University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
- 2 OCT 2009
RECEIVED

An Archaeological Evaluation at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire
NGR: SP 424 9 023 centre

Dr. Roger Kipling



ULAS Report No 2009-101
©2009

An Archaeological Evaluation at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire

[NGR SP 424 023]

Dr. Roger Kipling

For: Wells McFarlane

Checked by

Signed: ..**Date**: ...18.08.2009.

Name: .Vicki Score.....

Approved by

Signed: **Date**: ...18.08.2009.

Name: Patrick Clay.....

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH

Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2009-107

©2009

Accession Number X.A157.2009

CONTENTS

Summary 1
Introduction 1
Aims and Methods 2
Results 4
Conclusions 11
Publication 11
Acknowledgements 11
Bibliography 11
Oasis Information 12
Appendix One: The Post-Roman Pottery & Building Material Deborah Sawday 13
Appendix 2: Design Specification 14

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000) 2
Figure 2: Location of development area with evaluation trenches. Scale: 1:1250 3
Figure 3: General view from Church Lane south-west across site 4
Figure 4: Plans & sections of key features 5
Figure 5: Trench 1: view looking north-west 6
Figure 6: Linear feature [5]: north-east facing section (1m scales) 7
Figure 7: Trench 2: view looking south-west 8
Figure 8: Trench 3: view north-east 9
Figure 9: Linear feature [1]: south-east facing section 10
Figure 10: Possible quarry pit feature [3] partially excavated; view north 10

An Archaeological Evaluation at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (NGR SP 424 023)

Dr. Roger Kipling

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on 9-10th August 2009 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in response to a planning application on behalf of Wells McFarlane for the construction of housing at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire. The only archaeological features encountered consisted of an undated possible quarry feature and an undated ditch or gully in Trench 3. The trench also produced pottery, suggestive of medieval activity in the area. In Trench 1, a further linear feature located at the foot of a seemingly natural slope may represent a drainage ditch or gully for water run-off. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A157.2009.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of the planning conditions connected with construction of two residential properties, access road and garages on land at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire. Work was carried out on the recommendation of the Planning Archaeologist of the Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team, as archaeological advisor to the planning authority, and addressed the requirements for an archaeological impact assessment following Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, Paragraph 30).

A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the development area had been undertaken prior to the evaluation (Hunt 2007), indicating that the site had apparently never been built on. The Leicestershire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the site lies within the medieval village core of Cadeby, opposite the parish church of All Saints (**MLE12152**) and adjacent to a 15th century timber-framed building (**MLE2705**).

As it was deemed likely that the proposed development would have a damaging effect on any archaeological deposits, if present, within the application area, the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation was recommended by the design specification (ULAS 2009).

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 (Atherstone) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of sand and gravel, or boulder clay (glacial till). The land lies at a height of *c.* 126 OD.

Aims and Methods

The aim of the evaluation was to ascertain whether any archaeological deposits were present within the area of development, via the undertaking of trial trenching, following the *Design Specification for Archaeological Work at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire* (SPE 424 023). All work was in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhering to their *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

The archaeological evaluation involved the machine excavation of three trial trenches aligned across the development area.

A JCB 3C excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was employed to excavate three trial trenches measuring 20m by 1.6m (Trenches 1 to 3), targeting the locations of the proposed housing and attendant garages. Full archaeological supervision was undertaken throughout this work in order to monitor for evidence of archaeological deposits or remains. Trenches were examined by hand cleaning and the archaeological deposits and geological strata revealed recorded in detail.

