



University of  
**Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

**Archaeological work at Willows,  
Shackerstone Walk, Carlton,  
Leicestershire**

**NGR: SK 3933 0491**

Mathew Morris



ULAS Report No. 2011-100  
©2011

**Archaeological Work  
at Willows, Shackerstone Walk,  
Carlton, Leicestershire**

**NGR: SK 3933 0491**

**Mathew Morris**

**For: Ms Hazel Davenport**

**Planning application no. 11/00025/FUL**

Approved by

Signed: ...  Date: 1 September 2011

Name: R J Buckley..

**University of Leicester**  
Archaeological Services  
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH  
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

**ULAS Report Number 2011-100**  
©2011  
X.A87.2011

## CONTENTS

Summary .....	2
Introduction.....	2
Geology and Topography .....	2
Historical and Archaeological Background .....	5
Archaeological Objectives .....	5
Methodology.....	5
Results.....	5
The Pottery <i>Deborah Sawday</i> .....	7
Discussion.....	8
Bibliography .....	8
Archive.....	8
Publication .....	8
Acknowledgements.....	9
Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work .....	11
Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry .....	18

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Location maps with development area highlighted.....	3
Figure 2: Plan of the development area showing the location of the work.....	4
Figure 3: Plan of the footings showing the location of the important features.....	6
Figure 4: The south-west corner of the footing, looking south, showing stone layer (3) resting on natural clay (5).....	10
Figure 5: The western footing, looking west, showing stonework (4) resting on the natural clay (5).....	10

## TABLES

Table 1: The medieval and later pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context. ....	8
---	---

## **Archaeological Work at Willows, Shackerstone Walk, Carlton, Leicestershire (SK 3933 0491)**

Mathew Morris

### ***Summary***

*Archaeological work was carried out at Willows, Shackerstone Walk, Carlton, Leicestershire (SK 3933 0491) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 16th June 2011. The work was carried out on behalf of Ms Hazel Davenport in advance of construction of a new house on the site of former outbuildings. The work involved supervision and inspection of overburden removal and machine excavated foundations on land south of the present house for any indication of archaeological activity. The footings of the former outbuilding and a number of modern service trenches had caused significant damage to the underlying stratigraphic sequence and the only features of note were two areas of loose, poorly sorted stones in the southern third of the site. These may represent an early surface and wall footing but there was nothing substantive to suggest that they were manmade and they may have been naturally occurring areas of stone collecting in undulations in the surface of the natural clay substratum. Two sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from the subsoil. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A87.2011.*

### **Introduction**

This document constitutes the final report for archaeological work carried out at Willows, Shackerstone Walk, Carlton, Leicestershire (SK 3933 0491). The work was carried out on behalf of Ms Hazel Davenport by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 16th June 2011.

The proposed replacement of existing outbuildings with a new two-bedroomed house (Planning Application No. 11/00025/FUL) was sited so that the house occupied a similar footprint to the demolished buildings. This was located *c.*10m south of the present house and *c.*43m north of Shackerstone Walk. The development impacted an area of approximately 297 square meters at the west end of Carlton, situated approximately 19km west of Leicester (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The work was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Hinckley and Bosworth District Council, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3 (DCLG 2010). The work followed the approved *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work* (see Appendix One).

### **Geology and Topography**

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 155 (Coalville), indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of superficial glaciolacustrine deposits of Mid Pleistocene clay, silt and sand overlying bedrock deposits of Triassic mudstone belonging to the Mercia Mudstone Formation (BGS 2010). The site lies on predominately flat ground at a height of *c.*108m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

