



**University of  
Leicester**

**Archaeological Services**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
on Land North of Ashby Road,  
Ibstock, Leics.  
NGR: SK 401 107**

Wayne Jarvis



ULAS Report No 2010-070.  
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**An Archaeological Evaluation  
On Land North of Ashby Road,  
Ibstock, Leics.**

**NGR: SK 401 107**

**W Jarvis**

**For: Bellway Homes Ltd**

Checked by

**Signed:**



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**ULAS Report Number 2010-070**

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## **An Archaeological Evaluation On Land North of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leics.**

**NGR: SK 401 107**

### **Summary**

*An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire (SK 401 107) by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 7th and the 12th of April 2010. Previous preliminary fieldwalking and geophysical results had suggested a limited amount of archaeological potential, therefore a programme of trial trenching was requested by the Planning Archaeologist at Leicestershire County Council.*

*Twenty-two 20m long trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed development, targeting the fieldwalking and geophysical results. The evaluation produced limited evidence for archaeological activity.*

*On the frontage of Ashby Road, a series of linear features running east-west, parallel to the current roadline were identified, one of which produced modern pottery and building materials. Several other undated features were recorded across the proposed development area. A pair of ephemeral linear features, and a layer of gravel and granite (probably ground consolidation) were exposed near to Melbourne Road, and two post-holes were identified in the west of site, one with evidence of burning. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed within any of the other trenches, and very few artefacts were recovered, although land drains and plough furrows were recorded. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Museums Service under accession number XA5 2010.*

### **1. Introduction**

An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken on land north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire (SK 401 107) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between the 7th and the 12th of April 2010.

The work was undertaken in response to an application by Bellway Homes Ltd. for the construction of 204 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure. Previous preliminary work including a desk-based assessment, fieldwalking and geophysical surveys (Hunt 2009, Coward 2010; Butler 2010), had suggested some archaeological potential for the site. Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority therefore requested evaluation by trial trenching (1% sample) to verify the results of surveys (LCCHNET email of 26.03.2010).

### **2. Background**

The site consists of an area covering 7.2 ha. to the north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, at the very western edge of the town (Fig. 1). It comprises one large field, which was once split into smaller closes (Hunt 2009). The land is largely flat and at Ashby Road, lies at around 141m



OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 shows that the underlying geology of the assessment area is likely to be Mercia Mudstone Group clay.

