

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Twycross House School, 1 Main Road, Twycross, Leicestershire



For Twycross House School

Prepared by Camilla Collins

Report Number: 016/2017

TPA Project Code: TMT 1

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Signed	
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Summary

- Trent & Peak Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during February 2017 on behalf of Twycross House School. The work was undertaken in at Twycross House School, 1 Main Road, Twycross, Leicestershire (National Grid Reference SK 33609 04950) prior to the erection of a theatre/drama school, as a condition of Leicestershire County Council planning permission 16/00671/FUL.
- Twycross House School is a Grade II listed building dating to 1703. The house, situated at the centre of a farmstead, was owned by the Harcourt and Clare families up until the 1870s when it was acquired by the Howe estate and upgraded into a gentleman's residence. In 1978 it was purchased for use as a school. The building was extended to the west in c.1800, and was further extended and upgraded in the 1870s. During this latter phase of alteration to the building, the farm buildings and adjacent cottages were removed in order to create terraced lawns and gardens.
- The site itself has previously been the subject of two desk based assessments and two archaeological watching briefs. During the first watching brief, which was conducted in October 1995, a public house cellar was uncovered 21m south of the south-east corner of the main house. The second watching brief was conducted in 2013. No archaeological features were present, presumably because of the intrusive nature of the extensive landscaping works during the late 19th century.
- Cartographic evidence from 1885, 1903 and 1924 depicts the site as an undeveloped landscape with few trees and no structures. The addition of a small rectangular building likely to be a shed or outhouse to the south east of the current development is illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958.
- A new access road connecting the north-west corner of the development to the existing entranceway to Twycross House School and car park was excavated first to facilitate spoil removal. The topsoil was removed to a depth of 0.25 metres below the current ground level which was not a sufficient depth to reach any other layers or deposits. No archaeological features were present.
- A total of two linear features and seven pits were identified during the intrusive groundworks within the development site. Of these, five features contained no dateable evidence and two were proved to be modern in date. Pottery recovered from a single pit has been dated to the Medieval period, probably the 13th or the 14th century. Pottery recovered from a ditch possibly relating to a field boundary or burgage plot dates to either the Romano-British or Medieval period.
- The archaeological landscape of this site suggests a moderate historical use of the land including two small field boundaries or burgage plots and several small pits and post holes. The high level of modern disturbance, particularly in the south-eastern corner of the site may have truncated earlier archaeological deposits.

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Acknowledgments

The project was managed by Matt Hurford and the watching brief was undertaken by Camilla Collins, Philippa Puzey-Broomhead and Johanna Greaves. Twycross House School is thanked for commissioning the work. The project was monitored by Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief. The work was carried out in February 2017 by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) on behalf of Twycross House School, 1 Main Road, Twycross (National Grid Reference SK 33609 04950) (Figures 1 and 2) prior to the erection of a theatre/drama school, as a condition of Leicestershire County Council planning permission 16/00671/FUL.
- 1.2 The planning authority imposed the following condition attached to the Inspector's decision:
- 4. No development shall commence until a programme of archaeological work including a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. No development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- 1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently submitted by TPA and approved by Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council (Appendix 1). The WSI stated that the watching brief be carried out in accordance with appropriate professional standards, as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)*.
- 1.4 The overall study has employed the methodology developed by TPA for use on similar projects in the region. This methodology conforms to the standard requirements of planning authorities where consent applications are made for development. These follow guidelines presented in the *National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012)* which replaces conservation planning document *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010)*.
- 1.5 The TPA site code is TMT1. The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council Museums collection under the accession number X.A141.2006. The OASIS identification number is trentpea1-279255.

2 Topography and Geology

- 2.1 Twycross House School sits at an elevation of approximately 128.0m AOD. The site is bounded by Main Road (A444) to the north-east, Orton Lane to the north-west and Sheepy Road to the south-east. (Fig 1).
- 2.2 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that the site is situated on bedrock of Gunthorpe Member Mudstone.
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Twycross is first mentioned in the Domesday Book under the name Tvicross. The name probably refers to two crosses, neither of which has survived. Twycross is one of Leicestershire's lesser known villages, perhaps due to its small population throughout history.

- 3.2 Twycross House School is a Grade II listed building dating to 1703. The house, set at the centre of a farmstead, was owned by the Harcourt and Clare families up until the 1870s when it was acquired by the Howe estate and upgraded into a gentleman's residence. In 1978 it was purchased for use as a school (TPA 2013).
- 3.3 The building was extended to the west in c.1800, and was further extended and upgraded in the 1870s. During this latter phase of alteration to the house, the farm buildings and adjacent cottages were removed in order to create terraced lawns and gardens (TPA 2013).
- 3.4 The site itself has previously been the subject of two desk based assessments and two archaeological watching briefs. During the first watching brief, which was conducted in October 1995 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), a public house cellar was uncovered 21m south of the south-east corner of the main house. The top of the stairs was revealed at a depth of 0.55m below the present ground level (ULAS 1995). The second watching brief was conducted in 2013 by TPA. No archaeological features were present, presumably because of the intrusive nature of the extensive landscaping works during the late 19th century.
- 3.5 A scheduled monument (DLE333/LB 1012524) is situated approximately 500m to the north of Twycross House School. The monument comprises a rectangular moated site measuring 55m by 65m overall and three fishponds separated by a 5m wide causeway. The monument is located on the northern side of Twycross village to the north west of St. James' Church.
- 3.6 Cartographic evidence from 1885 (Fig 3), 1903 (Fig 4) and 1924 (Fig 5) depicts the current development site as an undeveloped landscape with few trees and no structures. The addition of a small rectangular building likely to be a shed or outhouse to the south east of the current development site is illustrated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1958 (Fig 6).

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The objectives of the fieldwork were in accordance with the WSI produced by TPA on behalf of Twycross House School and agreed by Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 All excavation and recording was carried out in line with CIfA guidelines and standard archaeological practice.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The redevelopment work at Twycross House School was undertaken using a combination of a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and hand excavation. The work was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 All exposed surfaces were inspected by a suitably qualified archaeologist and any archaeological deposits were hand cleaned and recorded where appropriate.

6 Results

6.1 Excavation of the New Access Road

- 6.1.1 A new access road connecting the north-west corner of the development to the existing car park was excavated first, to facilitate spoil removal from the remainder of the site (Fig 7). The topsoil (0001) was removed to a depth of 0.25 metres below the current ground level which was not a sufficient depth to expose any other layers or deposits. The site of the access road was subsequently covered with gravel.