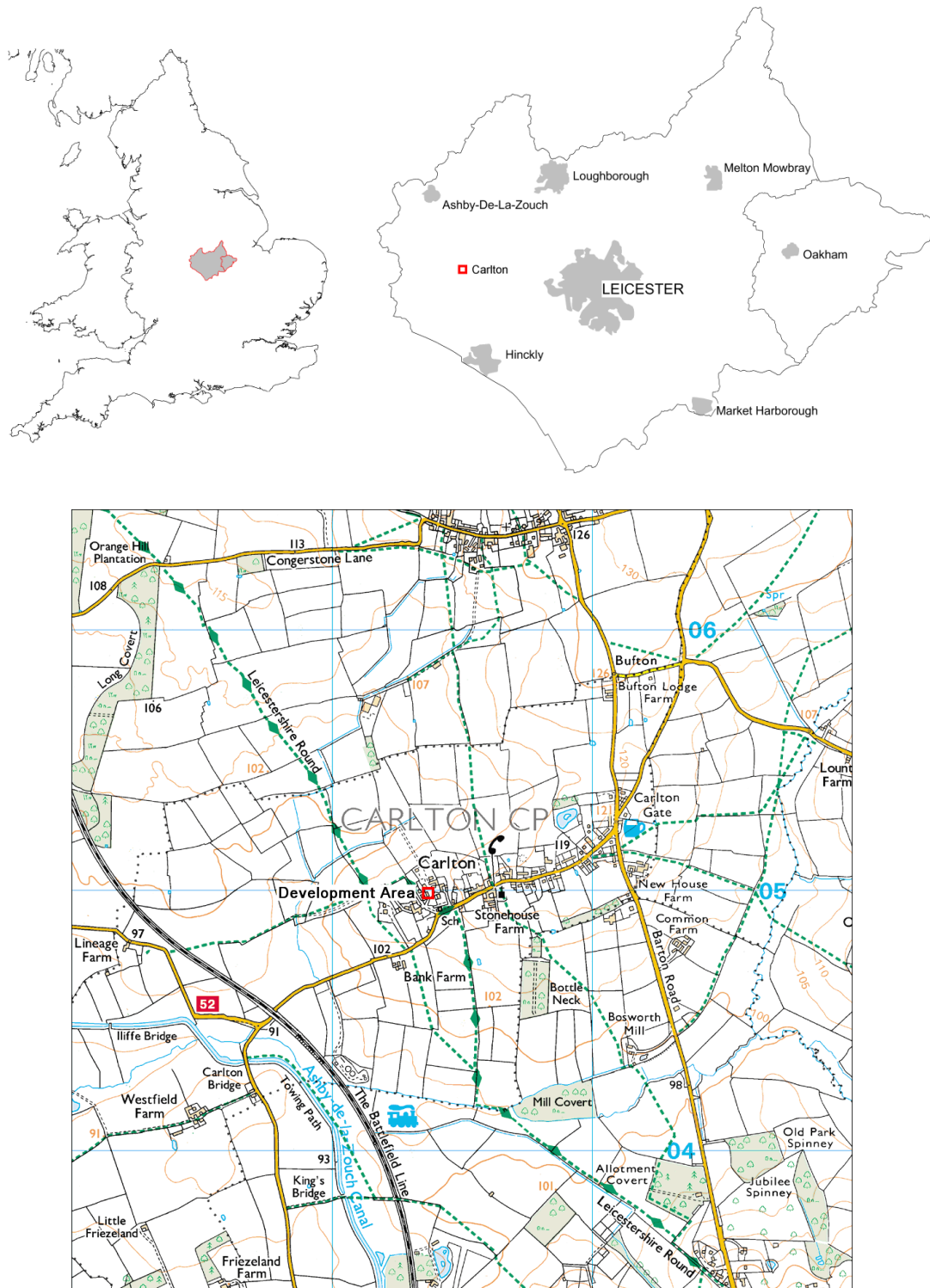


Figure 1: Location maps with development area highlighted

Reproduced from Explorer® 233 Leicester & Hinckley 1:25,000 OS map by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright 2010. All rights reserved. License number AL100029495.



Figure 2: Plan of the development area showing the location of the work

## Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the site lies in an area of archaeological interest within the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village (HER ref. MLE2714). At the time of the early 19th century OS Surveyor's map the village was split into two parts. This site lies within the western part of the village. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps from the mid 19th century onwards show that there has been minimal ground disturbance from modern development on the site. The outbuilding on the site (recently demolished to make way for the development) does not appear on the 1st edition 1:2500 series OS map (1886) but is present by the 1903 edition.