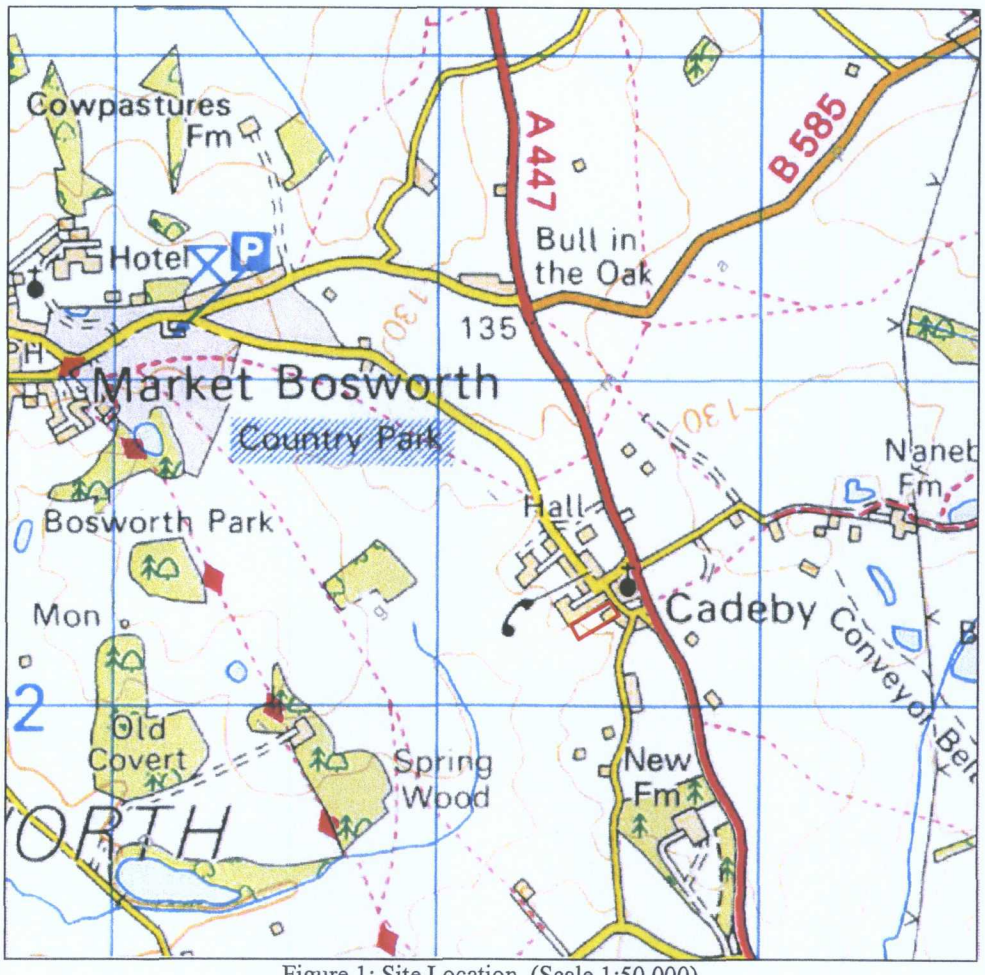

Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

Reproduced from Landranger 1:50 000 by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495.

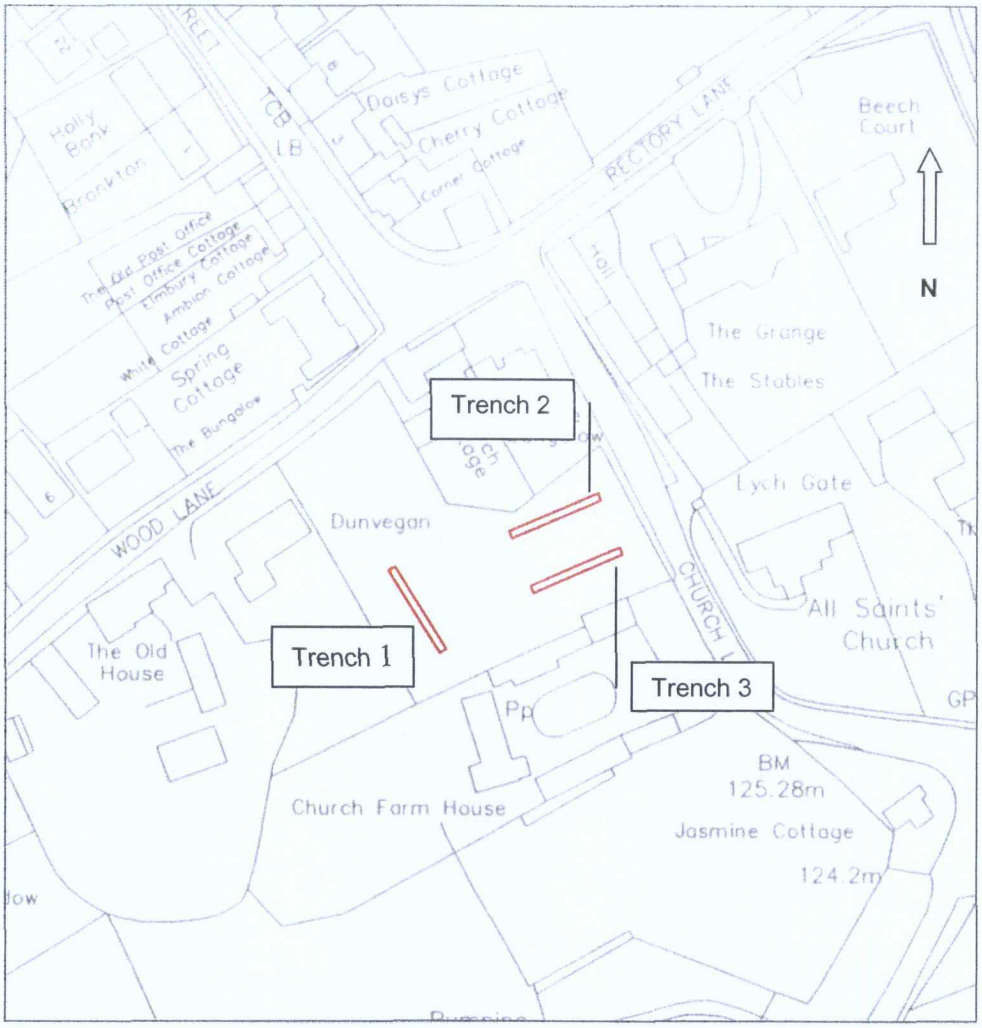

Figure 2: Location of development area with evaluation trenches. Scale: 1:1250



Figure 3: General view from Church Lane south-west across site

Results

The work involved the machine excavation of three 20m trenches (1-3) within an L-shaped piece of land situated between Wood Lane and Church Lane in the centre of Cadeby village. Trenches 2 & 3, positioned at the eastern end of the development site fronting Church Lane, targeted the location of the proposed two houses, whilst Trench 1 was positioned in order to investigate the area to the rear (west) and the intended location of garages.

