



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Manor Farm,
Little Stretton, Leicestershire
(SK 6890 0153)**

Gerwyn Richards



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**An Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm,
Little Stretton, Leicestershire.**

(NGR SK 6890 0153)

Gerwyn Richards

Planning Permission: P.A.10/01264/3

For: Mrs Voce

Checked by:

Signed:



Date: 19.01.2011

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Leicestershire (NGR SK 6890 0153).**

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Manor Farm, Little Stretton, Leicestershire (NGR SK 6890 0153).

Gerwyn Richards

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mrs S. Voce to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Manor Farm, Little Stretton, Leicestershire in advance of the construction of a new residential unit. The proposed development area had been identified as being an area of archaeological potential, being located within the historic settlement core of the village.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the proposed footprint of the new building to ascertain the likely extent of any potential archaeological remains. Tree stumps from the recently felled orchard dictated the location of the trenches. Limited archaeological remains dating to the early post medieval period, including a possible cobble path and a well were recorded; both features were isolated in the northernmost part of the trenches. A single undated linear was recorded towards the south eastern end of trench 2.

The archive for the archaeological work will be held by Leicestershire County Council, under the museums accession number X.A206.2010.

1. Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mrs Voce to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed works at Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire (SK 6890 0153; Fig. 1). The proposed development involves the construction of a single residential unit with garage and driveway within the garden of Manor Farm a site of approximately 0.01 hectares. An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared on the proposed development area (George 2004), but no previous intrusive archaeological work has been carried out within the proposed development area.

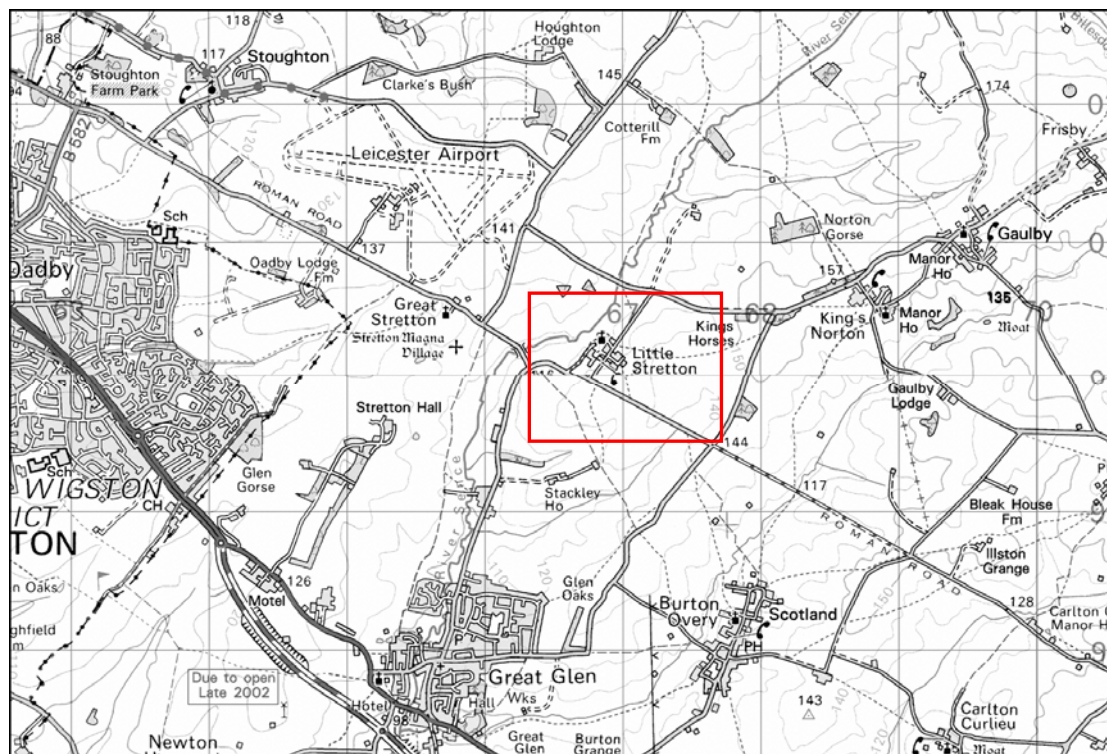


Figure 1: Site location Scale 1:50000

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2. Background

Archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching was requested by Leicestershire County Council Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCC HNET) on behalf of Harborough District Council.

The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of Glacial sand and gravel with clayey silt colluvial sand.