## Archaeological Objectives

The principal objectives of the archaeological work were:

- To identify the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date of any archaeological deposits to be effected by the proposed ground works.
- To excavate and record any archaeological deposits to be effected by the proposed ground works.
- To produce a report and archive of any results.

## Methodology

The project required a professional archaeologist to supervise all groundwork likely to impact upon any archaeological remains.

Although the written brief (Appendix One) called for a strip, plan and sample excavation along with the watching brief this was felt unnecessary by the archaeologists on inspection of the site. No ground reduction was intended by the contractors and the only damage to any archaeological remains would be in areas where footings were to be dug. It was therefore decided that a watching brief on the digging of the footings would be adequate to fulfil the brief.

The work involved the supervision and inspection of machine dug foundation trenches in order to identify any archaeological deposits or the natural substratum. This was carried out using a mini 360° mechanical excavator with a 0.6m toothed bucket. All exposed areas, sections and existing spoil heaps were visually inspected for features and finds. Archaeological deposits were hand cleaned, planned, photographed and sample excavated as appropriate to addressing the objectives of the watching brief. Field notes were recorded on a pro-forma ULAS watching brief recording form whilst any stratigraphic units would be given a unique context number and recorded on pro-forma ULAS context sheets if deemed appropriate.

All work followed the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) Code of Conduct* and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in Leicestershire and Rutland (LMARS)*.

## Results

The planned two-bedroom house was sited over the footprint of a former outbuilding c.10m south of the present house (Figure 3). At ground level the brick floor and footings of the outbuilding were still visible, flanked to the east by a brick path

covering the trench for a gas pipe and to the north, south and west by loose gravel hard standing. The footings were dug to be *c.*0.6m wide and were on average between *c.*1m and *c.*1.2m deep.

