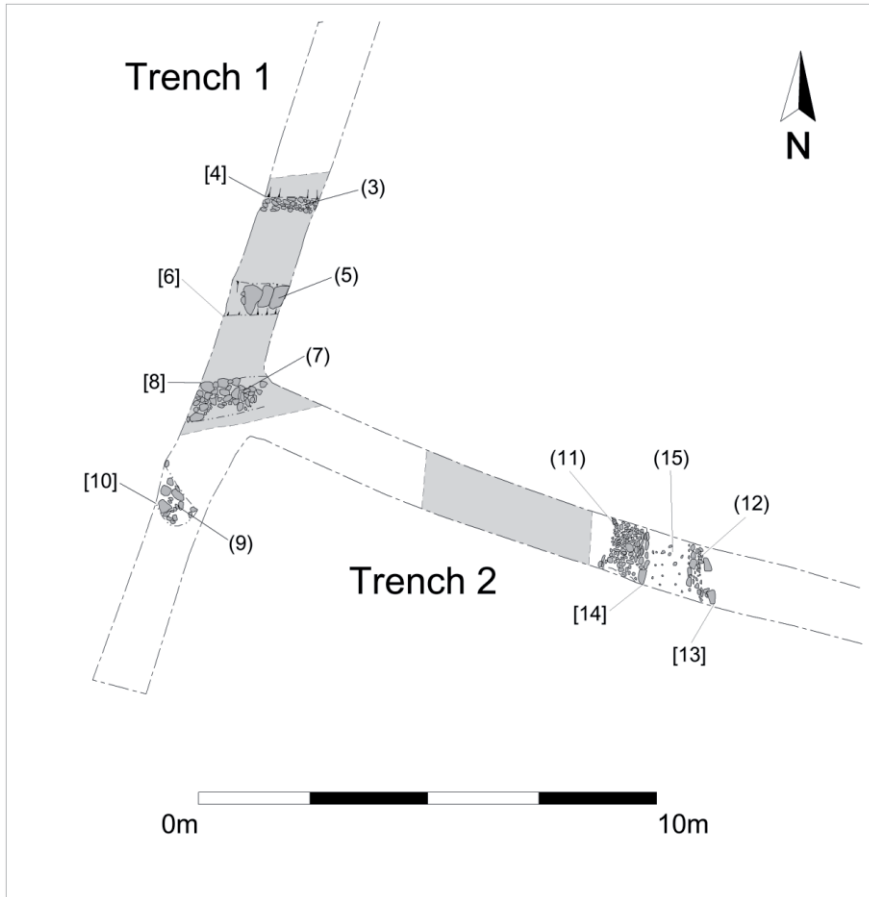


Figure 4: Plan showing wall foundations, drain and path

7. Discussion

Medieval

Archaeological features revealed during the evaluation appear to date from either the late post-medieval or modern periods, and no cut features of medieval date have been identified.

However, remains of a probable ridge and furrow field system were located in trench 2, and this system is most probably medieval (1066-1540) in its origin, but probably survived in use to the post-medieval period.

Ridge and Furrow was formed within the cultivation strips of medieval Open Fields, and several studies have been made (Hall 1982, 1998, Astill 1988). Medieval villages or townships within the Open Field system were surrounded by two or three substantial fields of cultivated land which could be several kilometres across. The ridges, interpreted as intentionally created free-draining seed beds, with the furrows acting as open drains (Hall 1998), were created by ploughing in a clockwise spiral with a plough constantly throwing soil

to the right, over many years. Later medieval ploughs were reversible and threw soil in both directions.