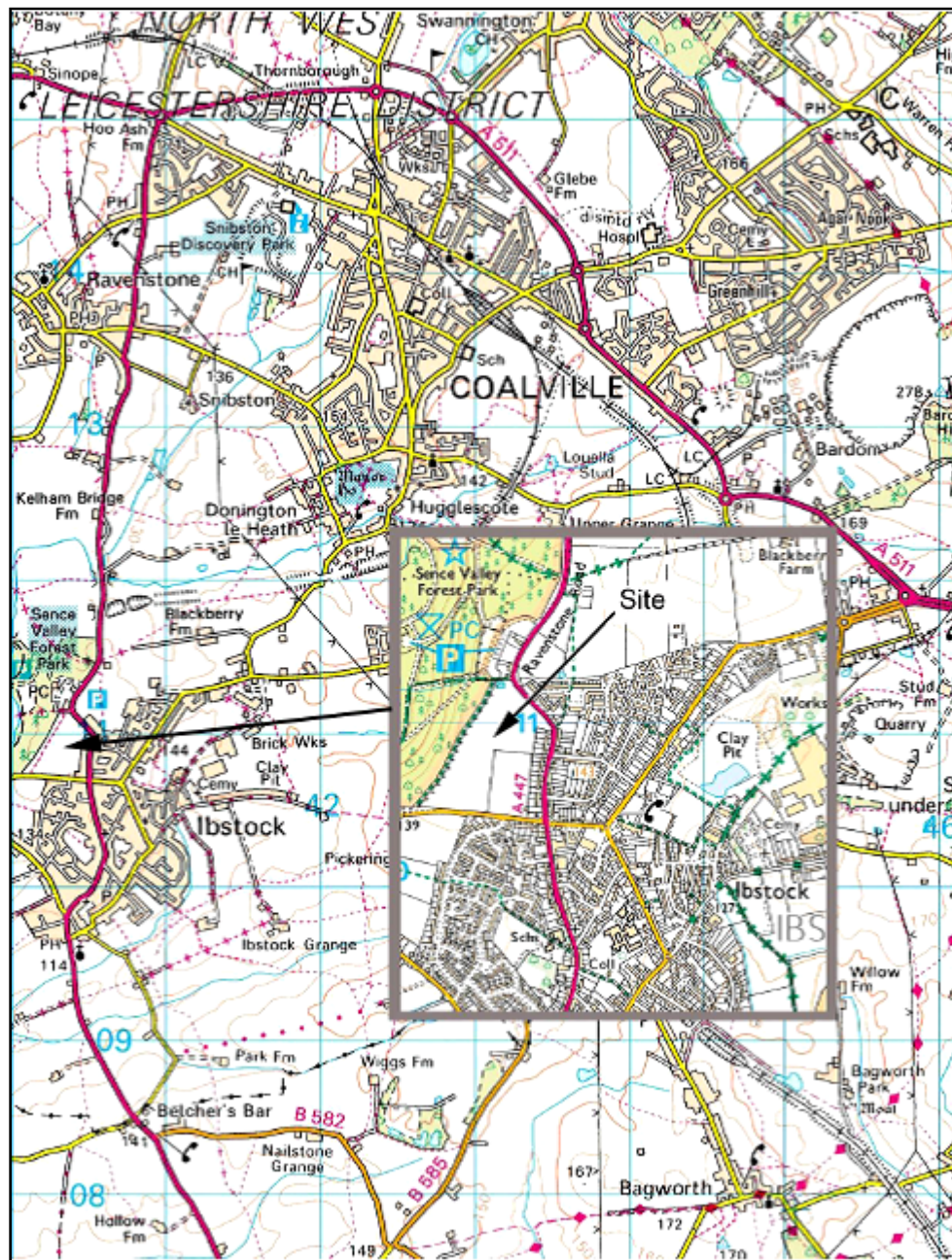


Figure 1: Site Location plan  
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### ***Archaeological and Historical Background***

The application area has been subject to a desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, and geophysical surveys. The Historic Environment Record (HER) indicated that there were no known sites within the application area although there are known remains from the vicinity. These included occasional prehistoric activity, the *Via Devana* Roman road and other Roman activity some 300m to the north (Hunt 2009). The geophysical survey (Butler 2010; Fig. 5)

identified evidence for medieval ridge and furrow ploughing but no clear evidence of other deposits except a single possible pit-like anomaly in the west of site. The fieldwalking results (Coward 2010; Fig. 5), showed a low density scatter of flint and medieval pottery dispersed across the site area, suggesting that the artefacts may have been introduced by manuring of the open fields.

### **3. Archaeological Objectives**

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was 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.

### **4. Trial Trenching Methodology**

Topsoil/modern overburden was removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

Twenty-two trenches each 20m x 1.6m, were excavated across the site (a 1% sample of the total area totalling c.720 sq m) (Fig. 2). Trenches were located along the line of the ridge and furrow and targeted discrete anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and fieldwalking results where possible. Two hand-held GPS units were used to identify the location of the possible pit recorded in the geophysical survey, with a trench being set-out across this area (Trench 7).

The field was under a short arable crop at the time of excavation, therefore machine tracking was kept to an absolute minimum, using existing tracks where possible (tractor and geotechnical pit routes).

### **4. Results**

The trenches in the south of the site comprised a deep ploughsoil, immediately overlying the natural substrata with little evidence for subsoil. The trenches on the Ashby Road frontage in particular (Trenches 1-3) had no evidence for subsoil; this is presumably a result of deep-ploughing in this area. The ploughsoil in the south was dark, heavy and clayey.

Trenching in the northern half of site exposed a variable depth of subsoil above the natural ground. The ploughsoil here was different to that in the south being lighter and more freely draining. These variations between the north and the south may be partly due to the field having formerly being two separate closes (Hunt 2009). Natural ground across the site comprised orange and red clays with small amounts of sand and gravel, including occasional discrete patches of coarse gravel components.