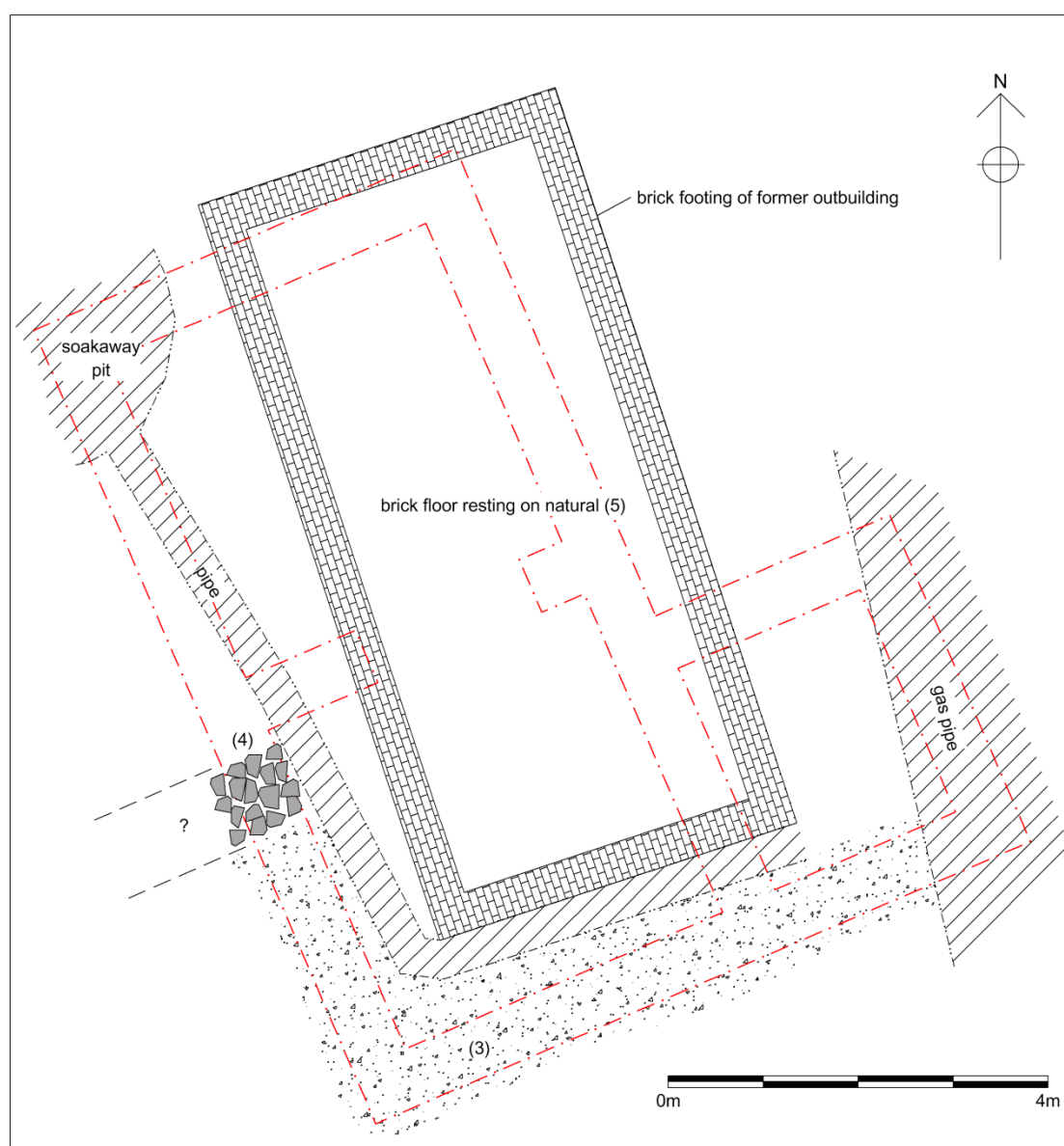


Figure 3: Plan of the footings showing the location of the important features

Initial machining removed *c.*0.1m of gravel or brick paving to expose a *c.*0.15m thick layer of loose, dark greyish-brown, root-infested topsoil (1). The topsoil was largely devoid of finds apart from in the western footing adjacent to the property line where large quantities of 19th and early 20th century domestic waste had been deposited. This was predominately broken china, other broken ceramics and glass bottles, none of which were kept because they were only present in the topsoil and therefore not stratigraphically secure.

Beneath the topsoil was a *c.*0.3m thick layer of greyish-brown clayey silt (2) which contained large quantities of small and medium sized pebbles and angular stone fragments. This was visible across the entire site except within the footprint of the



former outbuilding where it and the topsoil had been removed and the brick floor sat directly on the natural substratum. The subsoil thickened to *c.*0.5m in the south-east corner of the footing, seemingly because of a dip in the natural substratum. Two sherds of medieval pottery (from the same vessel) were recovered from the subsoil in the south end of the western footing (see below).

The natural substratum (5) was firm greyish-brown clay which diffused into greyish-red clay as it descended. It was observed at *c.*0.45m below ground level along the western side of the footing dropping to *c.*0.65m below ground level in the footing's south-east corner.

Modern disturbance was extensive across the development site accounting for 65% of the total area (Figure 3). The former outbuilding occupied much of the site (26 of the 54 square meters) and within its footprint the stratigraphic sequence had been truncated to the natural substratum. Running around the southern and western side of this building was a pipe trench which led to a soak-away pit in the north-west corner of the footing. The pipe trench only truncated into but not through the subsoil (2) but the soak-away pit was dug over a meter into the natural clay. To the east of the former outbuilding the ground was again truncated down to the natural clay by the trench for a modern gas pipe running on a north-south orientation.

The only features of note were present in the southern footing and the south end of the western footing (Figure 3). Between the subsoil (2) and natural clay (5) was a thin band of poorly sorted rounded fieldstones and large angular stone fragments (3) - mudstone, sandstone and to a lesser extent granite - loosely impressed into the natural clay (Figure 4). This was visible along the length of the southern footing but stopped in the western footing after *c.*3.2m, where it butted up against a more densely packed area of stonework (4). This was *c.*0.9m wide and *c.*0.3m high, and was made up of clay-bonded granite, sandstone and fieldstone (Figure 5). No cut was visible and it rested directly on the natural clay. Layer (3) did not continue north beyond (4) and neither context was not seen in any of the other footings.