6.2 Topsoil and Subsoil Removal

- 6.2.1 The topsoil (0001) was removed across the site revealing a deposit of made ground (0004) and concrete footings to the east and south-east at a depth of 0.2 metres. This deposit is likely to have been a levelling deposit for a previous structure. Subsoil was revealed at a depth of 0.3 metres to the west, south-west and north of the site.
- 6.2.2 The site was then levelled to a depth of 0.7 metres. The natural substratum was reached at this depth to the south west and north-west.
- 6.2.3 Linear [0005] was encountered at the western end of the trench. This feature was north-west to south-east aligned and measured 1.5m in width and 0.37m in depth (Figs 8 and 9, Plate 1). This feature had a light orange-brown silty sand fill with frequent rounded stone inclusions (0006). It had a splayed U-shaped profile with a small step in the south-western edge and a flat base. No datable evidence was retrieved.
- 6.2.4 A likely continuation of [0005], feature [0011] was present approximately 2.3m to the north-west of the intervention into [0005] (Figs 8 and 10, Plate 2). Feature [0011] was infilled with weak light orangey brown silty sand (0012) which contained two pieces of pottery (see section 7.2). Linear [0011] was cut by [0009], a circular pit with steep sides, a flat base and a U-shaped profile (Figs 8 and 10, Plate 2). It measured approximately 0.9m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. It contained a dark brownish-grey silty sand fill with occasional rounded stone inclusions. No dateable evidence was recovered. It also truncated [0007], another small circular pit (Figs 8 and 10, Plate 2). It had steep sides and a flat base, and measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. It contained a dark grey clayey silt fill with occasional rounded stone inclusions (0008). A small sherd of pottery was recovered from this (see section 7.1). The intersection between [0011] and [0007] had been truncated by [0009] and the relationship between the features could not be determined.
- 6.2.5 Approximately 0.9m north-west of [0007], [0009] and [0011], two features ([0013] and [0015]) were encountered beneath the subsoil (Figs 8 and 12, Plate 3). Feature [0013] was circular in shape with moderately steep sides, a flat base and a U-shaped profile. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. It contained a light orangey-brown silty sand fill with occasional rounded stone inclusions (0014). The characteristics of the feature suggest that it may have been a post hole. However, No dateable evidence was retrieved. The second pit [0015] truncated [0013]. It was roughly oval in shape with uneven sides and a flat base. It contained a dark grey silty clay fill with frequent brick and rounded stone inclusions (0016). Several pieces of plastic and string were observed in this fill indicating that this pit was modern in date.
- 6.2.6 Further removal of subsoil in the south-western corner of the site revealed a small, shallow pit [0017] (Figs 8 and 13, Plate 4). This feature measured 0.45 in width, 0.5m in length and 0.2m in depth, and was oval in shape with sloping sides and an uneven base. Excavation revealed a mid greyish-brown silty sand fill with occasional sub-rounded

stone inclusions (0018). No dateable evidence was retrieved from this feature; it is likely to have been the base of a truncated post hole.

- 6.2.7 Linear feature [0019] was located within a small raised area of natural substratum (0003) towards the north-western corner of the site (Figs 8 and 15, Plate 5). It was east to west aligned and had irregular sides and a flat base, and measured 1.5m in width and 0.4m in depth. The fill (0020) comprised of dark grey clay. No dateable evidence was retrieved and no intersection between [0019] and linear [0005/0011] was observed.

6.3 Excavation of the Wall Footings

- 6.3.1 Excavation of the wall footings commenced after the ground had been reduced to the required level and all archaeological features were fully recorded. The footings were approximately 0.5m in width and greater than or equal to 1.4m below the reduced ground level. Excavation revealed a levelling deposit (0004) (Fig 7).
- 6.3.2 The levelling deposit (0004) located to the south-east of the site was investigated at this stage of the excavation process. On further investigation this deposit was found to exceed a depth of 1.6m and was stratigraphically located above the natural substratum (0003) (Plates 8 and 9).
- 6.3.3 Two discrete features were observed in the south-eastern corner of the site. The first of these features was a small pit [0021] that was oval in shape and measured 0.2m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.1m in depth (Figs 8 and 14, Plate 6). This feature had sloping edges, a flat base and a splayed U-shaped profile. It contained a dark greyish-brown fill with no inclusions (0022). Finds recovered from this context were modern in date and included tile and pottery. A second pit [0023] was identified approximately 1m to the west of pit [0021] (Figs 8 and 16, Plate 7). This feature was roughly oval in shape with uneven sides, a mostly flat base and a splayed U-shaped profile. It measured 1.1m in width, 0.5m in length and 0.15m in depth. Excavation revealed a dark grey clay fill with occasional rounded stone and charcoal inclusions (0024). No dateable evidence was retrieved from this feature. The unevenness of the edges and base suggest that this pit may be a tree throw rather than an archaeological feature.

7 Finds

- 7.1 A single piece of pottery weighing 11.36g was found within (0008). This was identified as the rim of an unglazed medieval jug in a sand and quartz fabric and likely dates to the 13th or 14th century (Plates 10 and 11).
- 7.2 Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (0012), weighing 14.72g and 88.87g respectively. Both are pieces of a cooking pot which would have had a diameter of approximately 22cm. It is likely that that they are from the same vessel and are both made of a plain, undecorated reduced sandy fabric with a sand and quartz temper. The pot has been poorly made, with varying profiles between both pieces. The sherds are likely to be Romano-British in date; however, it is possible that they could be Medieval Reduced Sandy Ware which was largely used between the 11th and 13th centuries. Further dateable evidence would be needed to conclusively date this feature (Plates 12 to 15).

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 A total of two linear features ([0005/0011] and [0019]), and seven pits ([0007], [0009], [0013], [0015], [0017], [0021] and [0023]) were identified during the intrusive groundworks within the development site.
- 8.2 Of these features, no dateable evidence was retrieved from five features ([0009], [0013], [0017], [0019] and [0023]) and two were proved to be modern in date ([0015] and [0021]). Pottery recovered from pit [0007] has been dated to the Medieval period, probably the 13th or 14th century. The dimensions of linear feature [0005/0011] and the fact that it is generally aligned with the extant land divisions suggests that it was originally part of a Medieval field boundary or burgage plot.
- 8.3 The eastern half of the site predominantly consisted of levelling deposits (made ground) (0004). This deposit, which extended to a minimum depth of 1.4m, is likely to have covered any archaeological events that may have been present before.
- 8.4 The archaeological landscape of this site suggests a moderate historical use of the land including two small field boundaries and several small pits and post holes. The high level of modern disturbance, particularly in the south-eastern corner of the site, may have obscured much of the archaeology.