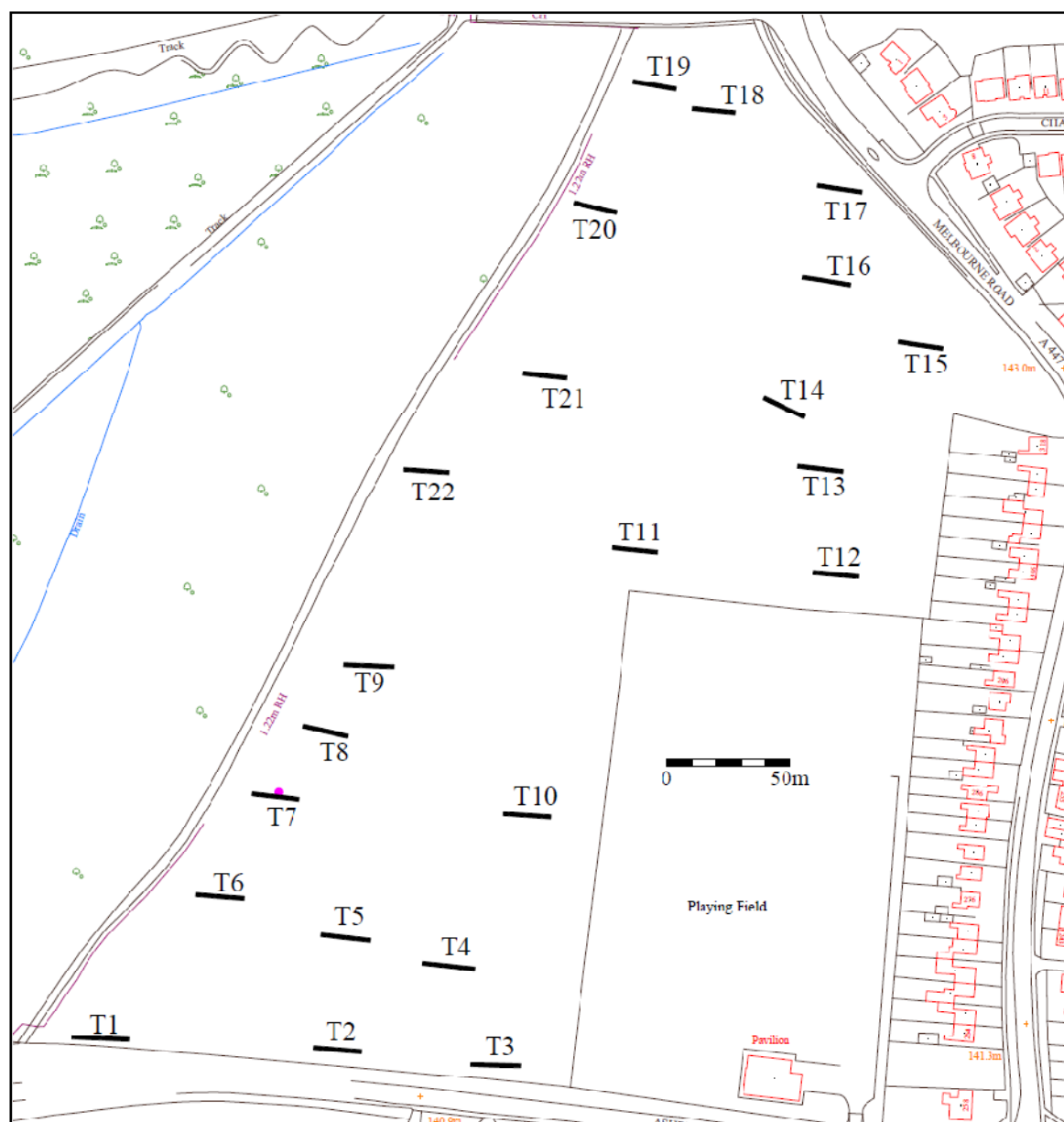


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

**Trench Index**

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Trench base (m)</b>	<b>Min Depth (m)</b>	<b>Max Depth (m)</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	<b>Features?</b>
1	23.6	0.4	0.5	E-W	Y (contexts 1-12)
2	19.4	0.26	0.4	E-W	N
3	20.3	0.34	0.41	E-W	Y (contexts 13-18)
4	21.3	0.32	0.42	E-W	N
5	20.1	0.3	0.45	E-W	N
6	19.8	0.35	0.45	E-W	N
7	19.8	0.4	0.5	E-W	Y (contexts 21-22)
8	18.6	0.35	0.35	E-W	Y (contexts 19-20)
9	20.3	0.3	0.33	E-W	N
10	19.5	0.3	0.4	E-W	Plough furrow
11	18.6	0.35	0.5	E-W	Land drain
12	18.6	0.4	0.55	E-W	N
13	18.7	0.5	0.55	ESE-WNW	N
14	18.3	0.45	0.5	ESE-WNW	N
15	18.2	0.42	0.53	ESE-WNW	N
16	19.6	0.35	0.45	E-W	N
17	18.4	0.42	0.64	E-W	Y (contexts 24-27)
18	17.8	0.3	0.5	E-W	Y (context 23)
19	18.1	0.42	0.45	E-W	Land drain
20	18.0	0.40	0.45	ESE-WNW	N
21	18.3	0.42	0.5	E-W	N
22	18.5	0.5	0.65	E-W	N



### ***Trenches with features (Figs 2 and 3)***

Trenches 1 and 3, adjacent and parallel to Ashby Road, exposed a series of features. Five linear features were identified in Trench 1. Feature [2] at the east end of the trench was over 2.5m long, 0.2m wide and 0.13m deep, with a vertical profile and flattish base, and was orientated slightly north-east to south-west. One flint flake was recovered from this feature. Parallel with this was another linear feature [4]. This was over 1.9m long, 0.23m wide, 0.1m deep, and with an open U-shaped profile. Feature [6] is most likely the continuation of [4] to the west, although it was wider and shallower (0.3m wide, 0.05m deep). To the north of these small features, and on a different alignment was a more substantial gully [8]. This was orientated east to west, (0.6m wide, 0.16m deep) and was visible for 9.5m along Trench 1. This feature produced three sherds of fine white earthenware ('china', one vessel) of modern date, but the relationship between this and the smaller linear features could not be determined.

Running south-west from [8] were two gullies. Gully [10] was over 5.7m long, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep, and with an open U-shaped profile. The main fill, (9) an orangey greyish silty clay, contained a band of redeposited natural clay within it suggesting rapid backfilling. This seems unlikely to be an archaeological feature and is more likely to be a service trench or plough line. Parallel to this and indiscernible from it in plan was gully [12], which was over 2.5m long, 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep, with a shallow open U-shaped profile. West of these features were further narrow and ephemeral linear features, which are probably agricultural in origin i.e. plough scars.