## **The Pottery**

*Deborah Sawday*

The pottery, two adjoining sherds, weighing 30 grams, was catalogued with reference to the guidelines set out by the Medieval Pottery Research group, (MPRG, 2001) and the ULAS fabric series (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown below (Table 1)

The pottery, part of a jar rim and body, is in Potters Marston, a major local ware in the early and high medieval periods.. The shouldered profile of the vessel and the squared upright rim suggest 13th century date for the two sherds which were recovered from the subsoil context (2).

## *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
- MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Saxon and Medieval Ceramics*

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

Context	Fabric/Ware	No.	Grams	Comments
(2) subsoil	PM – Potters Marston	2	30	Upright and squared jar rim and body, with a shouldered profile.

### Discussion

Disturbance from modern services had caused significant damage to the stratigraphic sequence across much of the site and in most areas it had truncated down into the natural substratum. The brick floor in the former outbuilding had also been laid directly on the natural clay and this suggests that the ground in this area had been reduced sometime in the past prior to, or during the building's construction.

The two areas of stones, (3) and (4), observed across the southern third of the site may represent an early surface and wall footing, possibly medieval or earlier as two sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from the overlying subsoil (2). However, there was nothing substantive to suggest that they were manmade in origin – no occupational trample on them, no pottery, animal bone or charcoal in direct association with them – and their 'clean', loose, poorly sorted composition appeared more likely to be natural accumulation collecting in undulations in the surface of the natural clay. The depth of the stone areas beneath the subsoil meant that ground reduction during the new development would not impact upon them and the only areas damaged were where footings were dug through them.

Overall, although no features could be conclusively identified during the watching brief as evidence of human activity, the presence of a minute quantity of 13th century pottery in the subsoil shows that medieval activity was occurring somewhere in the vicinity.

### Bibliography

B.G.S., 2010 *England and Wales Sheet 155 Coalville: Bedrock and Superficial Deposits*. 1:50,000 scale geology series.

### Archive

The site archive consists of:

- 1 A4 watching brief record form
- 1 A3 permatrace sheet containing 1 site plan and 1 sketch section
- 12 digital photographs
- 1 A4 pottery report
- 1 bag containing two pieces of pottery

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A87.2011

### Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work to the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York (Appendix 2).

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in the local

archaeological journal, the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, in due course

### **Acknowledgements**

Thanks are extended to the client, Ms Hazel Davenport, and the contractors for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken, and the report written by Mathew Morris. The pottery was identified by Deborah Sawday. The project was managed for ULAS by Richard Buckley.

Mathew Morris MA

ULAS  
University of Leicester  
University Road  
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848  
Fax: 0116 252 2614  
Email: [mlm9@le.ac.uk](mailto:mlm9@le.ac.uk)

22/6/2011



Figure 4: The south-west corner of the footing, looking south, showing stone layer (3) resting on natural clay (5)



Figure 5: The western footing, looking west, showing stonework (4) resting on the natural clay (5)

## Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work

### UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

#### Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work: Strip, map and sample excavation and Watching Brief

*Job title: Erection of one dwelling: Willows, Shackerstone Walk, Carlton*

*NGR: SK 3933 0491*

*Client: Ms Hazel Davenport*

*Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth District Council*

*Planning application No. 11/00025/FUL:*

#### **1 Introduction**

##### **1.1 Definition and scope of the specification**

This document is a design specification for an archaeological watching brief at the above site, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, Policy HE12.3 (DCLG 2010). This specification provides a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a phase of archaeological attendance for inspection and recording. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide information on the character and extent of any buried archaeological remains which may exist on the site.

- 1.2 The definition of archaeological excavation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological excavations (IFA S&G) is a controlled programme of intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features, structures, and as appropriate, retrieves artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.