9 Bibliography

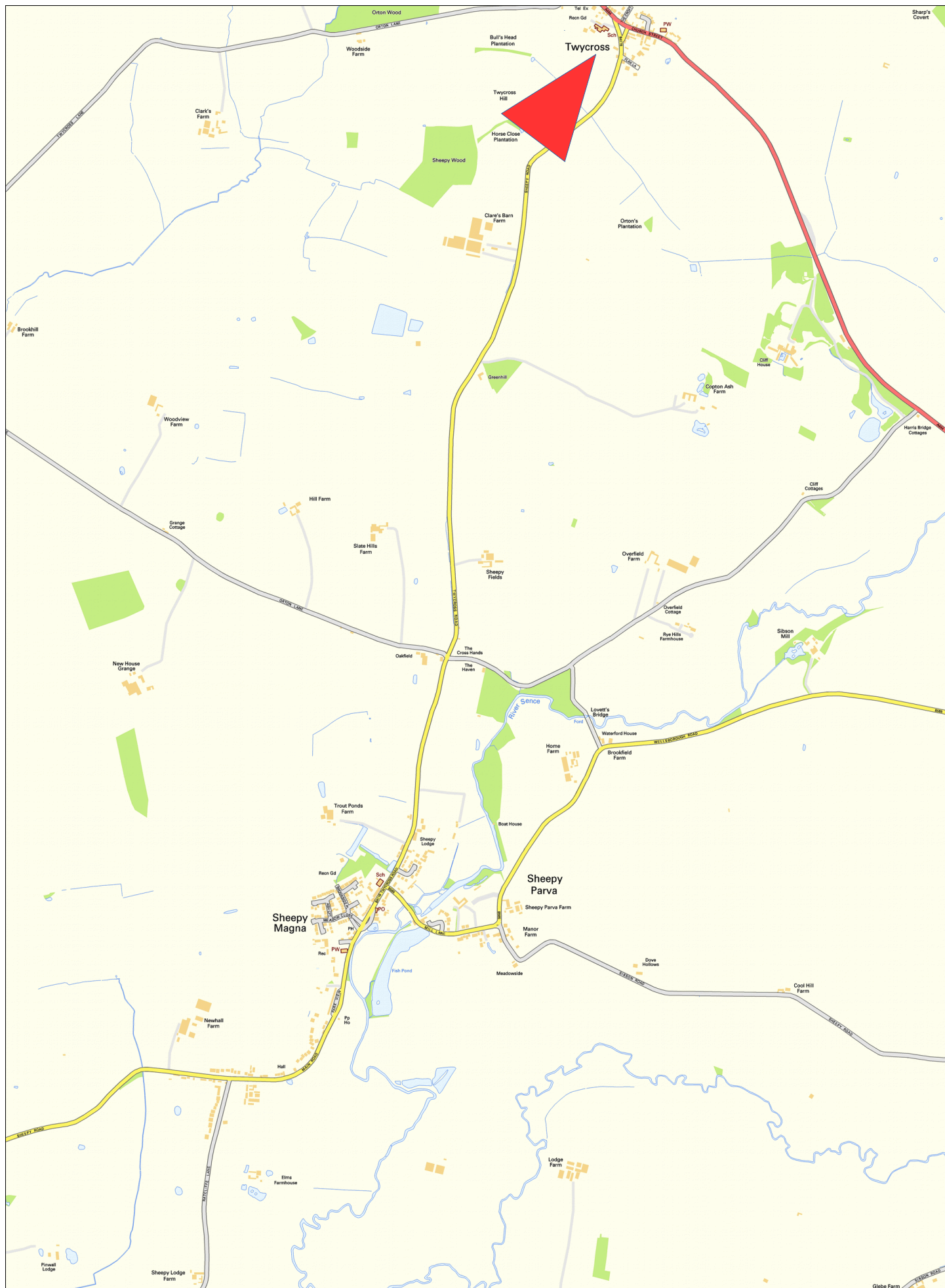
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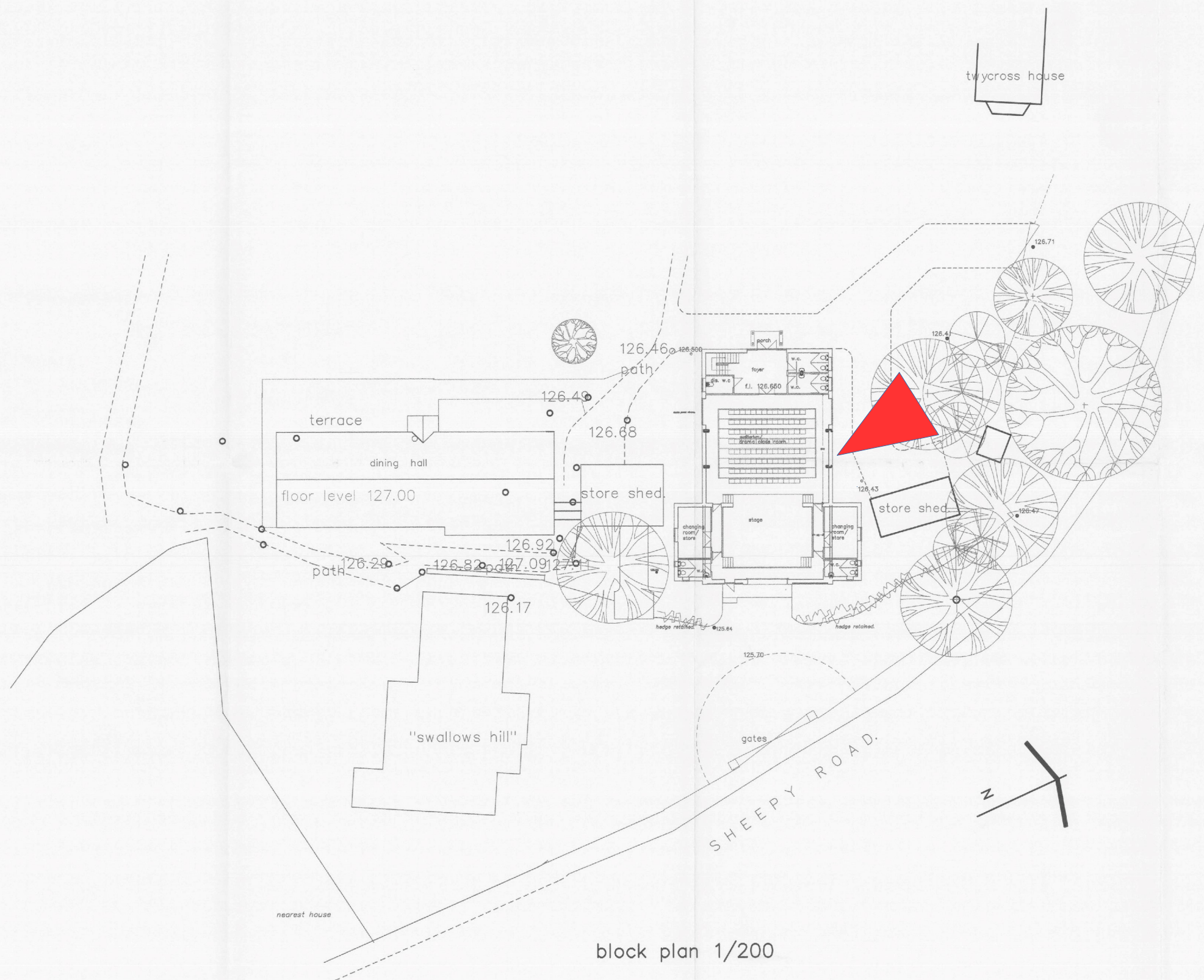
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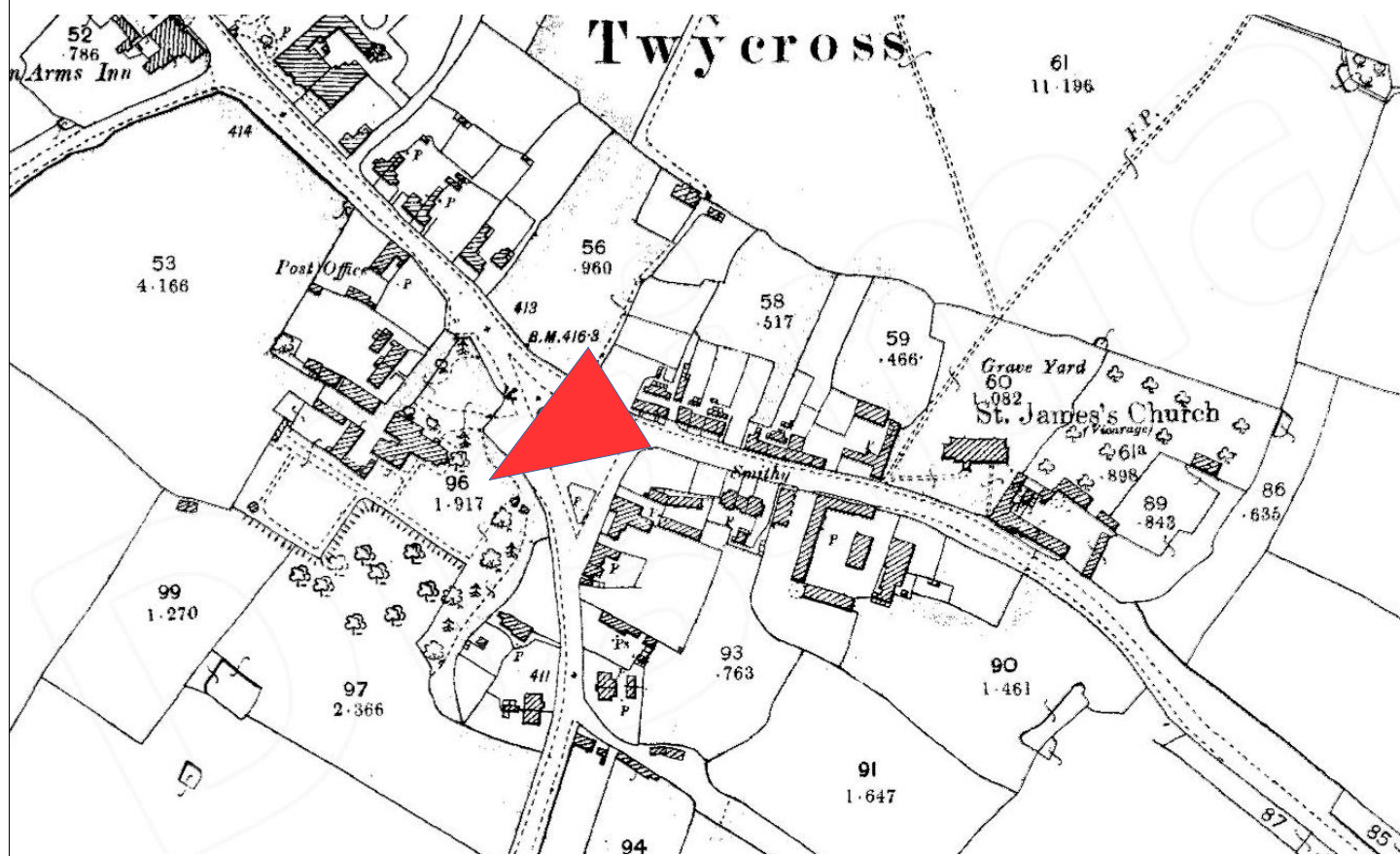