Farmers' holdings of land (typically 20 acres) were spread across the area of a township or village, and comprised perhaps 70 strips (Hall 1998, 1). No two adjacent strips were held by the same farmer although an individual's holdings were in cases arranged in the same way as dwellings (tofts) within a village, so the same neighbours were maintained within the village and from field to field in a system known as *solskifte* (Astill 1988, 66). The fields of a system were usually cultivated on a three year rotation comprising cereals, legumes, and a fallow year. In the fallow year, the ridges were slightly lowered by ploughing in an anticlockwise direction, to prevent infertile subsoil being ploughed up from the furrows the following year (Hall 1998, 1). Ridge and Furrow is classed as *narrow* if under 5m between ridges, and *broad* if over 5m (English Heritage 1999). The average width of medieval ridge and furrow is about 7m (Hall 1982, 5).

In the later medieval period the fields were enclosed and often converted to pasture and survive because they may have remained as grazing and not been subjected to modern ploughing.

The extent of ridge and furrow systems around Leicestershire villages in North-East Leicestershire has been mapped using documentary sources and photographs (Hartley 1987). An extract, combining two of Hartley's landscape maps (Hartley 1987, 54 and 60) shows that the West End area of Long Clawson falls within an area where ridge and furrow has not previously been identified, but north-south ridge and furrow to the west, north and east, and east-west ridge and furrow to the south. It is quite feasible that the system did continue further to the east, to include the evaluated area. However, this would also suggest that the line of West End has truncated a ridge and furrow system, and did not follow a line between different systems.

Comparison with the Enclosure Map (Figure 5) indeed shows that property boundaries in this area change on the southern boundary of the development area from a north-south alignment, to a west-east alignment. It might also be argued that West End has truncated earlier north-south systems, although the development of the area was probably complex and long lasting.

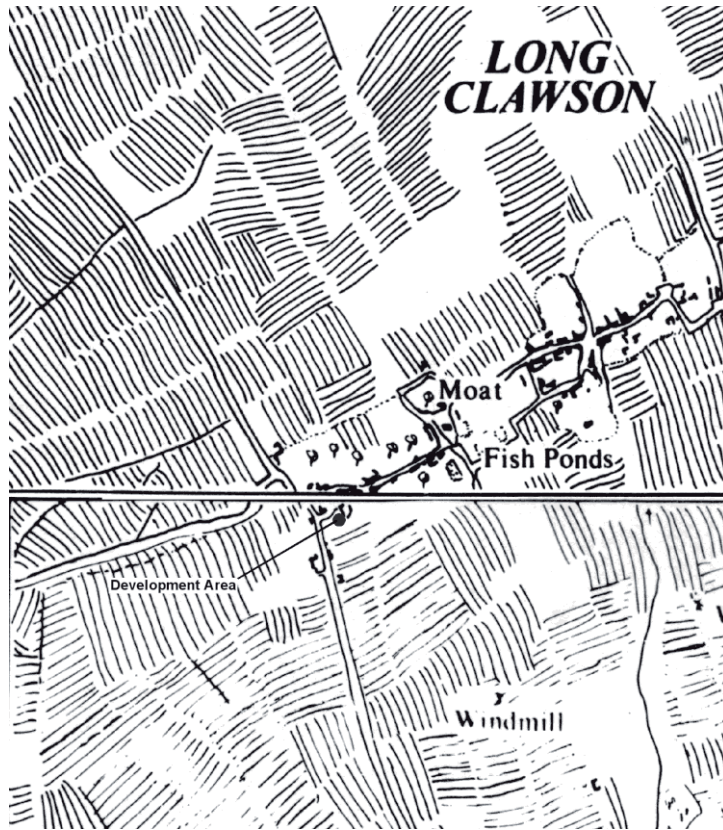


Figure 4: The field systems of Long Clawson (after Hartley 1987)

Post medieval to modern

Towards the west side of the development area, possible rubble stone wall foundations, a stone-capped culvert or drain and a cobbled surface were found in both trenches. The foundations suggest that a building or possible boundary walls may have once stood on the western side of development site. It is thought that the foundations could possibly be associated with the structure depicted in 1779 enclosure map (Figure 5). All the finds found associated with the footings indicated that structures could date from the modern period.