The linear features identified in Trench 3 ran east to west parallel to Ashby Road. Feature [13] could be traced for almost the length of the trench (20.3m); this was 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep, and with an open U-shaped profile. Two small fragments of brick/tile were recovered from the fill (14). To the south of this in the south-west corner of trench was another parallel linear feature [18]. This was 0.27m deep, at least 0.4m wide and with a visible length of 2m. One struck flint flake was recovered from the fill (17). Features (15) and (16) along the southern edge of the trench were similar in nature to (17) and are likely to be of a comparable date and origin.

It is possible that all the features in Trenches 1 and 3 are modern in origin, and potentially associated with roadside activity along the Ashby Road. The absence of similar features in Trench 2 (also on the Ashby Road frontage) may be explained by the disturbance and churning up of this area of ground by farm machinery. The two flint flakes (from [2] and [18]) *could* be residual in later contexts, with the brick/tile and earthenware from adjacent features providing a more accurate date for this activity. The fieldwalking found only material of post-medieval/modern date on the Ashby Road frontage. Linear feature [10] with its redeposited clay band is also likely to be modern.

The other trenches identified occasional and dispersed features, with no dating evidence. In Trench 7, a small pit [21] was exposed. This measured 0.56m by 0.44m and was 0.3m deep at the south but stepped and shallow (0.15m) to the north. The upper fill was a concentration of cracked pebbles, potentially fire-cracked, and charcoal flecks were seen generally in the fill. This is most likely the possible pit feature identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 5).

In Trench 8 just to the north another small pit [19] was recorded. This was 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep, and had the occasional larger pebble in the grey silty clay fill, perhaps packing stones indicating a post-hole. In the north of site and adjacent to Melbourne Road, Trenches 17 and 18 also contained features. Features [24] and [26] in the centre of Trench 17, were orientated north-east to south-west, 1.4m apart. Linear feature [24] at the west was over 0.9m long, 0.15m wide and 0.15m deep with a steep-sided profile and curved base. Feature

[26] to the east was over 1.9m long, 0.15m wide and less convincing in profile (0.05m deep) being flattish bottomed. These features are probably agricultural in origin.