The proposed development area lies within the historic settlement core of Little Stretton. An archaeological desk based assessment commissioned by Mrs Voce (George 2004) indicated that there are no known archaeological sites within the proposed development area. However, the Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire & Rutland (HER) indicates a number of known archaeological sites within the vicinity of the proposed development area, including the medieval and post medieval village core (HER Ref MLE9063). Manor Farm, itself is a Grade II Listed building the listing description is as follows (<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>):

House. C18, part dated 1774. Red brick and Welsh slate twin span roof with brick ridge, valley and rear stacks. Wide pedimented gable to left on front of long cross wing. Here 2 bands. Twin span roof to right of this, though spans not of equal length. Wooden modillion cornice continuing round pediment and across right gable end. Lead and brick coped gables. 2 and 2½ storeys. Section to left of 2½ storeys of 3 2-light

wooden mullion and transom windows. On 2nd floor a small 2-light either side central 2-light with round arched head. This breaks cornice and rises into tympanum. Section to right of 2 storeys of 3 6/6 sashes. 2 similar below with, on left, a pedimented doorcase. Part-glazed door and fanlight. Further 6/6 sashes on right end on both spans. On left end a front of 2½ storeys of 5 wooden mullion and transom windows with small attic 2-lights beneath cornice. Leaded lights on 1st and 2nd floors. Central part-glazed door with overlight and bracketted canopy. Further 6/6 sashes to rear. Gauged brick lintels over all. Inside on ground floor is a late C18 carved white marble fireplace inlaid with yellow marble. This was originally on 1st floor. A brick on the cross wing is inscribed 'D.M. 1774'. Pevsner.

In addition, various medieval sites have been located within the vicinity of the proposed development area including Stretton Bridge (HER Ref MLE 2486), the Church of St John the Baptist in medieval in origin (HER Ref MLE 1861) as well as a number of sites associated with the nearby, scheduled deserted medieval village of Great Stretton (HER Ref MLE 2485). Archaeological sites from various other periods were also recorded by the desk-based assessment. These include traces of a possible Iron Age enclosure to the southwest (HER Ref MLE 1865), the projected line of the Roman road 'Gartree Road' to the south (HER Ref MLE2292) while Roman pottery sherds were located to the north west (HER Ref MLE5935). Human remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were found on the line of the Gartree Road to the west of the development area (HER Ref MLE1863).



Figure 2:
Proposed development area in detail (in blue) with proposed trench locations.

3. Aims and Methodology

The main objectives of the evaluation were, through archaeological trial trenching:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits in areas to be affected by the development.
- To provide information on the extent, character, condition and date range of archaeological deposits within the application area.
- To assess the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

In consultation with the LCC HNET Planning Archaeologist it was decided to evaluate the impact of proposed development with the excavation of two 15m x 1.8m trenches (Fig. 2), specifically targeting the area of potential greatest disturbance within the footprint of the proposed new building. Tree stumps from the recently felled orchard dictated the location of the trenches. The evaluation took place between January 5th & 6th 2011. The trenches were excavated by a Case Loader Backhoe using a ditching bucket.

The archaeological work followed the *Brief for archaeological investigation (Exploratory trial trenching) at Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Harborough, Leicestershire NGR SK 66890 00153* (LCC) and *Design Specification for archaeological work* (ULAS 11-569).

4. Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

4.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned north-east to south-west, parallel to Main Street and was located to avoid, as much as possible the remaining tree stumps. The trench was 15m long and 1.8m wide.

Approximately 0.3m to 0.4m of garden soil was excavated, exposing a layer of subsoil, which increased in depth towards the south-western (down slope) end of the trench. Beneath the subsoil a horizon of orange brown clayey sand and gravel substratum was exposed; excavation ceased at this level, approximately 0.4m to 0.6m below the existing ground level. Hand cleaning at this level defined a linear feature, [001], approximately 1.5m wide crossing the northern end of the trench at a right angle, aligned north-west to south-east.

A section, 1m wide was excavated against the south-eastern baulk. The fill, (002) consisted of yellow-brown sandy-clay with abundant large rounded stones. A number of sherds of early post-medieval pottery was recovered as well as brick fragments which were not retained. The base of the feature was laid with cobbles, up to 100mm in size with limited evidence of mortar bond. Limited evidence that the sides were also cobble-lined could be seen to the north-east where a number of cobbles remained *in-situ*. It was also apparent that the cobbles were bedded in puddled clay. The feature was recorded at this level. After recording a number of the cobbles in the base were lifted, revealing the same puddled clay overlaying undisturbed substratum. A

single sherd of Oxidised Sandy ware, dating from between c.1100 and 1250 was recovered from the top of the cobble base (Appendix i).

No further remains of archaeological significance were found within the trench and it was recorded and released for backfilling.

4.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-west to south-east, perpendicular to Main Street and was again located to avoid, as much as possible the remaining tree stumps, which caused the two trenches to be adjoined. The trench was 15m long and 1.8m wide.