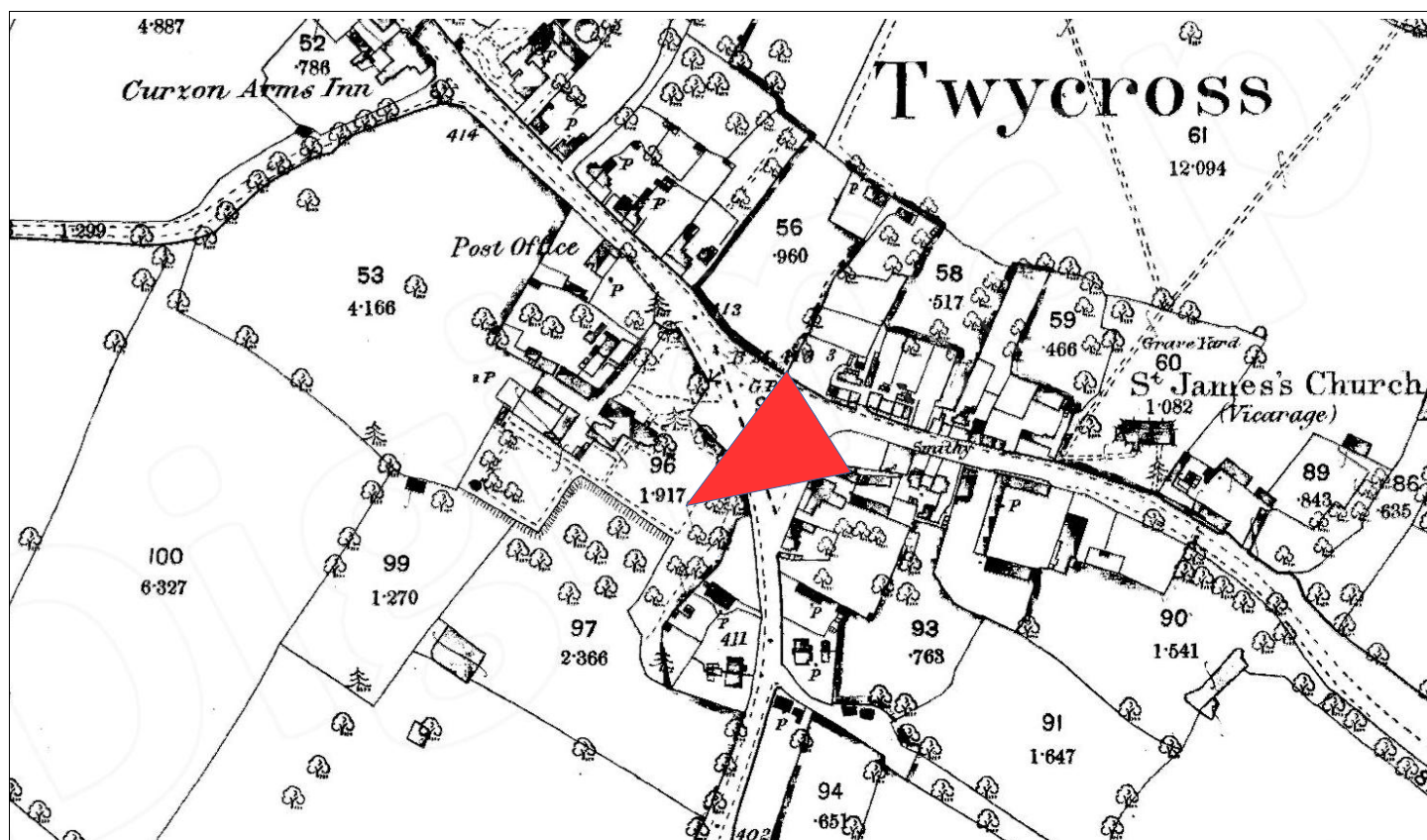
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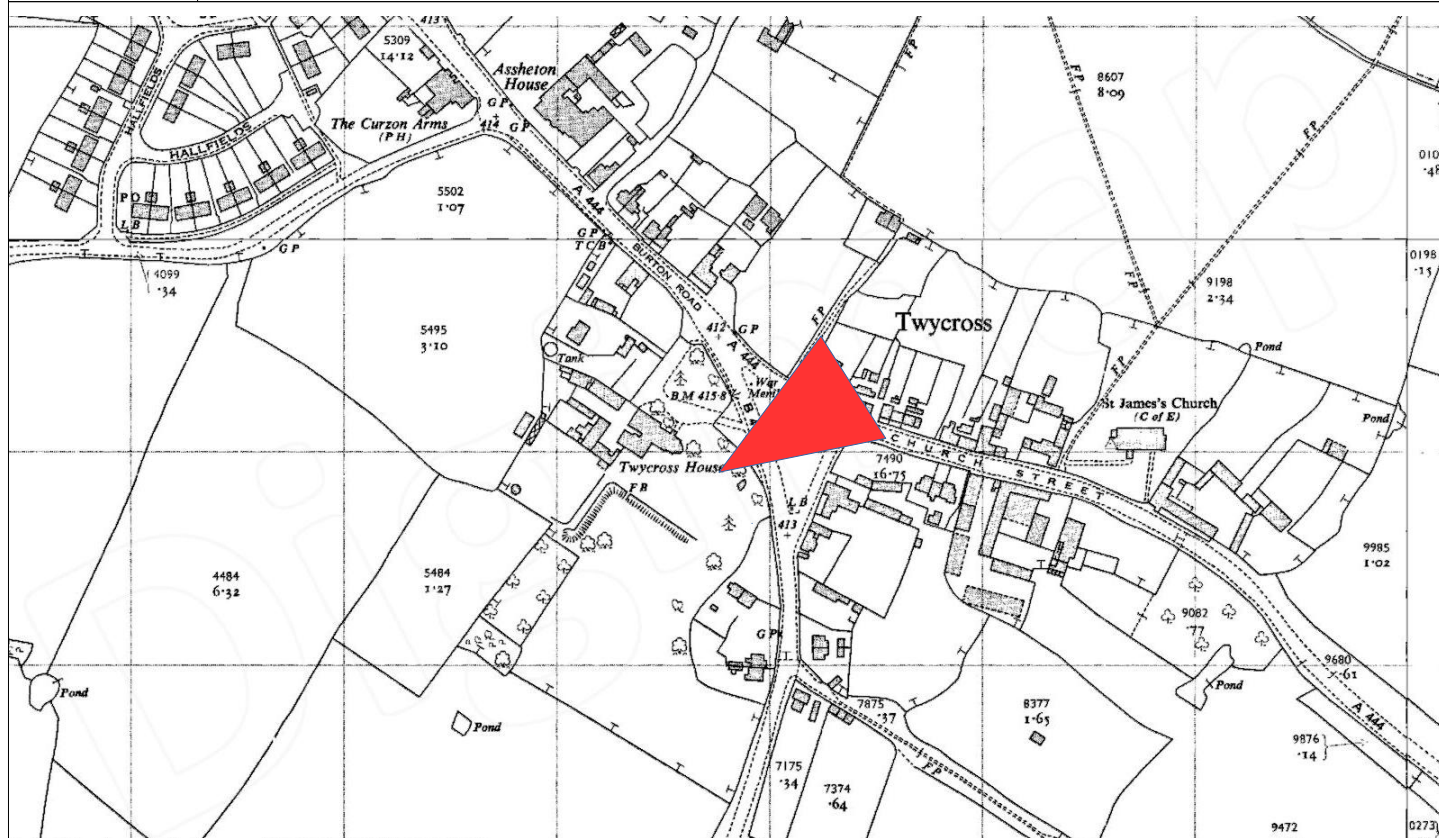
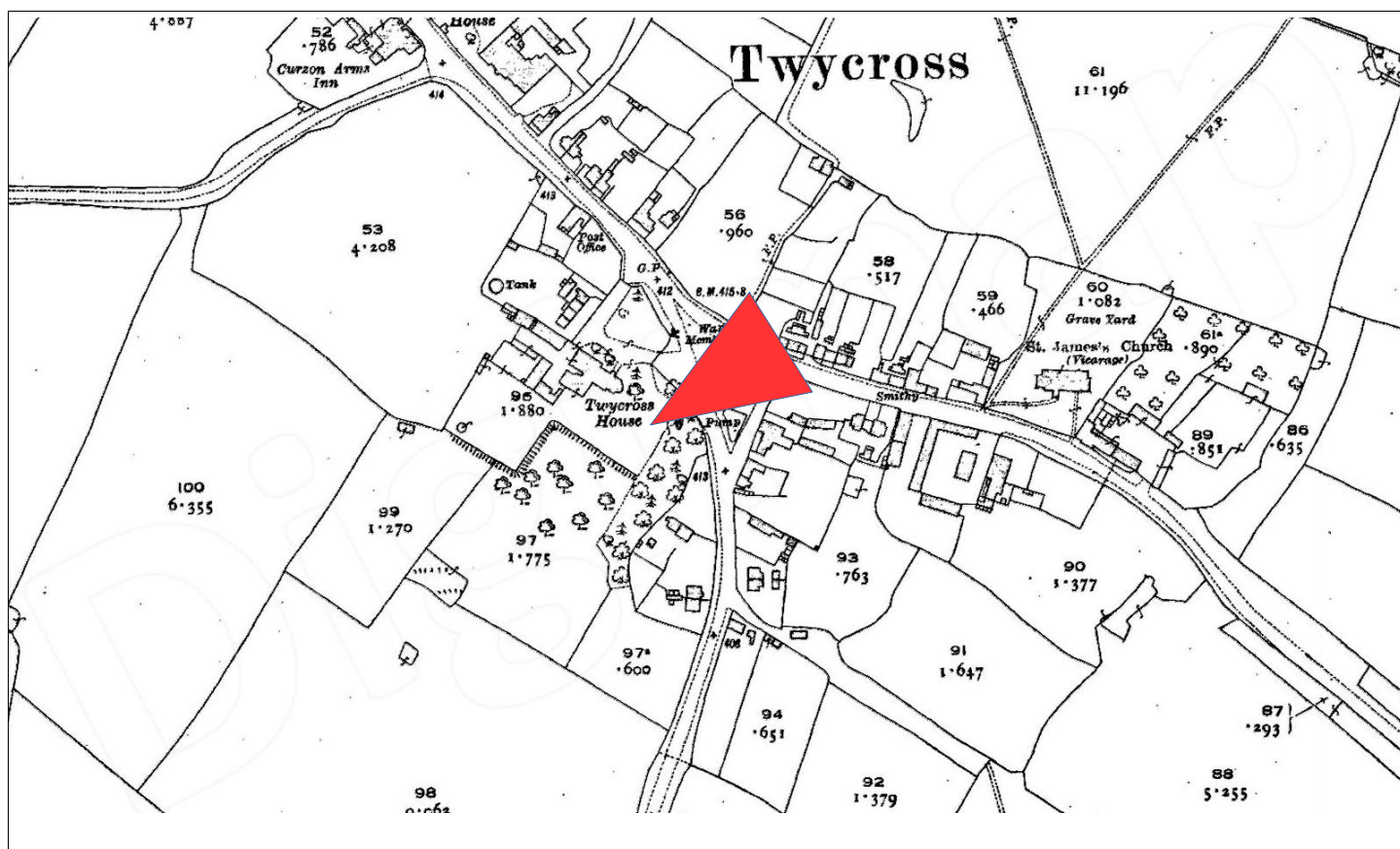