At the west end of Trench 18 was a spread of material (23) at least 1.6m by 1.2m. The material consisted of pebbles (up to 0.08m across) in a red clay matrix, but with occasional very large chunks of rounded (weathered) granodiorite up to 0.4m by 0.2m by 0.1m. This granite appears unusual for the area, and was likely brought from elsewhere. This context is most likely a dump of material in a hollow that is known to be seasonally wet. The natural ground here was a coarse red sand, allowing groundwater to flow. The material in (23) is most likely therefore an attempt to make the ground good, although the date of this activity is not known.

Land drains were identified in Trenches 11 (north to south) and Trench 19 (north-west to south-east). An east to west plough furrow was exposed in Trench 10, perhaps associated with the ridge and furrow identified during the geophysical survey to the north.

## **5. Conclusions**

Twenty two trial trenches were evaluated in advance of the proposed residential development at Ashby Road, Ibstock. Two trenches on the Ashby road frontage in the south of the site area identified a several gully-like linear features. Some of these features produced two flints and modern material (china and brick/tile). Whilst it is possible that all these features are modern in date, this could not be confirmed during the evaluation and the presence of the flint could suggest an earlier origin. Further north, other features were identified. Close to Melbourne Road a pair of linear features was exposed, and just to the west a dump of stony material into a wet area of ground was identified, also of unknown date. In the west of the site area two small pits were recorded, one of which could possibly indicate domestic/industrial burning activity, though neither of these features contained any direct dating evidence. In general, very few finds were made during the evaluation.

## 6. Archive

The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service, and consists of site records, photographs, survey data and the finds archive, using accession number XA.5 2010.

### OASIS Data

INFORMATION REQUIRED	
Project Name	Ashby Rd., Ibstock
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Wayne Jarvis
Previous/Future work	DBA, Fieldwalking, Geophysical Survey
Current Land Use	Arable field
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	SK 401 107
Start/end dates of field work	7-12th April 2010
Archive Recipient	Leics. County Council Museums
Study Area	7.2 ha.

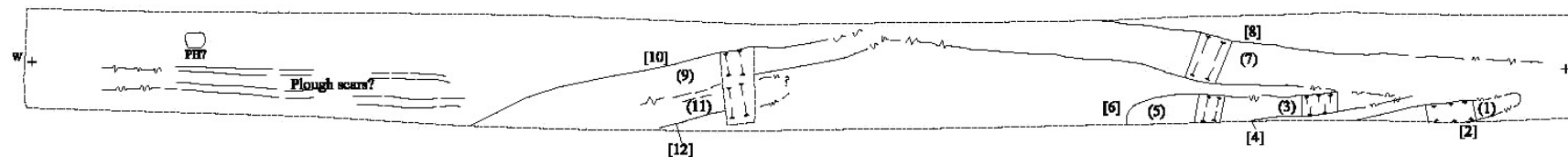
## 7. Bibliography

Butler, A., 2010 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey at Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire* Northamptonshire Archaeology report 10/27

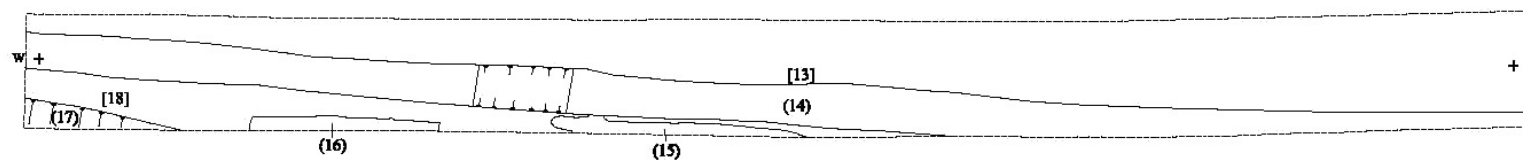
Coward, J. 2010 *A Fieldwalking Survey of land north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire SK 401 107* ULAS Report 2010-016

Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land to the north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire (SK 401 107)* ULAS Report 2009-123