Approximately 0.22m to 0.66m of garden soil was excavated revealing an undulating layer of subsoil, which ranged in depth between 0.1m and 0.35m. Towards the north-western end of the trench there was no clear division between the topsoil and this subsoil layer, which along with many inclusions of brick and tile fragments suggests this part of the proposed development area has suffered some considerable modern truncation. Below this mixed subsoil a horizon of orange brown clayey sand and gravel was exposed. Excavation continued briefly to ensure this level was undisturbed substratum and excavation ceased at approximately 0.62m to 0.89m below the existing ground level.

Hand cleaning at this level defined two potentially archaeological features as well as a recent service trench. The exposed features consisted of a sub-angular pit [003] at the north-westernmost end of the trench and a linear feature, [005] towards the south-eastern end of the trench, aligned approximately north-east to south-west and approximately 0.75m wide.

The pit [003] was half sectioned with the north-easternmost part excavated to a depth of approximately 0.5m before conditions prevented further excavation. The fill, (004) consisted of grey silty-clay with abundant medium to large rounded stones, some of which were clast supported as well as a number of brick fragments. A number of post-medieval pottery sherds as well as a single sherd of 15th or 16th Cistercian were recovered. A single copper alloy dress/sewing pin, possibly of medieval, 14th – 15th century date was also recovered. The sides of the pit were near vertical.

A section was excavated through [005] against the south-westernmost baulk; the fill, (006) consisted of orange-grey brown silty-clay with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones. The sides were concave and the base undulating and clearly cutting the underlying substratum. No dating evidence was recovered from [005].

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

5. Conclusion

The proposed development area occupies a prominent location within the historic settlement core of Little Stretton and the trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed new building. Limited archaeological remains were located within the northernmost part of the proposed development area; these included a pit, possibly a

well, from which post-medieval pottery and brick fragments were recovered. Adjacent to the well there was a cobble lined linear feature, again containing post-medieval pottery as well as a single sherd of re-deposited medieval pottery. It is unclear what this feature originally was, but most likely it was a sunken path within the garden. Towards the south-east of the proposed footprint a single shallow, undated linear feature was also uncovered.

All of these features were sealed below approximately 0.6m of garden soil within the northernmost part of the proposed footprint.

6. Archive & Publication

The site archive consists of :

- 2 A2 permagraph sheets contain plans, sections & context descriptions
- 1 A3 permagraph sheet showing trench location plan
- CD containing 21 digital images
- 1 A4 contact sheet
- 21 Black & White negatives and contact prints
- 1 A4 photo index sheet
- 2 A4 trench recording sheets
- 1 A4 context summary sheet
- 2 A4 paper site plans supplied by client

Unbound copy of this report (ULAS Report Number 2011-005)

The archive will be held at Leicester County Council Museums under the Accession Number X.A206.2010

A version of the summary (above) will be submitted to the editor of the local journal *Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* for inclusion in the next edition.

7. References

George, S. 2004 *An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for a Residential Development at Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire (SK 6890 0153)*. ULAS Report 2004-013.