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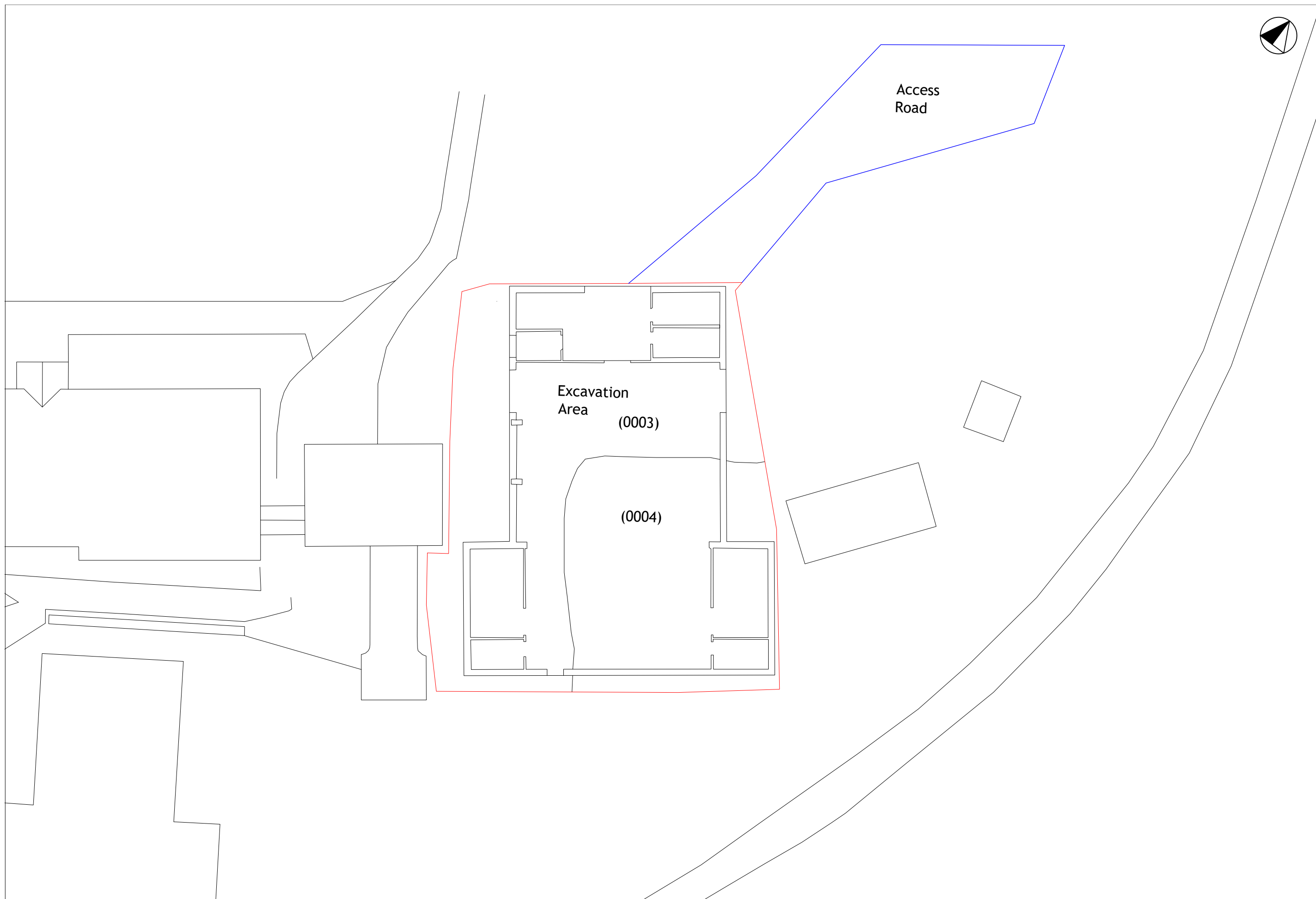
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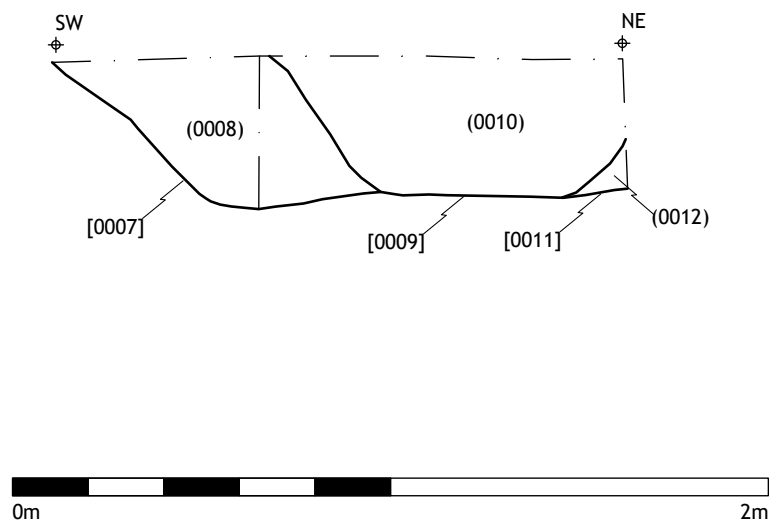
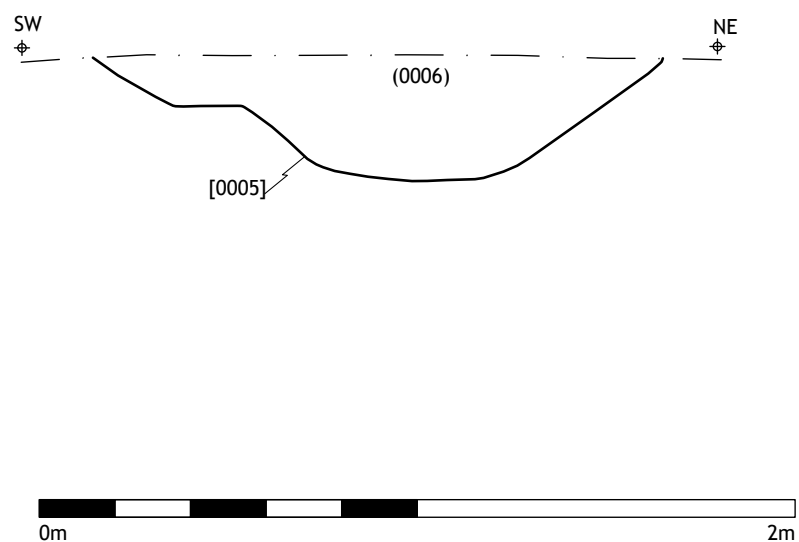