Machining of **Trench 1**, the westernmost trench, involved the removal of 0.40-0.60m of turf and very fine silty topsoil and 0.40m-0.60m of underlying dark orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil. Both topsoil and subsoil contained rare, small regular pebbles and occasional large regular stones. Mixed brown silty orange sands and gravels were revealed at the base of the trench. The depth of the trench varied between 1.0m and 1.20m. A single linear archaeological feature was identified towards the southern end of the trench, consisting of a probable truncated ditch [5] of open concave profile, measuring *c.*1.7m in width and 0.40m deep, sealed below the subsoil. A single grey brown silty fill [6] produced no finds. The topsoil and subsoil did, however, produce a number of post-medieval/modern pancheon ware pottery sherds (see Appendix 2).

The position of the ditch at the base of a distinct, likely topographical fall in slope from the northwest is likely to be significant, and the feature may represent a drainage feature intended to collect water run-off from the higher ground. The presence of a possible footpath or trackway on the 1886 edition Ordnance Survey map shown running across the site may be linked to this feature.

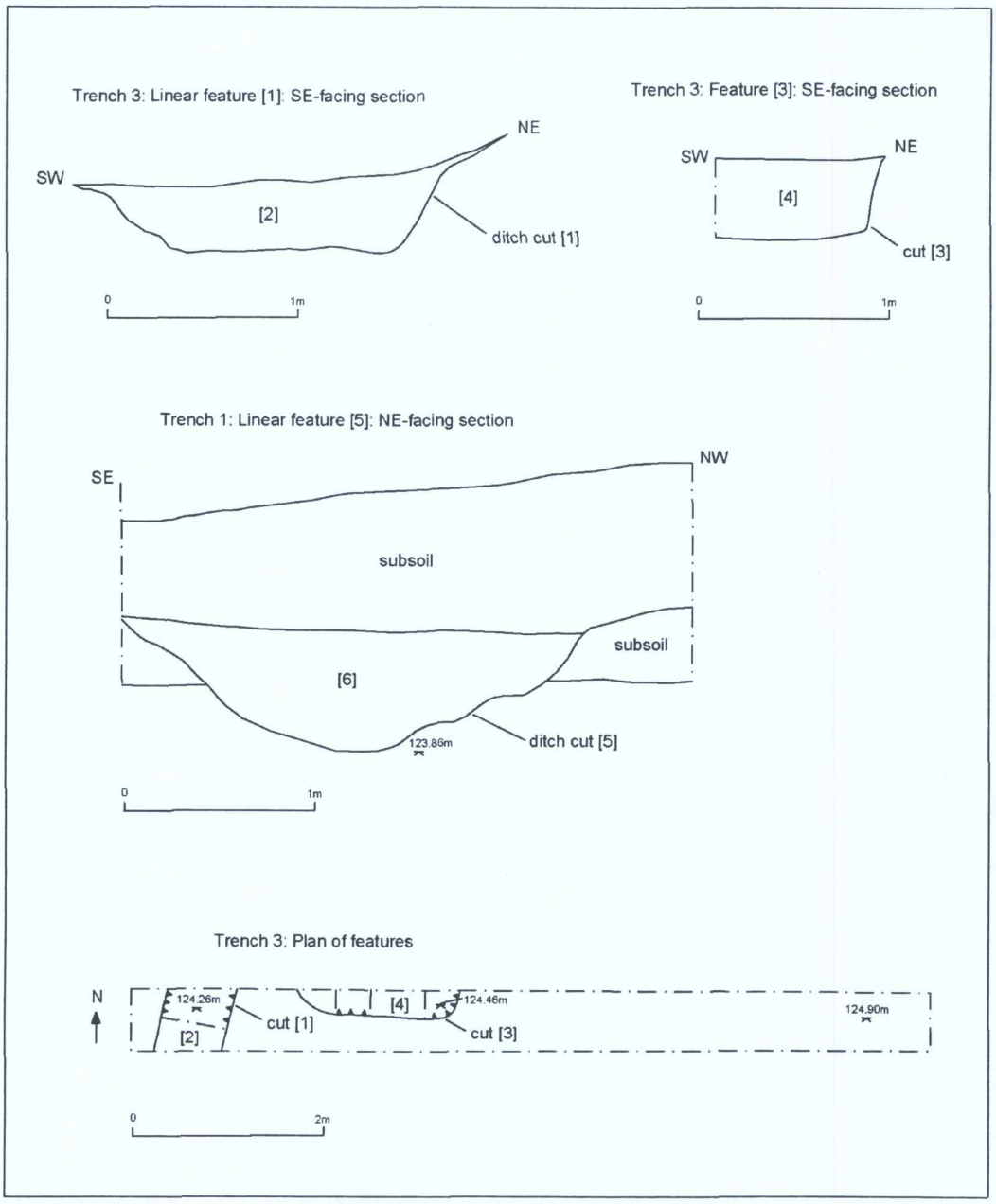

Figure 4: Plans & sections of key features



Figure 5: Trench 1: view looking north-west

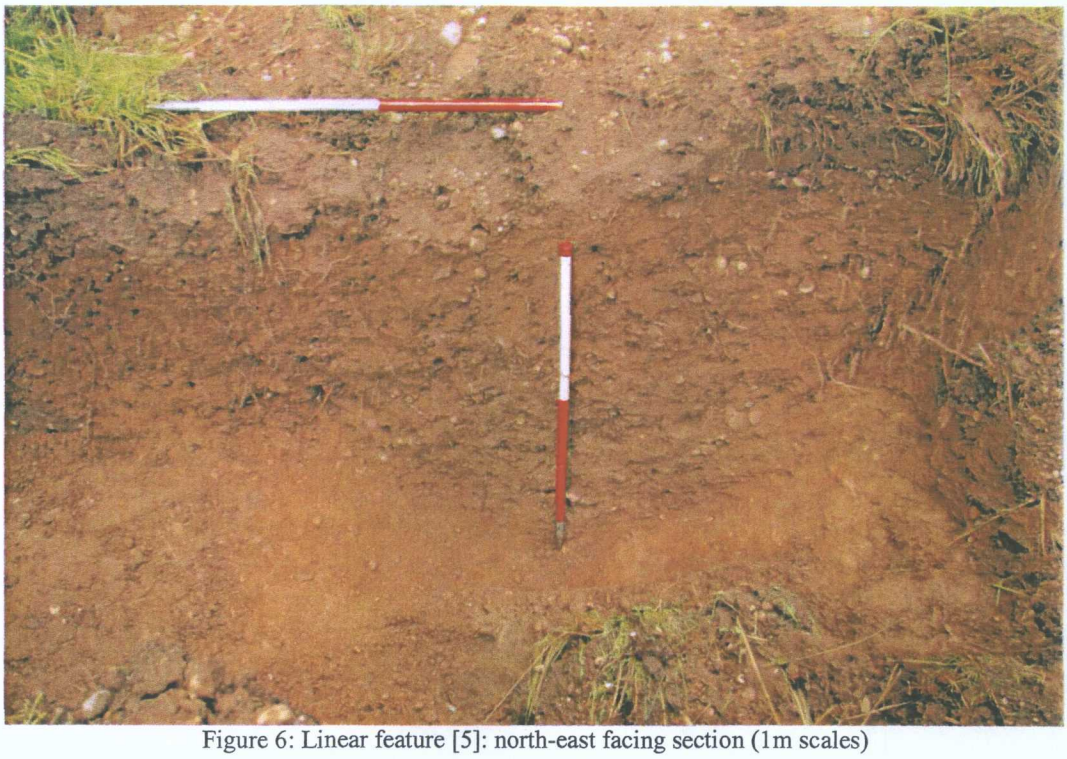

Figure 6: Linear feature [5]: north-east facing section (1m scales)

Trench 2, situated in the northeast corner of the development area, revealed comparable topsoil (0.15m-0.25m) and subsoil (0.3m-0.50m) to that observed in Trench 1, overlying similar mixed sands and gravels. The trench varied in overall depth between 0.60m and 0.8m. No archaeological features or deposits were identified, although a single post-medieval or modern brick fragment was recovered from the topsoil.



Figure 7: Trench 2: view looking south-west

3.4: The third trench, **Trench 3**, ran parallel to Trench 2 and the southern site boundary, measuring between 0.4m and 0.80m in depth, and with comparable topsoil, subsoil and natural sands. Two undated archaeological features were encountered towards the eastern end of the trench, firstly consisting of a truncated ditch feature [1] measuring *c.*1.50m wide and 0.35m deep with 65° sides and a flattish base, observed crossing the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment (Figure 8). The single fill provided no dating evidence. To the north, a shallow rectangular pit [3] measuring 4.10m in length, 0.35m deep and with a minimum width of 0.65m may represent a sand and/or gravel extraction pit. The feature was vertical-sided and flat- based. Neither feature produced dating evidence, although ten sherds of medieval pottery dating from the 13th century to the later medieval period were recovered from the overlying subsoil and topsoil (see Appendix 1).