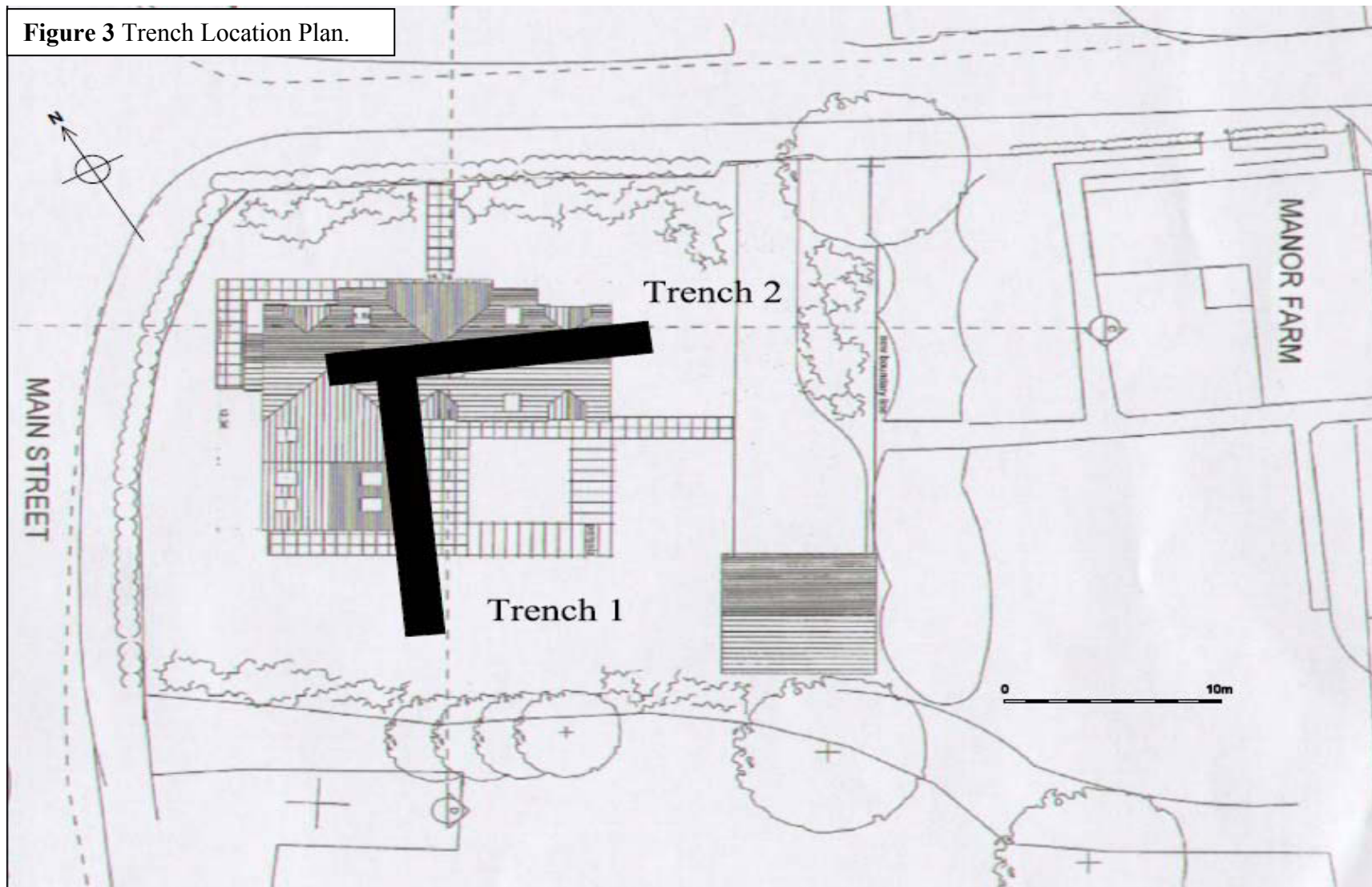
IfA, 2008 *Code of Conduct*