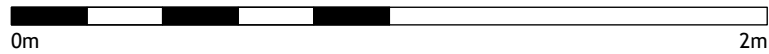
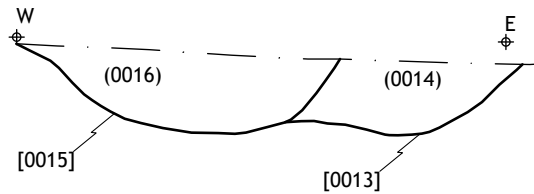






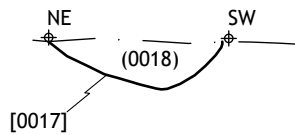






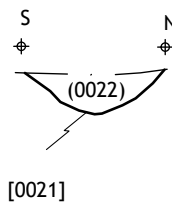
TMT1
Figure 11
Scale at A4 - 1:20

Twycross House School
South Facing Section of Pits [0013] and [0015]



TMT1
Figure 12
Scale at A4 - 1:20

Twycross House School
North-east Facing Section of Pit [0017]



TMT1
Figure 13
Scale at A4 - 1:20

Twycross House School
East Facing Section of Pit [0021]

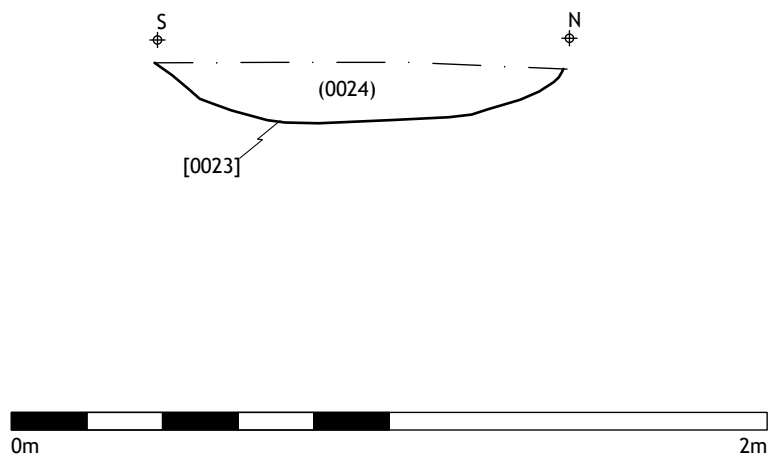
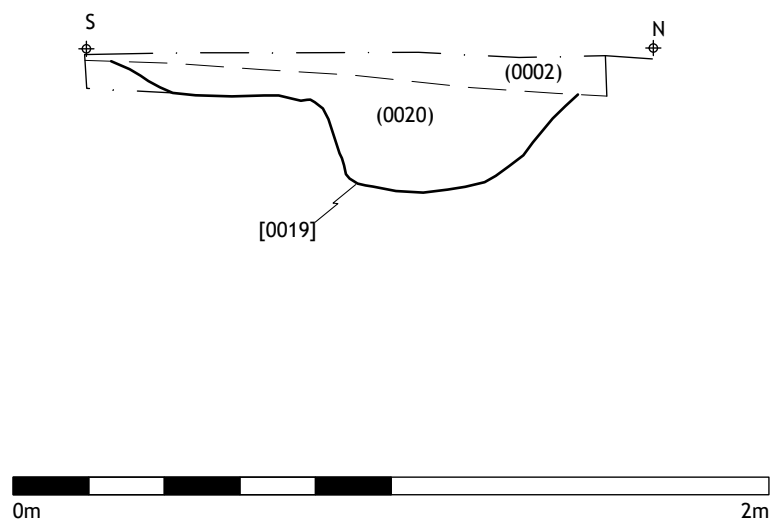




Plate 1: South-east facing section of linear [0005], viewed looking north-west



Plate 2: South-east facing section of pits [0007] and [0009], and linear [0011], viewed looking north-west



Plate 3: South-east facing section of pits [0013] and [0015] , viewed looking north-west



Plate 4: North-west facing section of pit [0017], viewed looking south-east



Plate 5: South-west facing section of linear [0019], viewed looking north-east



Plate 6: East facing section of pit [0021], viewed looking west



Plate 7: Oblique shot of east facing section of pit [0023], viewed looking south



Plate 8: Representative east facing section of wall footing trench showing the depth of the made ground (0004) in the south-east corner of the site, viewed looking west.