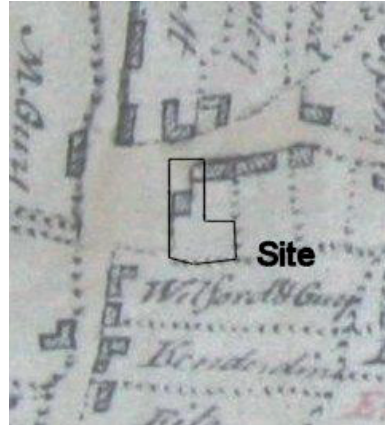


Figure 5: Extract from the 1779 Enclosure Map, at c.1:2500 showing a building on the west side of the development area, and a change from north-south to west-east property alignments to the south of the site.

Various modern drains and services were found within both trenches. There was evidence of possible landscaping on the eastern side of the development within trench 2. A modern mixed subsoil layer 0.60m deep was found which had sealed a buried soil level and also the probable ridge and furrow features below. The subsoil layer was probably imported on to the site to help raise the ground levels and alter the natural slope.

8. Conclusions

The evaluation at 39, West End, Long Clawson has revealed evidence of probable medieval ridge and furrow on the site suggesting that in the medieval period the site lies within one of the village's Open Fields. The furrows were sealed beneath foundations of what are thought to be late post-medieval or modern structures. No other archaeological features were identified and there was a complete lack of medieval or earlier finds. Landscape map and enclosure award evidence supports these findings and suggests that north-south ridge and furrow was once more continuous and had been truncated by West End at some stage prior to 1779.

Various modern services and drains were found within the trenches, and ground levels appear to have been raised on the eastern side of the site to level the ground surface for gardens or orchards.

9. 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

Two trench recording sheets

8 multi context sheets,

2 plan drawing sheets

Digital photos with contact prints, photographic index

The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A175.2009

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

The evaluation trenches and spoil heaps were walked over and visually inspected. No pre-modern artefacts were encountered during the inspection of the site.



Plate 1: Evaluation Trench 1 looking south



Plate 2: Evaluation Trench 2 looking west

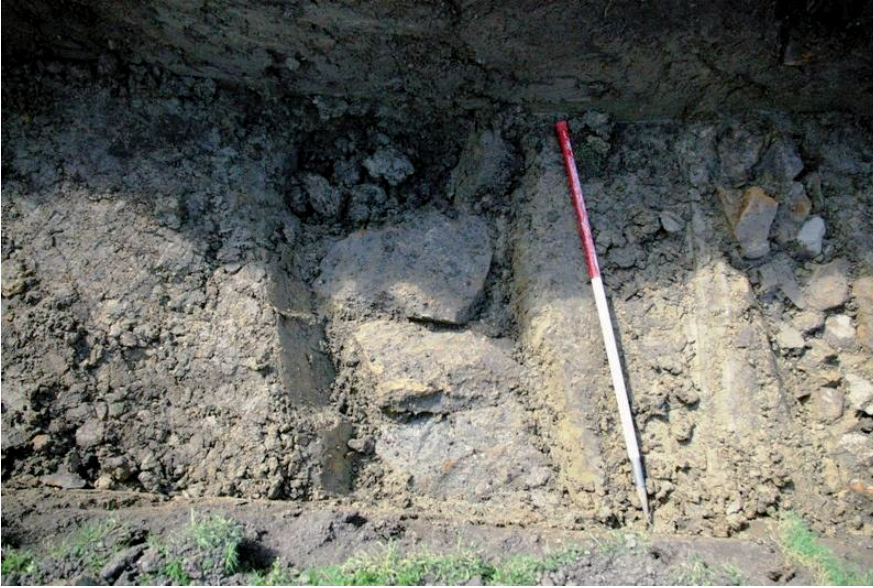


Plate 3: Stone capped drain and wall foundation Trench 1 looking west.