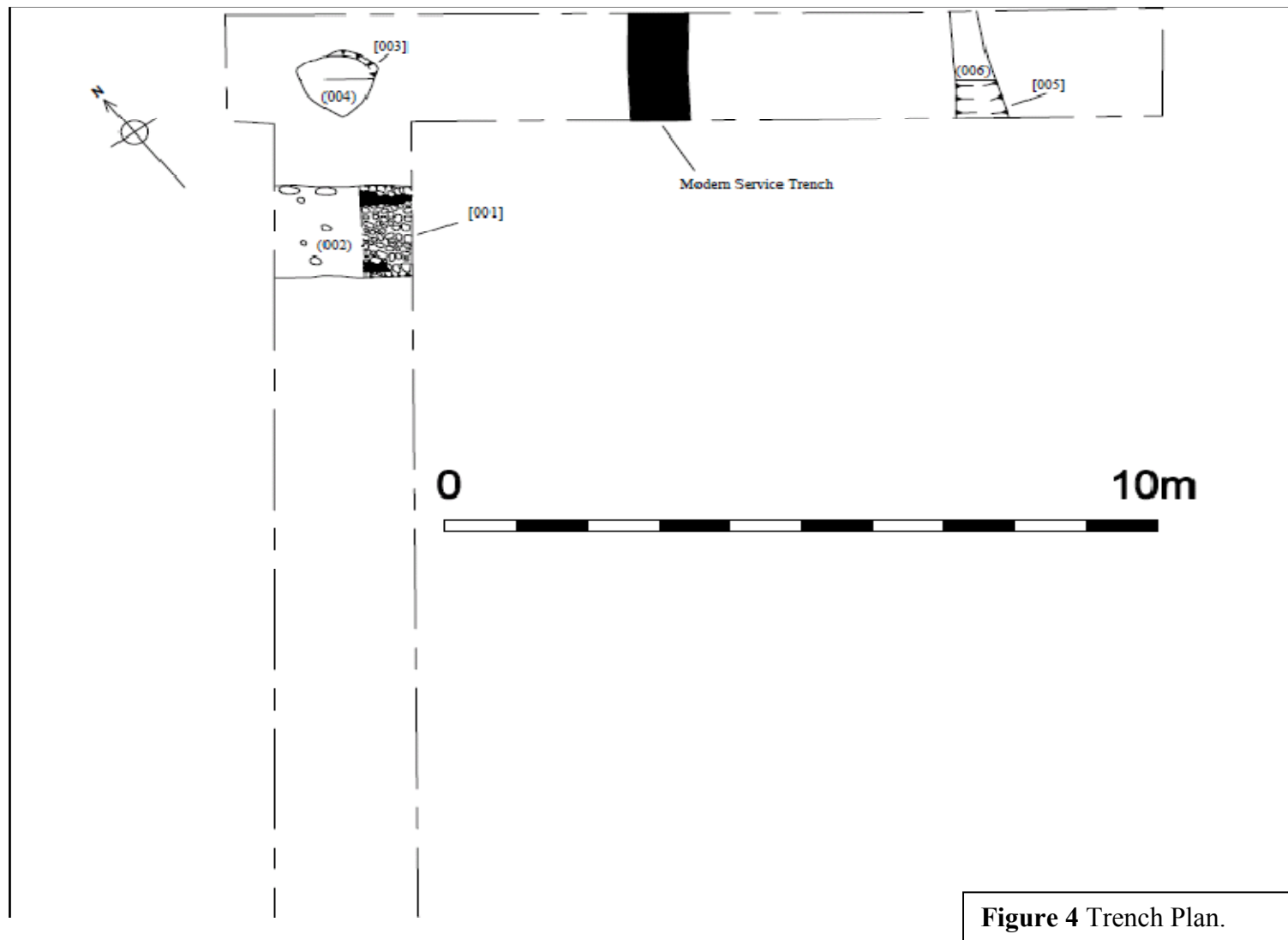
IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