Plate 9: Oblique shot of a representative east facing section of wall footing trench showing the depth of the made ground (0004) in the south-east corner of the site, viewed looking south-west.





Plate 10: Pottery recovered from (0008)



Plate 11: Pottery recovered from (0008)



Plate 12: Pottery recovered from (0012)



Plate 13: Pottery recovered from (0012)



Plate 14: Pottery recovered from (0012)



Plate 15: Pottery recovered from (0012)

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

**TWYCROSS HOUSE SCHOOL, 1 MAIN ROAD,
TWYCROSS, LEICESTERSHIRE**

WATCHING BRIEF



Written Scheme of Investigation

Rep. No. 092/2016

2016
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Date	03 December 2016
Checked by	Dr S. Malone – Project Manager
Signed	
Date	03 December 2016
Report Number	092/2016
Status	WSI

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TWYCROSS HOUSE SCHOOL, 1 MAIN ROAD, TWYCROSS, LEICESTERSHIRE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: TWYCROSS HOUSE SCHOOL, 1 MAIN ROAD, TWYCROSS, LEICESTERSHIRE

NGR: SK 33609 04950

Client: Twycross House School

Planning Application No: 16/00671/FUL

Accession No: X.A141.2016

Proposed Development: *Erection of a theatre/drama school*

It is currently proposed to erect a theatre/drama school within the grounds of Twycross House School, 1 Main Road, Twycross, Leicestershire centred at OS Grid Ref. SK 33609 04950 (Figure 1). The site is located within the historic core of Twycross (MLE8423) and lies to the south of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MLE3271) consisting of a moated site and fishponds. Previous investigations have revealed ditches, post holes, pits and a pond that may be associated with the moated site (MLE10079). Roman pottery has also been found to the south-east (MLE16955). The development therefore has good potential for the below-ground presence of medieval and post-medieval remains with some potential for the presence of Roman deposits.

The details of this WSI are guided by the brief issued by Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council to ensure works are conducted to an appropriate standard and in line with their expectations.

It has been agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks at Twycross House School. This would encompass all significant ground disturbances (such as services), undertaken within the development. The watching brief is a precondition of planning consent as a means of ensuring 'preservation by record' during the development

2. OBJECTIVES

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposed mitigation scheme for planning and conservation consents 16/00671/FUL for Twycross House School, 1 Main Road, Twycross, Leicestershire. This takes account of verbal and written advice issued by Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council.

2.1 The objective of the proposed archaeological work can be stated as:

To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*. Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance will also be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

The archaeological monitoring of all intrusive ground within the development with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. Monitoring will not be required where it can be demonstrated that a specific element of the ground works has reduced/no significant archaeological potential, with the prior agreement of Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council.

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

3. METHODOLOGY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

3.1 General conditions

Staffing. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the 'Standard & Guidance' produced by the Institute for Archaeologists.

Notice. Clients are requested to give at least one week notice of the commencement of works to both TPA, and the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council.

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to ground works, and will provide plans of all services within the development area.

Base maps. The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for the Unit to use in the report.

Contingency. If important archaeological features and finds or palaeoenvironmental deposits are encountered they may be subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. Contingency expenditure would only occur with the explicit recommendation of Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and the prior agreement of the client. Should archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be treated to a satisfactory and proper standard within the resources allocated to the watching brief the Senior Planning Archaeologist will immediately be informed. This may entail ceasing any site work that is damaging to remains present until recourses are in place to either ensure preservation *in situ* or adequate treatment of the archaeological remains.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the client, and the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Further details of the report structure are specified below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing. The client will be responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

3.2 Fieldwork

Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor will implement the following requirements:

Machining

Wherever possible the contractor must ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine so that a clean surface can be exposed and the archaeologist can inspect the deposits revealed. Foundation/service trenches should also be excavated with a toothless bucket where possible. Any exceptions to this must only occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There should be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist has agreed that there are no archaeological deposits of significance.

Service trenches

Within Health & Safety constraints, the contractor will ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. **It is important that time is allowed for such work, before any form of backfilling occurs.** Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

Spoil-heaps

Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector.

3.3 Recording – general

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of any archaeology exposed in the monitored areas, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below (*Detailed specification of archaeological recording by Watching Brief*).

Project Staff

The watching brief will be managed by M. Hurford, the attending archaeologist will be:

Matt Hurford (Project Officer, 07917185361)

Reporting and Liaison

A report on the results, whether positive or not, will be prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. A summary of the findings will also be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Journal. Should the results of the watching brief warrant it then a detailed report will also be submitted for publication in the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Journal and an appropriate specialist publication covering the period from which the remains have been dated. For further details of the contents of the report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief).

Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be given a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of the watching brief, and TPA will continue to liaise closely throughout the period of the works. The curator will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

3.4 Welfare, Access and Insurance

The client will ensure safe access to the ground-works and if possible make toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

Services Checks

The client will make available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive ground works.

Insurance/compensation

As part of York Archaeological Trust, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.

3.5 Health and Safety

TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safety regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA will complete a task specific risk assessment safe working method statement before the commencement of the watching-brief, and copies of this will be made available to the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in FAME Manual, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

4. DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

The investigation will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Within the confines of site safety, archaeological contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will also be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will be assigned an individual finds code. *In-situ* finds will be recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.

Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character and where possible date, and stratigraphic relationship of features.

In the event that important archaeological remains are uncovered, the client's site representative will be informed immediately, with a proposal for the most effective measures for dealing with the remains. If they cannot be preserved *in situ*, their excavation may require contingency resources and additional time: Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be informed of such events and their input requested.

Recording

Plans of all contexts will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:

- context numbers,
- all colour and textural changes,
- principal slopes represented as hachures,
- levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent,
- sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and O.S. 1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).

Sections will show the same information, but levelling information will be given in the form of a datum line with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on the plan.

Black and white photographs of each context will be taken, together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations: these will be supplemented by digital colour images for inclusion within the report. Black and white images should be on 35mm print film, using SLR camera, digital colour images should be DSLR at 7 megapixel minimum resolution.

Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional county archaeologists).

Sampling (Palaeoenvironmental & Industrial residues)

Appropriate sampling of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential and residues and debris from industrial processes will be conducted in accordance with Table 1 (see below), with appropriate amendments following subsequent specialist advice. Specialist palaeoenvironmental advice will be provided by Dr Jennifer Miller, freelance. Samples (both palaeoenvironmental and industrial) will be assessed, followed by full analysis and reporting where appropriate following receipt of specialist advice and liaison with Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council.

Human Remains

Should human remains be uncovered they will initially be left in situ and provided with appropriate protection. Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and the Coroner will be informed immediately and a Ministry of Justice burial license obtained to permit removal where necessary.

Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method:				A4x1cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.30L+ Tubs (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature		each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')								
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)									

*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with DCC where appropriate.

4.1 Post-excavation Processing

All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with the appropriate Museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

Any Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr. D.Knight (TPA), Romano-British pottery to Ruth Leary (Independent), Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to L. Elliott & Dr. H. Jones (TPA), Flint to P. Webb (Associate of TPA).