#### **2. Background**

##### **2.1 Context of the Project**

- 2.1.1 The proposal is to replace the existing outbuildings with a two-bedroomed house sited to occupy a similar footprint.
- 2.1.2 The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core of the village (HER ref: MLE2714). At the time of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century OS Surveyor's map, the village was split into two parts. This site lies within the potentially very interesting western side of the village. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards indicate that there has been little ground disturbance from modern development on the application site, so it is likely that any archaeological remains present preserved *in situ*. Consequently, there is likelihood that buried archaeological remains will be affected by the development.
- 2.2.2 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested a strip map and sample excavation and monitoring of service trenches as mitigation against the likely impact of the development. The document provides details of the strip map and sample excavation and a watching brief proposed by ULAS on behalf of the client for this mitigation strategy.

#### **3. Archaeological Objectives**

- 3.1 The main objectives of the archaeological work will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

#### **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 watching briefs* (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 Strip, Plan and Sample**

- 4.2.1 The project will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist during the works specified above and determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains. This may involve the initial excavation of trial trenches.
- 4.2.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified this will be followed by a programme of excavation and recording, using additional personnel as necessary.
- 4.2.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.
- 4.2.4 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.
- 4.2.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosoils and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.2.6 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.2.7 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed under a Ministry of Justice Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The developer and Leicestershire County Council will be informed immediately on their discovery.
- 4.2.8 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

### **4.3 Watching Brief**

- 4.3.1 The watching brief will involve the supervision of overburden removal and other groundworks by an experienced professional archaeologist.
- 4.3.2 Should significant archaeological remains be identified during the watching brief a programme of excavation and recording may be necessary, using additional personnel as necessary.
- 4.3.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site during the watching brief to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

### **4.4 Archaeological on-site recording**

- 4.4.2 The archaeological features exposed by the machine stripping or foundation excavation will be planned and sample excavated to provide an adequate sample to address the objectives (3.1).
- 4.4.3 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using a Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.4.4 The location of the excavation will be surveyed using a GPS or Total Station Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) linked to a hand held computer.
- 4.4.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosoils and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.4.6 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ, where appropriate the police and coroner shall be informed. Human remains will only be removed following appropriate liaison with the Ministry of Justice and in compliance with their requirements and in accordance with appropriate professional standards and guidance, as well as other relevant environmental health regulations. In all circumstances the developer and Leicestershire County Council, will be informed immediately upon the discovery of significant human remains.
- 4.4.7 Any material recovered which would be regarded as treasure following the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the coroner.
- 4.4.8 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site from the project manager. These will ensure that professional standards are being maintained. Provision will be made for monitoring visits with representatives of the developer (Leicestershire County Council Highways), Leicestershire County Council's Historic & Natural Environment Team and the planning authority.
- 4.4.9 In the event of significant archaeological remains being located during the fieldwork programme there may be the need for contingency time and finance to be provided to ensure adequate recording is undertaken. On the discovery of potentially significant remains the archaeologist will inform the developer, the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council, HNET and the planning authority. If the archaeological remains are identified to be of significance additional contingent archaeological works will be required.

### **4.5 Recording Systems**

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

- 4.5.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.5.3 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.
- 4.5.4 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.
- 4.5.5 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.
- 4.5.6 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 A report on the fieldwork will be provided following analysis of the records and materials.
- 7.2. 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.
- 7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) will be presented to an appropriate registered museum within six months of the completion of analysis. This archive will include all written, disk-based, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.



7.4 On the completion of fieldwork the originating organisation should complete the on-line OASIS form at <http://oasis.ac.uk> on completion of the fieldwork.