LCC 2010 *Brief for archaeological investigation at Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire*.

ULAS 2010 *Design Specification for archaeological work at Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire NGR SK 6890 0153*.

Figure 3 Trench Location Plan.





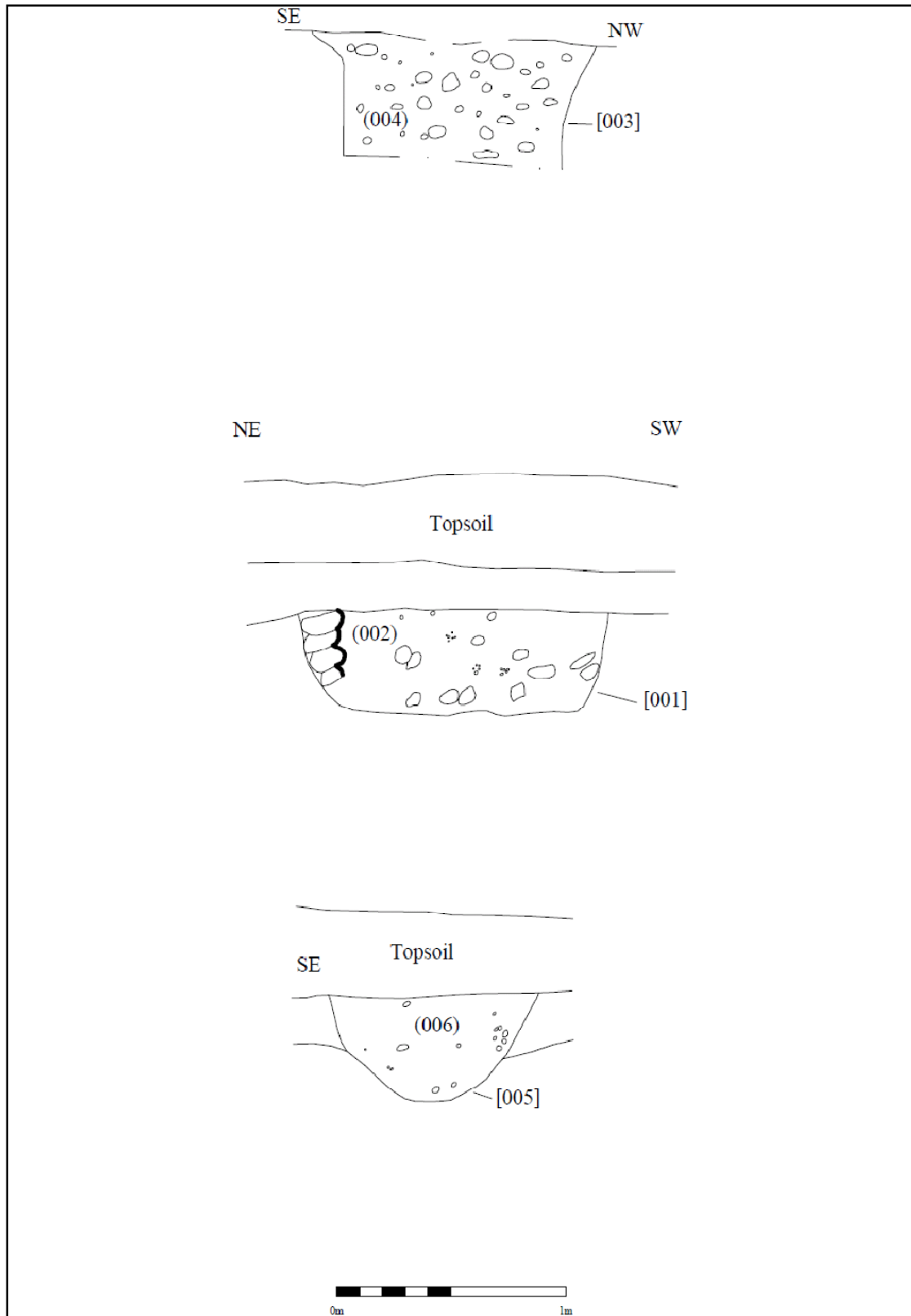


Figure 5 Excavated Sections.



Figure 6 Trench 1, looking north east.



Figure 7 Trench 2, looking south east.



Figure 8 Cobbles in base of [001].



Figure 9 [001] after removal of cobbles.

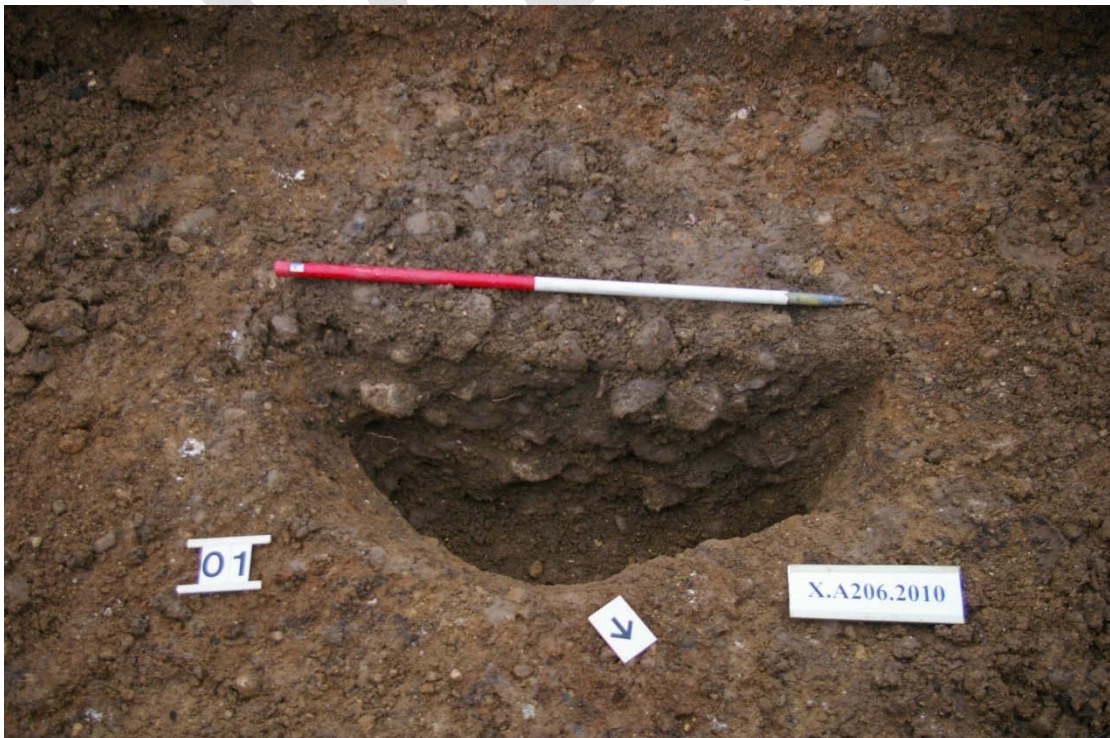


Figure 10 [003] post excavation looking south west.



Figure 11 [005] post excavation, looking south west.

Appendix: The Post-Roman Pottery.

Deborah Sawday

The Finds

The pottery, 12 sherds, weighing 317 grams, was catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989; Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below (table 1).

Whilst the bulk of this small assemblage is made up of fragments of predominantly post medieval or modern pancheons or jars, single sherds of medieval pottery also occurred in both features. These and the copper alloy pin, which is also possibly medieval in date, presumably relate to the medieval settlement of Little Stretton associated with the Church of St John Baptist, the tower of which dates from the 13th century, and the Manor House, an assembly of different buildings, the oldest apparently dating to c.1600, (Pevsner 1984, 275).

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.

Pevsner, N., 1984 (revised by E. Williamson) *The Buildings of England: Leicestershire and Rutland*

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.