4.2 Archive

The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:

- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork
- site notebooks/diaries
- original photographic records
- site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
- original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.
- artefacts
- original finds records
- original sample records
- original skeleton records
- original timber records
- Laser scan survey
- computer discs and printout

4.3 Archive and Finds Deposition

Initial contact with the Museum will be made prior the commencement of fieldwork, using the appropriate notification form.

Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.

Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.

The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive/museum:

Leicestershire County Council Museum Collections. The accession number X.A141.2016 has been issued

The Senior Planning Archaeologist of Leicestershire County Council and museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report.

The Senior Planning Archaeologist Leicestershire County Council must be informed in writing on final deposition of archive.

4.4 Report

A verbal report and where appropriate textual summary will be provided to the client on completion of fieldwork. Within 6 weeks of the end of the fieldwork, a final report on results will be completed and bound copies with a PDF/A on CD provided to:

- The client
- Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council for accession to the HER (this will include a copy of the report in PDF format on CD along with indexed copies of all digital on site photography) and to enable the relevant planning condition to be discharged.

The report will include:

- Non-technical summary

- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data including recommendations for retention/discard and proposals for conservation.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

Dissemination

The results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, in *Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Journal*. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal.

Copyright

Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client may reproduce any report. The client's contribution will be acknowledged in any future use of the work by TPA.

4.5 OASIS

Prior to commencement of the fieldwork an OASIS online record will be initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A copy of this document will be included in the report.

4.6 Monitoring

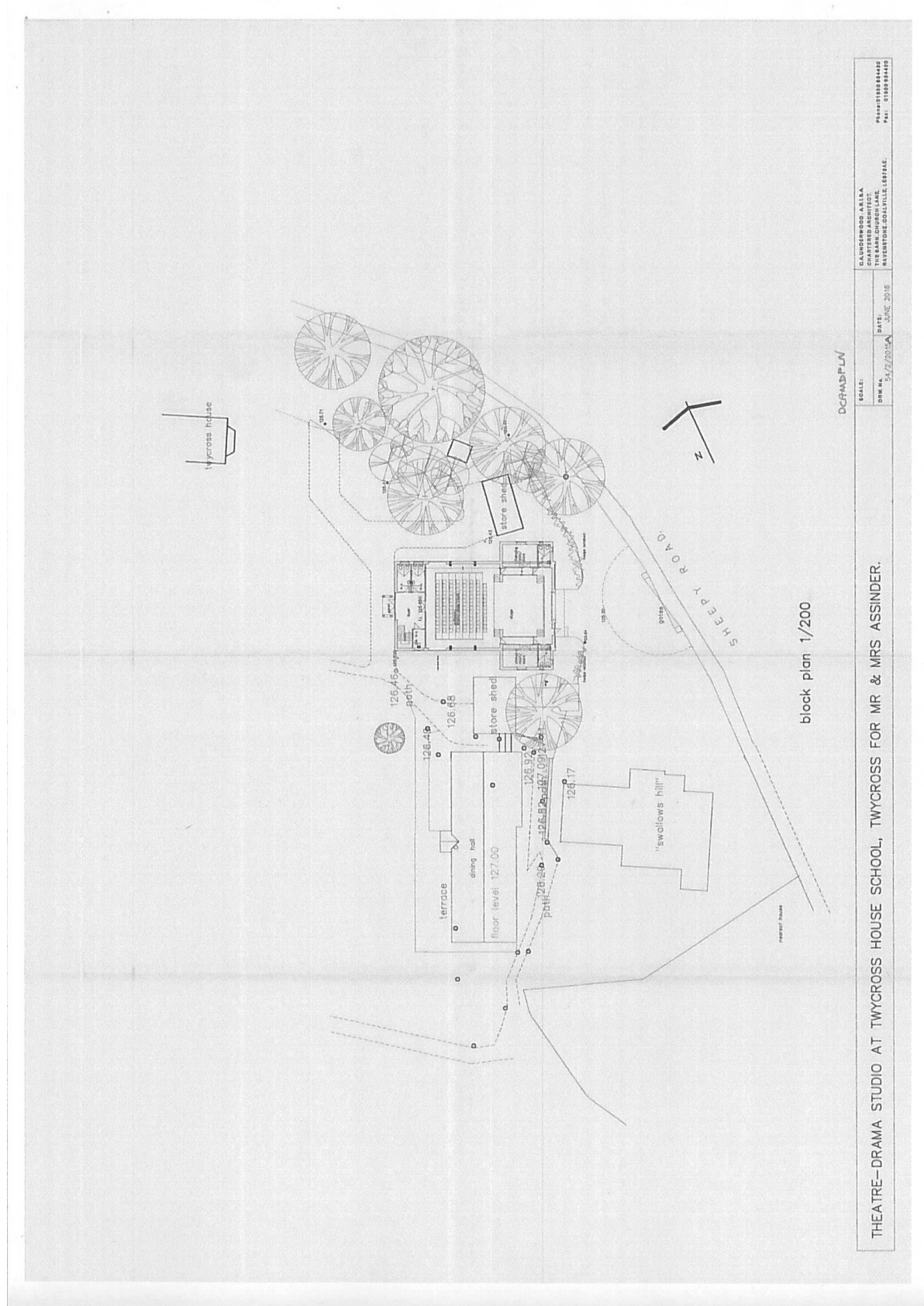
A minimum 5 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor and to Sophie Clarke, Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council.

All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant '*Standard and Guidance*' documents prepared by the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists).

TPA will keep the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council informed of all material facts of the archaeological investigations. This will include agreeing any changes to the approved methodology or programme of works, and invitations to inspect any uncovered remains at appropriate stages in the fieldwork programme. The Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be free to visit the site at any stage of the fieldwork.

5. PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

A provisional timetable of January 2017 has been suggested for the commencement of the main ground works, As soon as a project start date is confirmed the Senior Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council will be informed.



M. Hurford
Trent & Peak Archaeology
08/12/16

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context Register				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Date
0001	Layer	Weak dark greyish-brown clay silt	Topsoil	13/02/2017
0002	Layer	Weak dark orange-brown clay silt	Subsoil	13/02/2017
0003	Layer	Firm mid yellowish-orange silty sand and gravels	Natural	13/02/2017
0004	Deposit	Firm dark greyish-brown clay silt	Made Ground	13/02/2017
0005	Cut	Linear aligned north west - south east	Cut of Ditch	14/02/2017
0006	Fill	Weak light orange-brown silty sand	Fill of Ditch [0005]	14/02/2017
0007	Cut	Circular pit	Cut of Pit	14/02/2017
0008	Fill	Weak dark grey clay silt	Fill of pit [0007]	14/02/2017
0009	Cut	Circular pit	Cut of Pit	14/02/2017
0010	Fill	Friable dark brownish-grey silty sand	Fill of pit [0009]	14/02/2017
0011	Cut	Linear aligned north west - south east	Cut of ditch	14/02/2017
0012	Fill	Weak light orange-brown silty sand	Fill of ditch [0011]	14/02/2017
0013	Cut	Circular pit	Cut of pit	14/02/2017
0014	Fill	Loose light orange-brown silty sand	Fill of pit [0013]	14/02/2017
0015	Cut	Circular pit	Cut of Pit	14/02/2017
0016	Fill	Loose dark grey silty clay	Fill of pit [0015]	14/02/2017
0017	Cut	Circular pit	Cut of pit	15/02/2017
0018	Fill	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand	Fill of pit [0017]	15/02/2017
0019	Cut	Linear aligned east to west	Cut of ditch	16/02/2017
0020	Fill	Firm dark grey clay	Fill of ditch [0019]	16/02/2017
0021	Cut	Oval pit	Cut of pit	17/02/2017
0022	Fill	Weak dark greyish-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit [0021]	17/02/2017
0023	Cut	Oval pit	Cut of pit	17/02/2017
0024	Fill	Weak dark grey clay	Fill of pit [0023]	17/02/2017