**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.

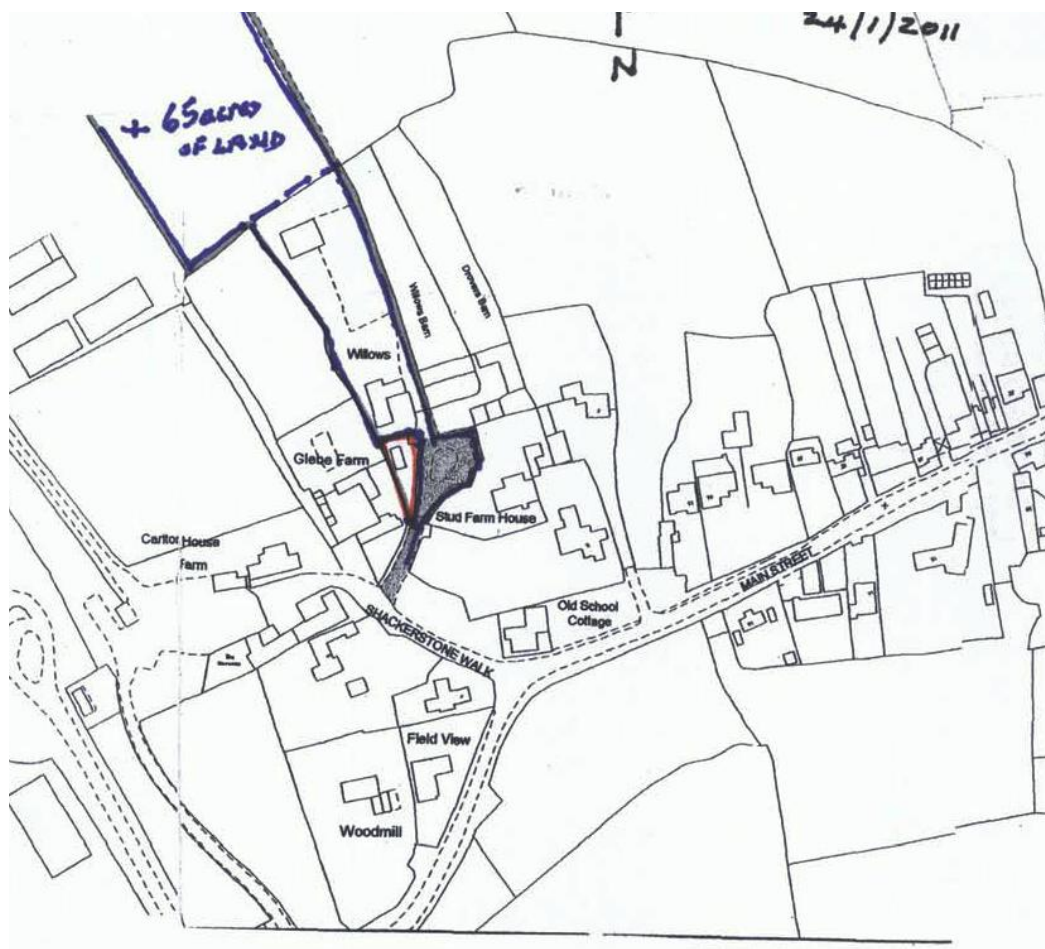
**9. Copyright**

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 watching brief will start at the instigation of the groundworks on 16th June 2011 with one member of staff.