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POT				
1 [2] (top) Linear cut	EA1 – Earthenware 1	2	64	?jar body – slipped & glazed internally, post medieval
1 [2] (top)	EA2 – Earthenware 2	1	30	Slipped & glazed internally. Some abrasion. Post medieval/modern.
1 [2] (bottom)	OS2 – Oxidised Sandy ware 2	1	8	Slight external sooting, c.1100-1250.
3 [4] pit/well	CW1 – Cistercian ware 1	1	4	Small hollow ware vessel, c.1450-1550.
3 [4]	EA1	3	137	Hollow ware base & body sherds, slipped & glazed internally, post medieval
3 [4]	EA2	3	65	Slipped & glazed internally. Post medieval/modern
3 [4]	EA2	1	9	
MISC.				
3 [4]	Copper Alloy			Dress/sewing pin, possibly medieval, 14th – 15th century (N. Cooper, pers. comm.).
3 [4]	Bone	1		animal

Site/ Parish: Manor Farm, Little Stretton, Leics Accession No.: XA206 2010 Document Ref: Little Stretton1.docx Material: Pottery & misc. finds Site Type: village core	Submitter: G. Richards Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 12.11.11 Method of Recovery: evaluation Job Number: 11 -569
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Appendix 2

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 6890 0153

Client: Mr and Mrs Voce

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

Planning application No. P.A.10/01264/3:

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 for 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 Little Stretton lies in the District of Harborough, Leicestershire. The proposed development covers an area of c. 0.0106ha currently covered with vegetation and rough pasture (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 An application has been made for the construction of a residential dwelling and access (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 as detailed in *Brief for archaeological investigation (exploratory trial trenching) at Manor Farm, Main Street, Little Stretton, Leicestershire* (LCC HNET 29.10.2010 – hereinafter the 'Brief').

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.4 The site lies at a height of around 122m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 156 indicates that the underlying geology of the site was likely to consist of Glacial sand and gravel and clayey silt colluvial sand
- 2.5 The site lies in the centre of the historic core of Little Stretton (MLE9063) immediately to the north-west of 'Manor Farm' a Grade II Listed building (MLE1360).

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 The brief has requested c. 48 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of two 15m x 1.6 m trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 1) shows the proposed locations of the trenches. The size and position of the trench 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.

5. Finds

- 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 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.
- 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 Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.5 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.

6. Environmental Sampling

- 6.1. 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.

- 6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 6.3 Appropriate contexts will be bulk sampled (15 litre or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.6 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.

7 Report and Archive

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 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).
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 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.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 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.

10 Copyright

- 10.1 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.

11 Monitoring arrangements

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)
- 11.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

12 Timetable and Staffing

- 12.1 A start date is likely to be in early January 2011. The work is likely to take one to two days to complete and two experienced archaeologists are likely to be present during the work.
- 12.2 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.

13 Health and Safety

- 13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) 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.

14. Insurance

- 14.1 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.

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

- 15.1 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.

16. Bibliography

Brown, D., *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for

2008 Archaeologists)

IfA, 2008 *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

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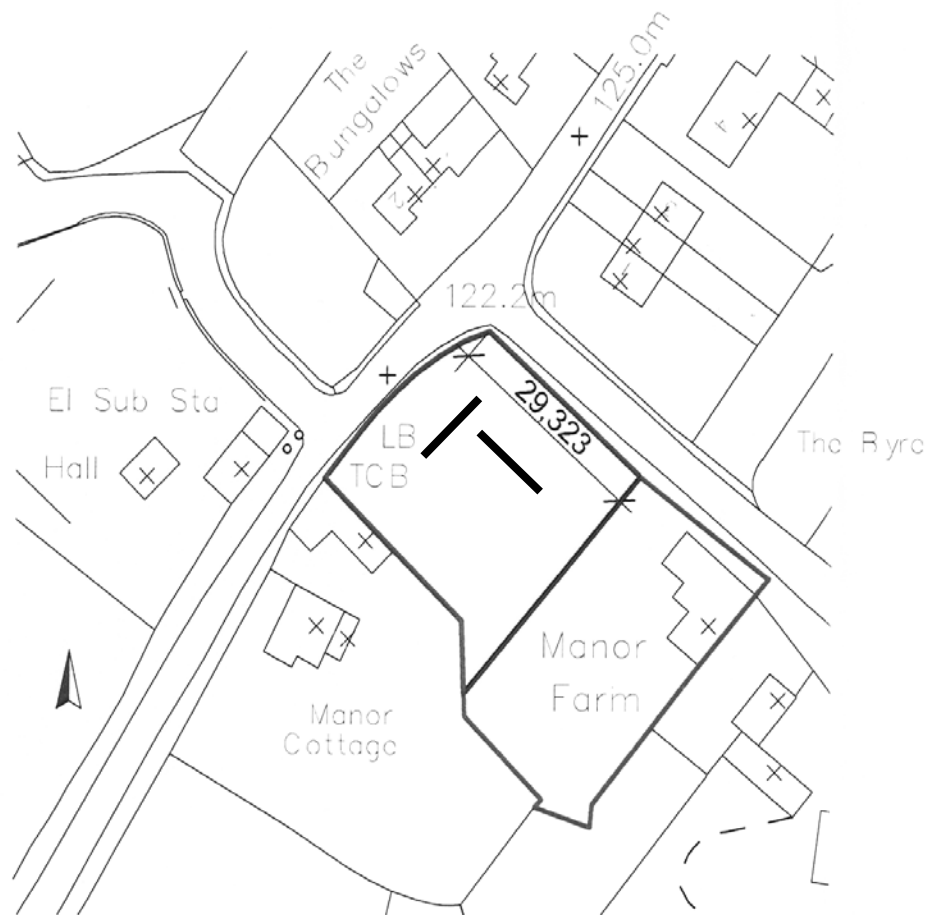