Figure 8: Trench 3: view north-east

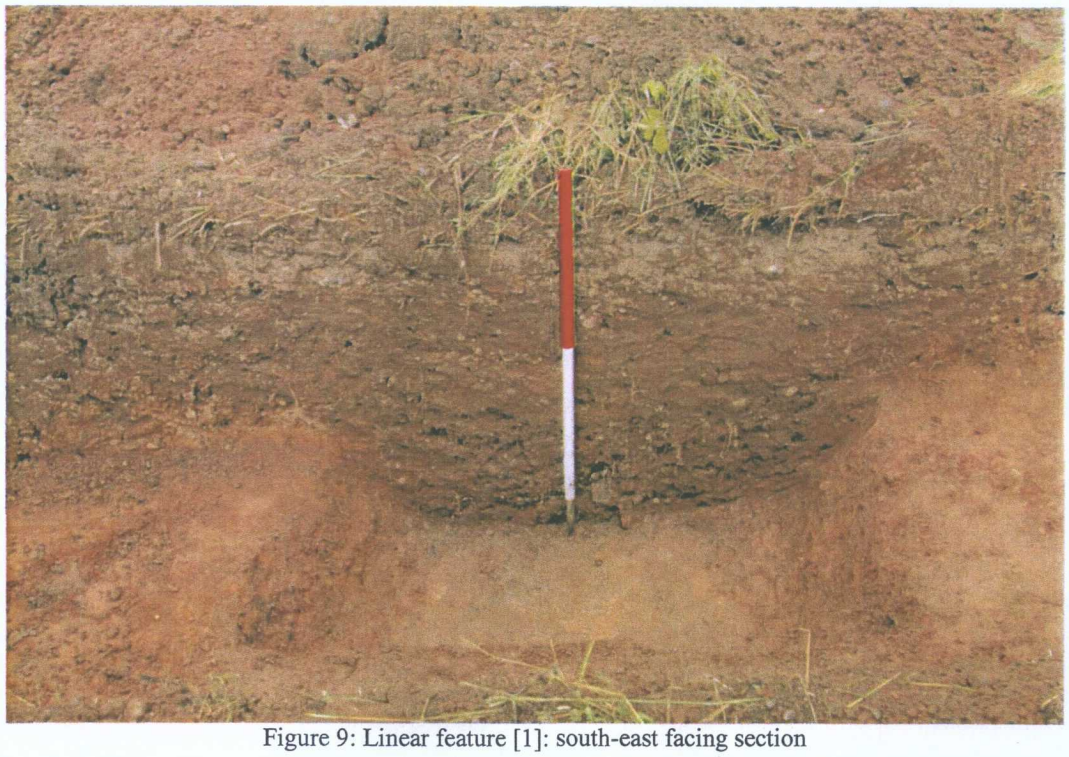

Figure 9: Linear feature [1]: south-east facing section

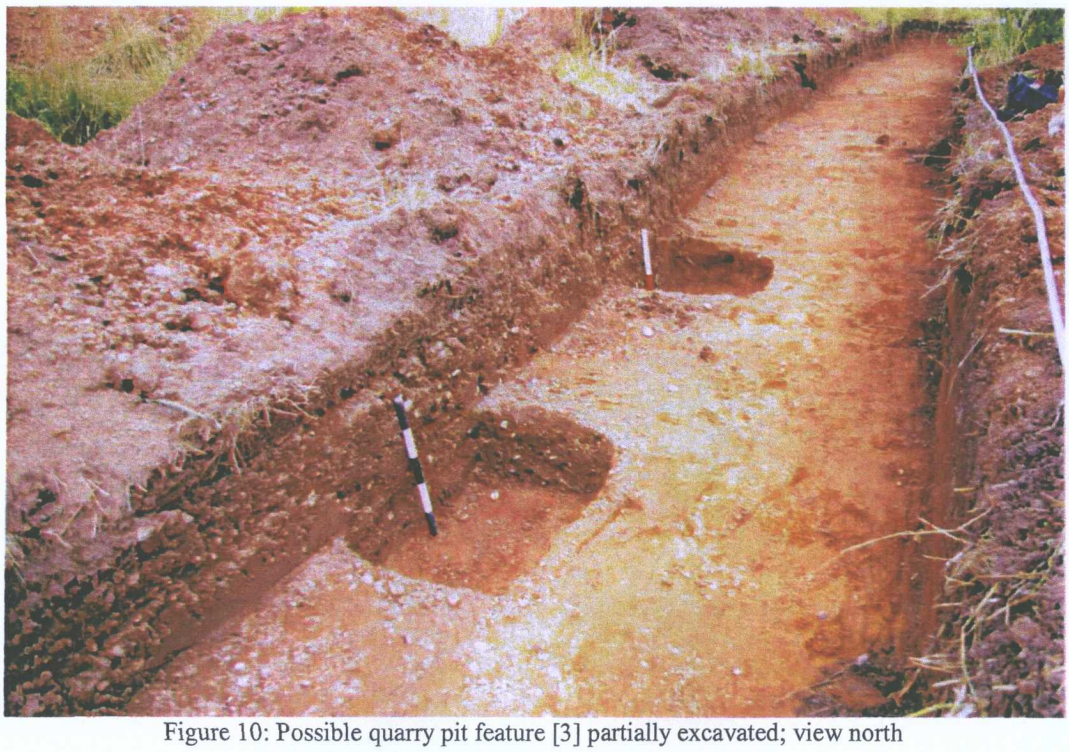

Figure 10: Possible quarry pit feature [3] partially excavated; view north

Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Cadeby, identified several undated but likely post-medieval or modern archaeological features. These included an undated possible quarry feature and an undated ditch or gully in Trench 3. The recovery of pottery sherds from the trench provides evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity. In Trench 1, a further linear feature located at the foot of a seemingly natural slope may represent a drainage ditch or gully for water run-off. The recovery of a small amount of post medieval and modern pottery and tile may indicate indirect dating for certain of these features.