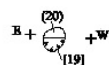
## TRENCH 1



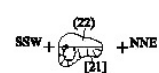
## TRENCH 3



## TRENCH 8



## TRENCH 9



## TRENCH 17

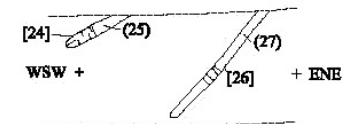


Figure 3: Plans of features

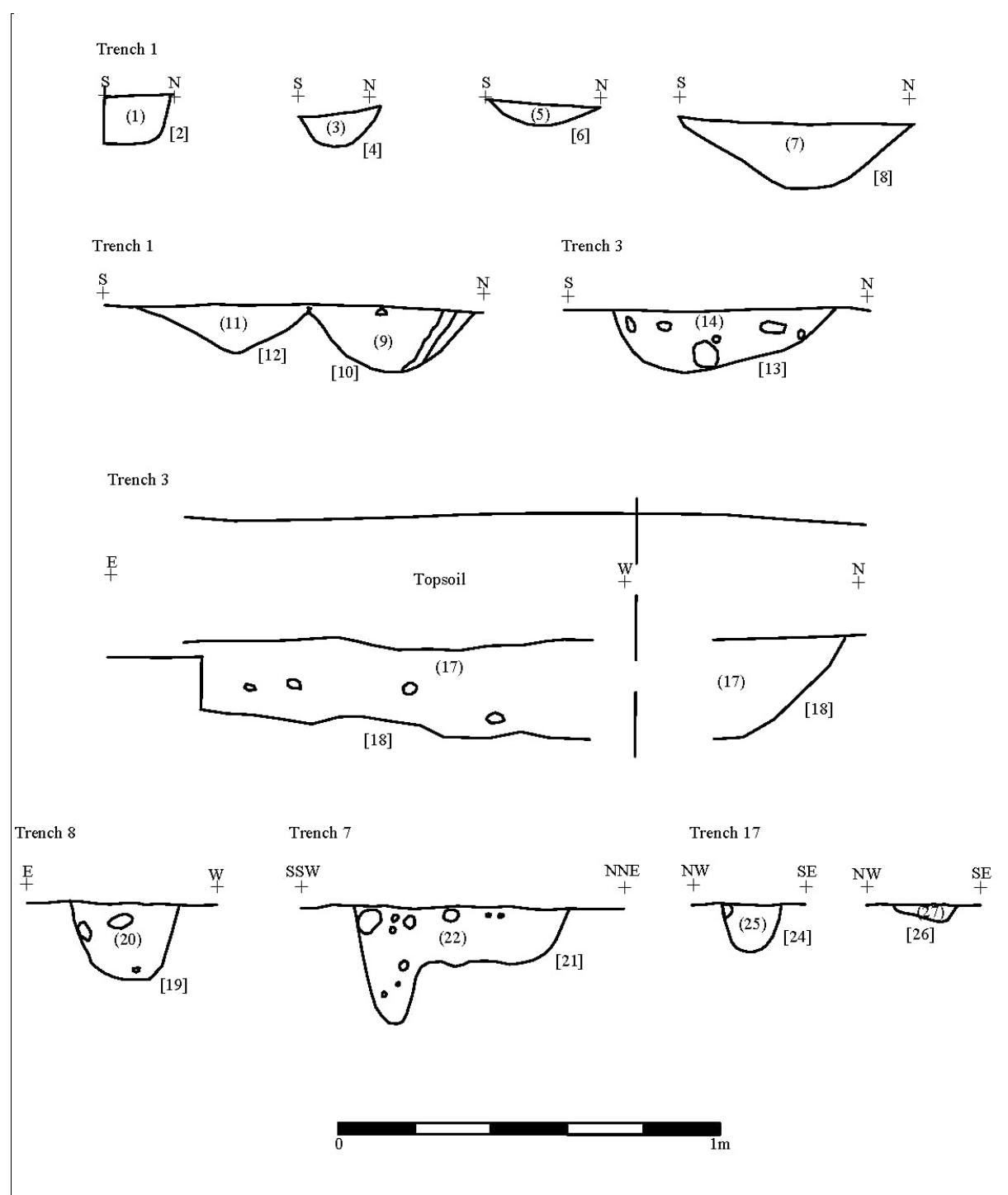


Figure 4: Sections of identified features

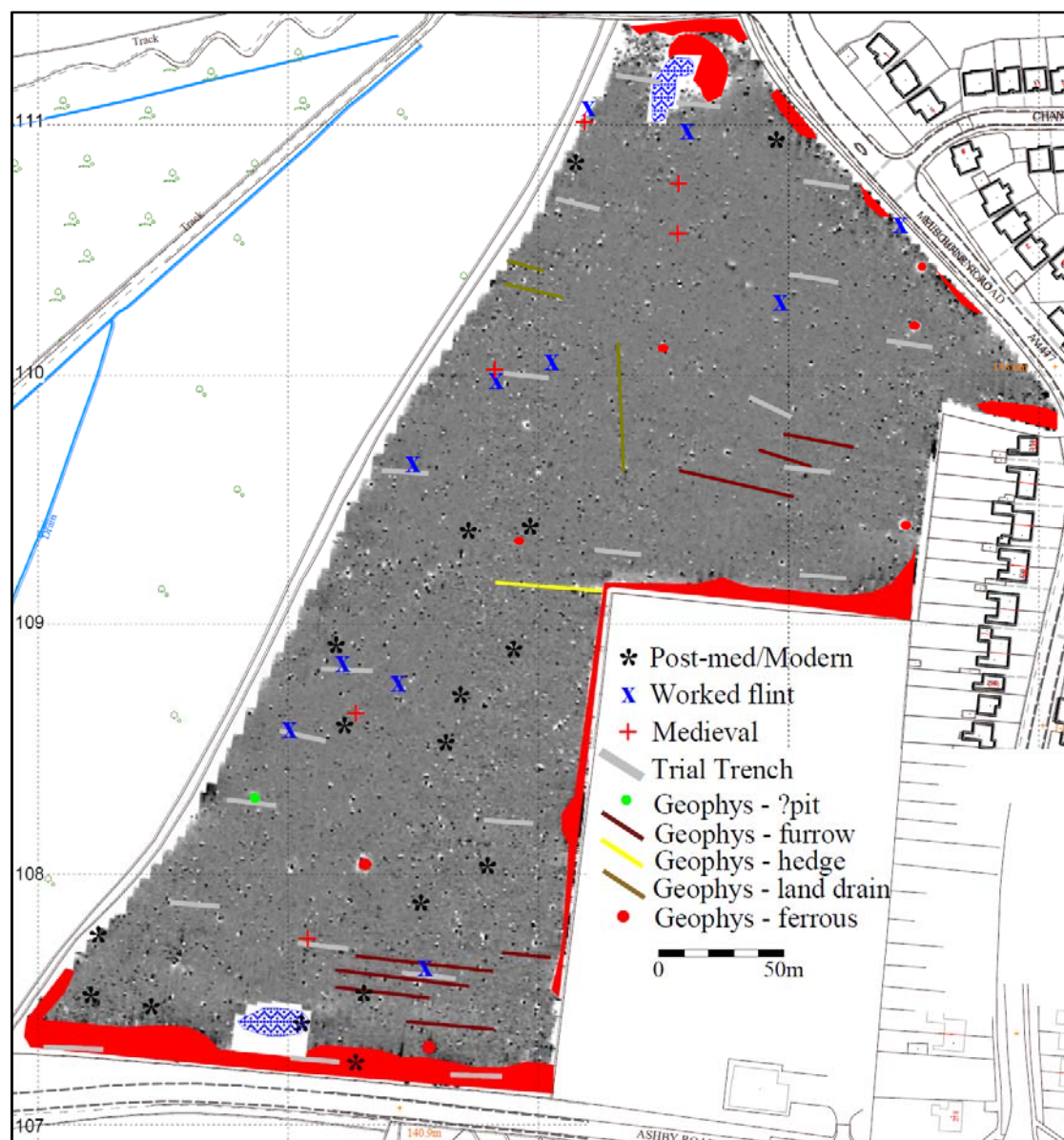


Figure 5: Trench locations overlaid on fieldwalking and geophysical survey.



## Appendix 1: The Finds

### *The Ceramic Finds* by Deborah Sawday

The finds were catalogued with reference to the ULAS fabric series (Sawday 1989), (Davies and Sawday 1999). The results are shown in the table below.

The ceramic finds by context fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams).

Context	Fabric/Ware	No s	Gram s	Comments
(7)	EA10 – Fine White Earthenware	3	20	All from hollow ware vessels, possibly bowls or cups, modern
(14) [13]	EA - Earthenware	2	2	Brick or tile - modern
U/S	EA - Earthenware	1	150	Possibly kiln furniture ?relating to the local modern brick works.