Plate 4: Cobble surface and wall foundation Trench 2 looking west

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by the author, assisted by Dan Stone. Richard Buckley managed the project. I would like to thank HSSP architects arranging access to the site for the evaluation. I would also like to thank Mr and Mrs Bailey for their help and assistance during the evaluation.

10. Bibliography

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9.11.2009

Oasis Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	Previous work: Desk base assessment
Current Land Use	Garden
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Requirements planning permission
Site Co ordinates	NGR: SK 7189 2694
Start/end dates of field work	8th September 2009
Archive Recipient	Leicester County Council Museum Service
Study Area	c. 1500 sq metres

APPENDIX: 1

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire

Client: HSSP Architects

Planning Authority: Melton Borough Council

NGR: SK 7189 2694

Planning Application No: *09/00551/OUT*

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 planning application is for the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of a replacement with 4 new dwellings

2.1.2 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have recommended pre-determination evaluation by trial trenching to identify and locate any archaeological remains of significance and propose suitable treatment to avoid or minimise damage by the development. The sample to be examined is to be a minimum of 0.5% by area; 75sq. m.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background (from /Desk Study)

2.2.1 A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the area (Gnanaratnam 2008), which confirms that the site lies within an area of archaeological interest. This indicates that the development area lies within the

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historic core of the village of Long Clawson. However, the site is on the edge of the village and the earliest plan evidence is from the late eighteenth century. The 1779 enclosure map shows a building sited on the West End frontage, which predates the existing 19th century brick building. Due to changes in the plot boundaries, it is not clear whether traces of this building would occur within the development area. However, this is a possibility. The rear of the plot does not show any indications of later truncation or disturbance. Although the rear of the property had formerly been wooded or orchard, it is not clear that these would have had any great impact upon any underlying deposits, if present. Thus, archaeological deposits could survive within the development area. Recent work on the development of village cores had indicated that the early evidence can survive outside of the modern surviving core (Lewis et al 2001, 81).

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 earthfast 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 (2008).

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist the Planning authority and the Client.

4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology

4.2.1 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.

4.2.2 Trenches will be excavated to a width of 1.5m and down to the top of archaeological deposits. The area of the trenches will be protected by barrier fencing.

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

4.2.4 A minimum sample of 75 sq. m is required, so two 30m by 1.5m wide trial trenches (90 sq. m)

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will be examined (Fig. 2). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site. The northernmost trench has been sited to target the structure appearing on the 18th-century enclosure map.

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 establishing 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 Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

4.3 Recording Systems

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

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

4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made.

Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

4.3.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

4.3.6 This record will be compiled and checked during the course of the excavations.

5. Finds and Samples

5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

5.3 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.

ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.

- iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.

5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.

5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best practice.

This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Report and Archive

6.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; HER 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 *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.

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*.

7.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the Senior Planning Archaeologist prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire HER it may be placed on the web-site.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

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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 start is proposed for w.c 6.09.2009 with two staff.

10.2 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.

11. Health and Safety

11.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

11.2 A Risks assessment will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

12. Insurance

12.1 All ULAS work is covered by the University of Leicester's Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. The Public Liability Insurance is with St Pauls Travellers Policy No. UCPOP3651237 while the Professional Indemnity Insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters (50%) and Brit Insurances (50%) Policy No. FUNK3605.

13. Monitoring arrangements

13.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site. At least one weeks' notice will be given to the LCCHS Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

13.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

13.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

14. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

14.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

15. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008 Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives (Institute for Archaeologists)

Gnanaratnam A., 2008 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for 39 West End, Long Clawson, Leicestershire (SK 7189 2694) ULAS Report 2008-138

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ULAS 4/9/2009

Figure 1 Location of the application area

Figure 2 Proposed trench locations (plan supplied by client, not to scale, north to right)

Design Specification for Archaeological Work 10-109-01

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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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