The site archive (X.A157.2009), consisting of pottery sherds and ceramic building material fragments, paper and photographic records and site drawings, will be housed with the County Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council.

The archive consists of:

- Three trench record sheets
- Six single context record sheets
- A single A3 drawing sheet
- 29 digital photographs
- 18 monochrome (film) photographs
- A risk assessment form

Publication

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

Acknowledgements

Dr. Roger Kipling and Dan Stone of ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Wells McFarlane. The project was managed by Dr. Patrick Clay.

Bibliography

Hunt, L., 2007 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at Wood Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (SK 424 023).* ULAS Report 2007-097

ULAS 2009 *Design Specification for Archaeological Work for land at Wood Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (SK 424 023).* 09/142

Oasis Information

Project Name	An Archaeological evaluation at Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire, NGR SP 424 023
Project Type	Evaluation by trial trenching (Strip, plan and record)
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Roger Kipling
Previous/Future work	Unknown
Current Land Use	Orchard
Development Type	Housing
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	Assessment for planning consent.
Site Co ordinates	NGR SP 424 023
Start/end dates of field work	9th-10th August 2009
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	0.01ha

Dr Roger Kipling
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614
Email: rwk1@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 10/08/2009

Appendix One: The Post-Roman Pottery & Building Material Deborah Sawday

The pottery, 21 sherds, weighing 1254 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabrics Series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999). Three fragments of ceramic building material were also recovered.

The results are shown below: post-medieval and modern pottery and tile was recovered from trench 1 and ten sherds, weighing 247 grams, of medieval pottery dating from the 13th century to the later medieval period from trench 3. A fragment of post-medieval or modern brick was the only ceramic find in trench 2.

The pottery from trench 3 is evidence of medieval activity in the area. The relatively large average sherd weight of 24.7 grams and the presence of several joining sherds, suggests that archaeological levels may survive relatively intact in the vicinity.

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., 1989 'The post Roman pottery', 28-41 *in* J.N. Lucas, 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47.

Site/ Parish: Church Lane, Cadeby, Leics. Accession No.: XA157 2009 Document Ref: cadeby3.docx Material: pottery & tile Site Type: village core	Submitter: R. Kipling Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 18.08.09 Method of Recovery: evaluation Job Number: 09/142

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POT				
TR1	EA2-Earthenware 2	6	954	Includes two wide mouthed bowl or pancheon rims, slipped & glazed black internally, post med/modern
TR1	EA10-Fine White Earthenware	5	53	Modern
TR3	PM – Potters Marston	1	13	Everted jar rim , rounded shoulder – 13th C+
TR3	CC1 – Chilvers Coton 1	1	12	Upright jar rim c.1240/50-1350
TR3	CC1	1	23	Body sherd, externally sooted, c.1240/50-1350.
TR3	MS3 – Medieval Sandy ware 3	5	97	Externally sooted body fragments, some joining, probably from a jar or cooking vessel. C.1200-c.1450
TR3	MP3 – Midland Purple 3	2	102	Joining lower body/base fragments – later medieval c.1375-1550
CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL				
TR1	EA- Earthenware	2	37	
TR2	EA	1	17	Post medieval/modern brick

Appendix 2: Design Specification

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

- ***Job title: Church Lane, Cadeby, Leicestershire (SP 424 023)***

Client: Wells McFarlane

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

Planning application No.

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 Cadeby lies to the west of Leicester in the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough of Leicestershire. It lies 6 miles north of Hinckley and less than 2 miles from Market Bosworth to the west, and Newbold Verdon to the east (Figure 1).

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 (Atherstone) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of sand and gravel, or boulder clay (glacial till).

The site is largely flat with a slight rise in the centre of the site. The land falls slightly to the south west. The site is on a similar level to Church Lane, but on a higher level than Wood Lane to the north.

The application area is *c.* 0.1ha in size and lies at a height of *c.*126m AOD

2.1.2 Planning permission has been applied for for the construction of two new dwellings, access road and associated garages (Figure 3).

2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested an

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.

2.2 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

- 2.2.1 A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the area (Hunt 2007). The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER – formerly Sites and Monuments Record) shows that there are no archaeological finds or features recorded in the application area itself. The following is a list of important archaeological data recorded from the vicinity of the site.

Prehistoric

A large ring ditch, with a smaller one to the south east (MLE2706) exists east of New Farm, *c.*700m south east of the application area. The features have been dated by Bronze Age pottery found during field walking in the area. Part of a ditch feature (MLE2707), dating to the prehistoric period has been identified east of New Farm, *c.*400m south of the application area.

Geophysical Survey carried out by Stratascan, of the area to the east of the village, in advance of gravel extraction, has shown a series of anomalies that are likely to be archaeological. Investigation of similar geophysical results towards Newbold Verdon, carried out by ULAS in October 2006, and continuing shortly, have uncovered several prehistoric features, including a ring-ditch and associated cremation pits (Jones, forthcoming).