10.2 Following the fieldwork 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.



**Fig. 1 Site location**

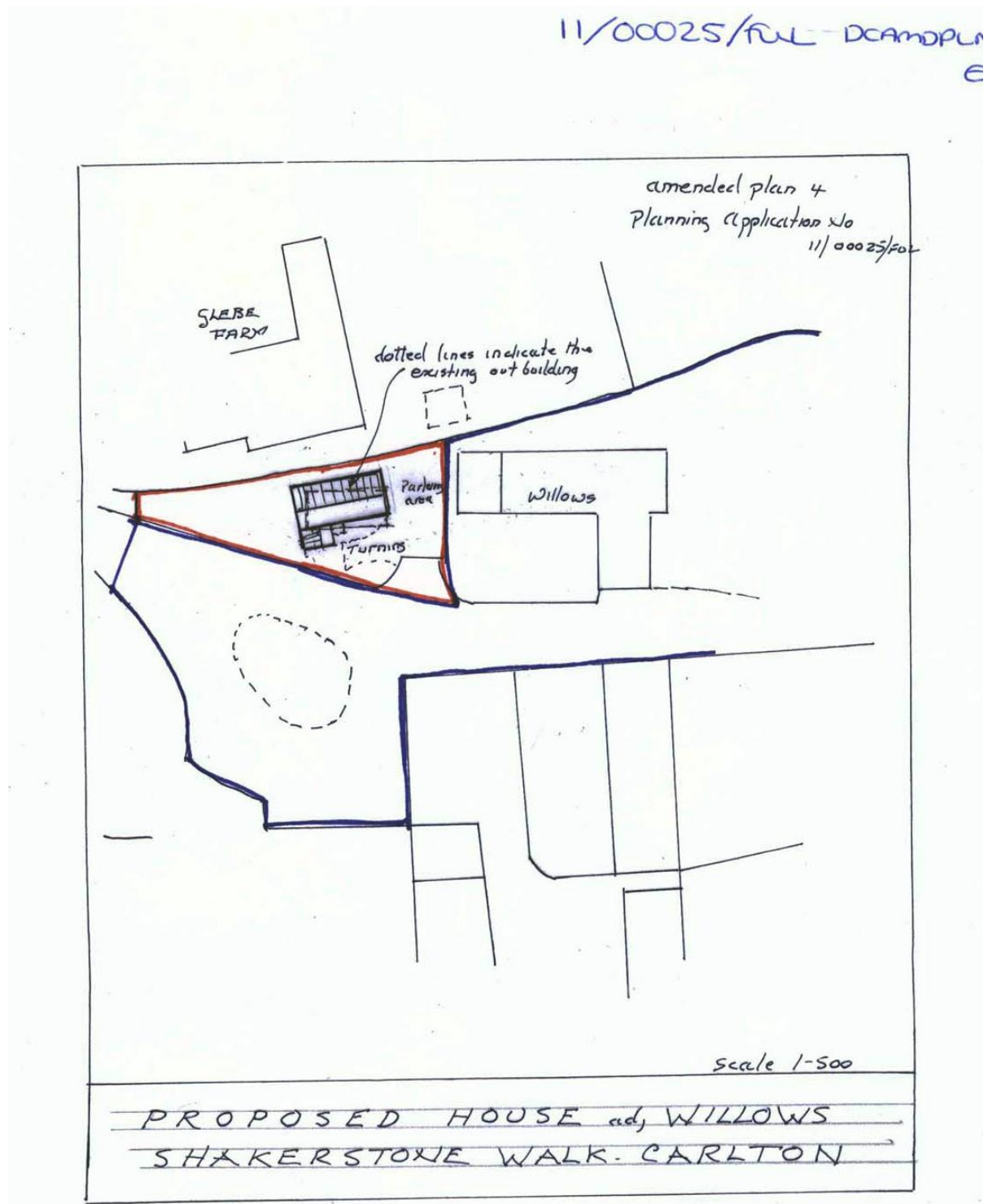


Fig. 2 Site layout

## 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 LCC HNET Senior Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork 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, excavations or watching briefs* as appropriate.

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	<i>Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives</i> (Institute for Archaeologists)
	<a href="http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx">http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/chr/default.aspx</a>
IfA, 2010	<i>Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs.</i>
IfA, 2010	<i>Code of Conduct</i>

Richard Buckley  
ULAS  
University of Leicester  
University Road  
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848  
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: rjb16@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 01/06/201

**Appendix 2: OASIS Database entry**

OASIS no.	universi1-103674
Project Name	Willows, Shackerstone Walk, Carlton, Leics.
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Mathew Morris
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	Site of former outbuilding
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SK 3933 0491
Start/end dates of field work	16/06/2011
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council Museum Services
Study Area	<i>c.</i> 297 square meters (footing <i>c.</i> 54 square meters)

## 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](mailto:ulas@le.ac.uk)

**w:** [www.le.ac.uk/ulas](http://www.le.ac.uk/ulas)



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



**THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9**