Figure 1 Proposed trench locations

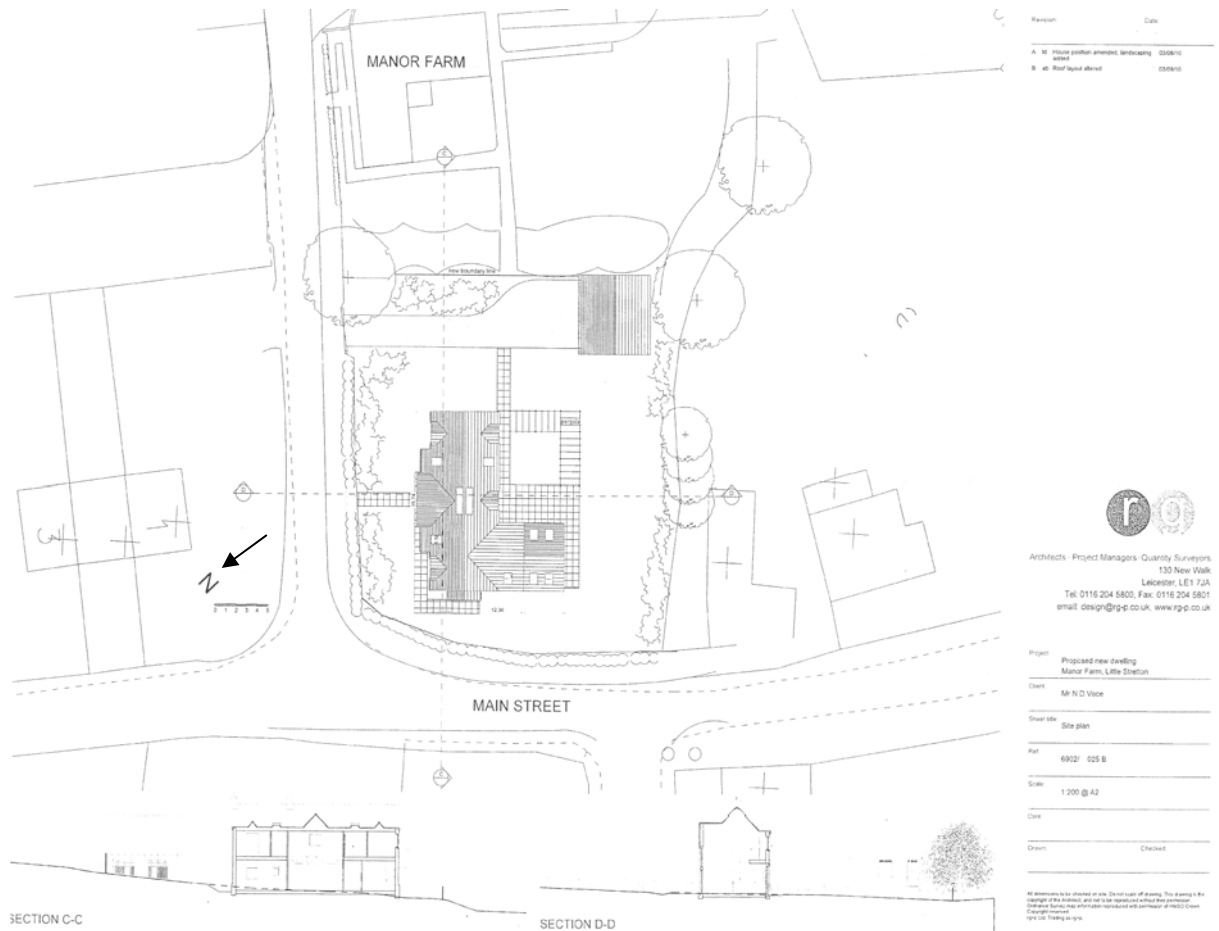


Figure 2 Proposed Layout

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