Roman

A coin hoard, dated to the early Roman period (MLE10309) was discovered in 2004 south east of the Rugby Ground, *c.*900m north west of the site. An early Roman bow brooch was also discovered in 2004 on a site north of Woodhouse Farm (MLE10308).

Medieval

The application area lies in the centre of the medieval village core of Cadeby (MLE2713), which is a Late Anglo-Saxon origin. There is evidence from former closes near Manor Farm (MLE2708) that the village has shrunk since the medieval period. The medieval core of Naneby (MLE8904) lies 800m east of the application area. The Church Of All Saints, Church Lane (MLE12152), which lies to the east of the application area dates from the 13th century and has later 15th century work.

The present Cadeby Hall (MLE9305), which lies 300m north-west of the application area, dates from the 18th century, but is situated on top of the11th century cellars of a previous building. Church Cottage (MLE12156), which lies adjacent to the northern corner of the site, is a partially timber framed building dating from the early 16th century.

Post-Medieval

Directly adjacent and to the south-east of the application area lies Church Farm (MLE12153), which dates from the 16th century. The outbuildings (one of which abuts the application area itself) (MLE12154 & MLE12155) date from the early 19th century and the application area was once part of the land associated with these buildings (see above).

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

4.1 *General Methodology and Standards*

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute 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.

The application area covers *c.* 0.11 ha. A *c.* 9% sample of the area is the equivalent of three 20m x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 96 sq m. (Fig. 3). The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.

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*.

8. Acknowledgement and Publicity

8.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

8.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

9. Copyright

9.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

10. Timetable

10.1 The evaluation start is proposed for w.c 27.07.2009 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.

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)

Hunt, L., — *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for land at Wood Lane,*

2007 *Cadeby, Leicestershire, SK 424 023* ULAS Report 2007-097

Jones, G., forthcoming *Archaeological recording at Cadeby Quarry, Cadeby, Leicestershire,* ULAS Report

Patrick Clay

Director

ULAS

University of Leicester

University Road

Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848

Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 24/07/2009

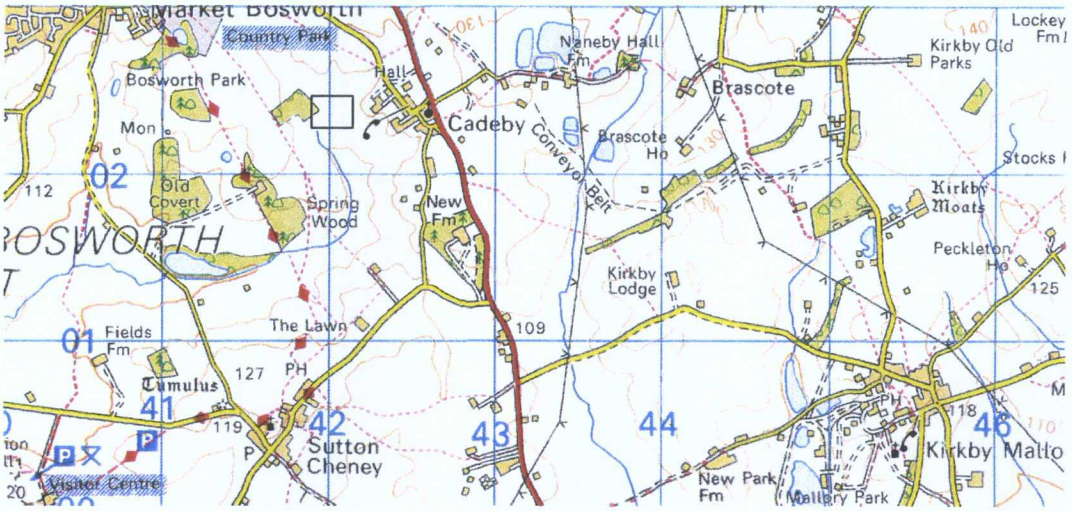

Figure 1 Location of the application area

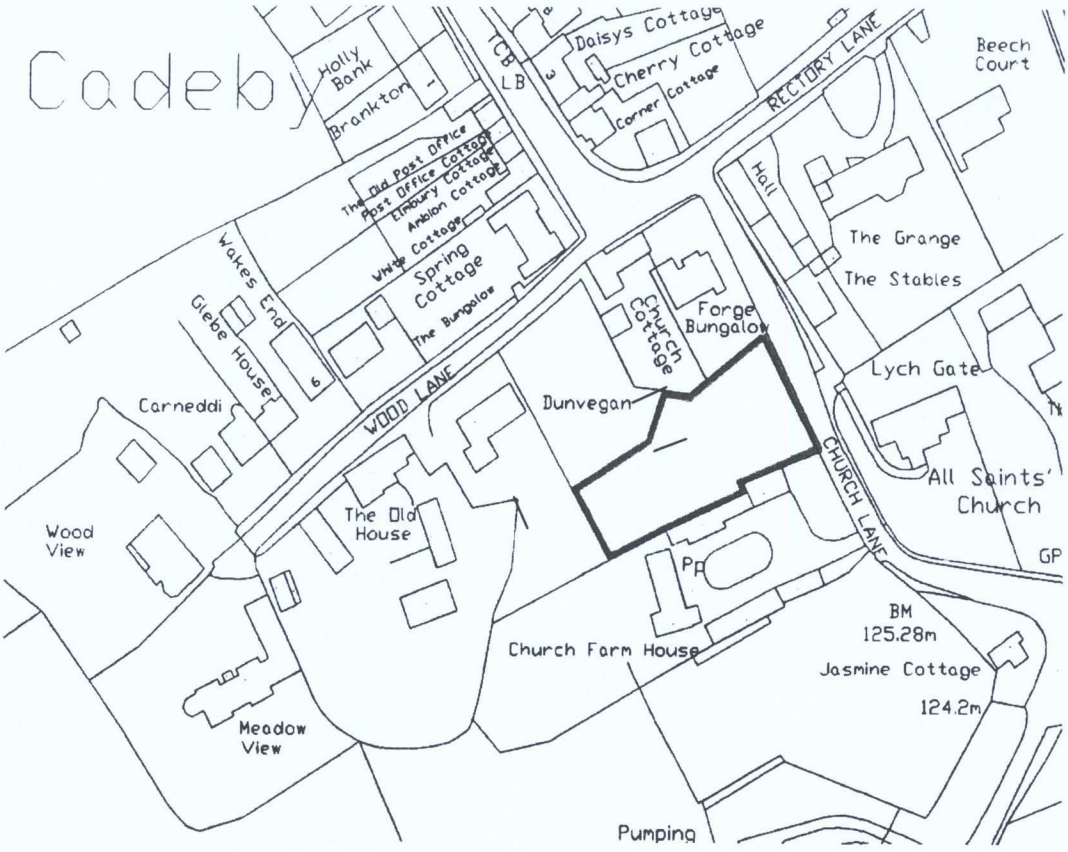

Figure 2 Proposed trench locations

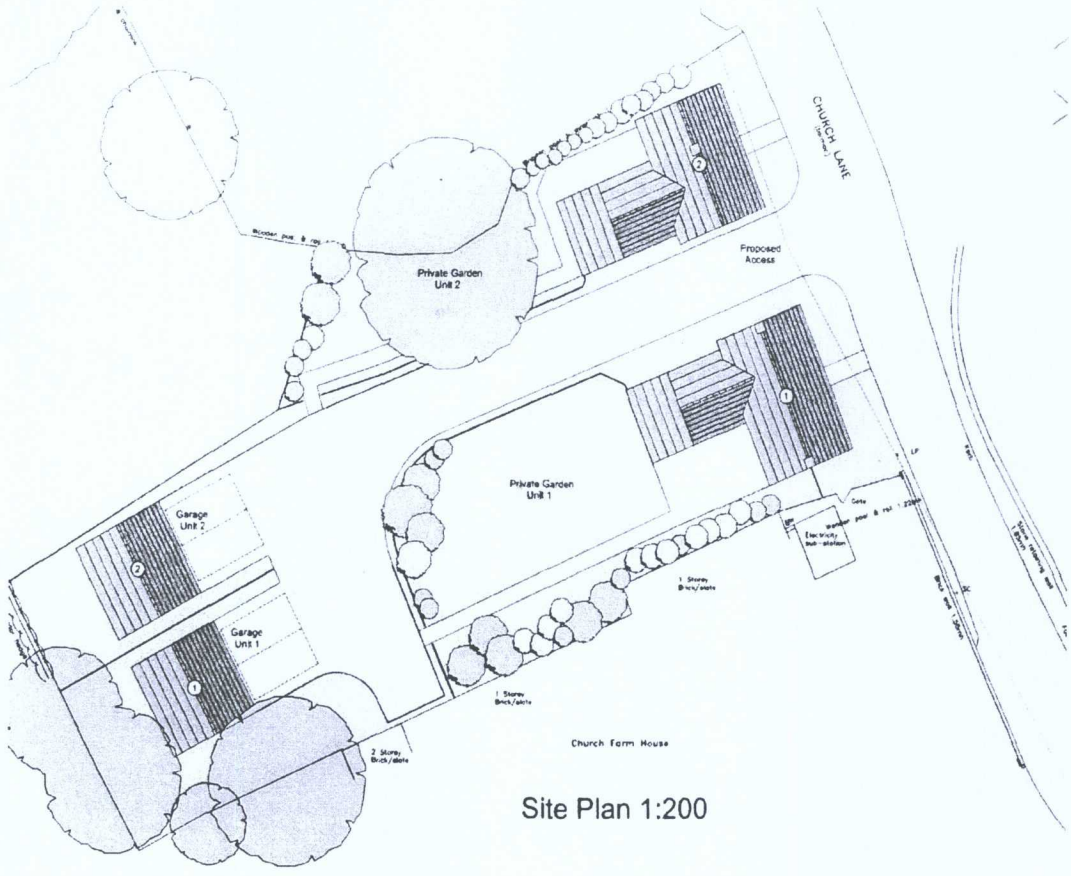

Figure 3 Plan of proposed residential development (supplied by Wells McFarlane)

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.

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

REGISTERED ORGANISATION I/A

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE







THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9