Site/ Parish: Ashby Rd, Ibstock, Leics Accession No.: XA5 2010 Document Ref: ibstock2.docx. Material: ceramics Site Type: open fields	Submitter: W. Jarvis Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 13.4.10 Method of Recovery: evaluation Job Number: 10-634
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Sawday, D., 1989 'The post Roman pottery', 28-41 in Lucas J.N., 'An excavation in the north east quarter of Leicester: Elbow Lane, 1977', *Trans. Leicestershire Archaeol. and Hist. Soc.* **63**, 18-47.

Davies, S., and Sawday, D., 1999 'The Post Roman Pottery and Tile' in Connor A. and Buckley R., 1999, 165-213.

### *The Flint* by Lynden Cooper and Wayne Jarvis

Three struck flints were found.

Context	Description
(1)	grey flint
[18] - (17)	struck flake, grey flint
Trench 11 - U/S	Flint core

## Appendix 2: Context Index

Context	Cut	Feat Type	Context Type	Trench	Description
1	2	Linear	Fill	T1	Vertical sided E-W linear
2	2	Linear	Cut	T1	Vertical sided E-W linear
3	4	Linear	Fill	T1	V shaped E-W linear
4	4	Linear	Cut	T1	V shaped E-W linear
5	6	Linear	Fill	T1	U shaped E-W linear
6	6	Linear	Cut	T1	U shaped E-W linear
7	7	Wide linear	Fill	T1	Wide E-W linear, Modern(?)
8	7	Wide linear	Cut	T1	Wide E-W linear, Modern(?)
9	10	Wide linear	Fill	T1	Wide E-W linear, agricultural?
10	10	Wide linear	Cut	T1	Wide E-W linear, agricultural?
11	12	Linear	Fill	T1	Vague E-W linear
12	12	Linear	Cut	T1	Vague E-W linear
13	13	Linear	Cut	T3	Sizeable E-W linear gully
14	13	Linear	Fill	T3	Sizeable E-W linear gully
15		Fill/layer	Fill/layer	T3	Prob further E-W linear fill, parallel to [13]
16		Fill/layer	Fill/layer	T3	Prob further E-W linear fill, parallel to [13]
17	17	Linear	Cut	T3	E-W gully
18	17	Linear	Fill	T3	E-W gully
19	19	Post-hole	Cut	T8	Pit/Post-hole
20	19	Post-hole	Fill	T8	Pit/Post-hole
21	21	Post-hole?	Cut	T7	Pit/Post-hole or poss burnt stone feature
22	21	Post-hole?	Fill	T7	Pit/Post-hole or poss burnt stone feature
23		Stone ?dump	Layer	T18	Layer/setting poss consolidation of ground
24	24	Linear	Cut	T17	Shallow thin N-S linear, agricultural (W of 2)
25	24	Linear	Fill	T17	Shallow thin N-S linear, agricultural (W of 2)
26	26	Linear	Cut	T17	Shallow thin N-S linear, agricultural (E of 2)
27	26	Linear	Fill	T17	Shallow thin N-S linear, agricultural (E of 2)

## **Appendix 3: ULAS Design Specification**

### **Design Specification for archaeological work**

***Job title: Land east of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire***

***NGR SK 401 107***

***Client: Bellway Homes***

***Planning Authority: North West Leicestershire***

### **1 Introduction**

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

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with DOE Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30). The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA S&G: AFE) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

### **2. Background**

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

2.1.1 The area consists of an area covering 7.2 ha., which lies to the north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, at the very western edge of the town. It consists of one large field, which was once split into smaller closes. The land is largely flat and at Ashby Road, lies at around 141m OD. The Ordnance Survey Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 155 shows that the underlying geology of the assessment area is likely to be Mercia Mudstone Group clay

2.1.2 An application has been made for the construction of 204 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and infrastructure (Figure 3).

2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested that an evaluation by trial trenching is required to verify the results of fieldwalking and geophysical surveys (Coward 2010; Butler 2010). A 1% sample has been requested (LCCHNET email of 26.03.2010)

#### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.2.1 The application area has been subject to a desk-based assessment, fieldwalking and the area has been subject to geophysical surveys (Hunt 2009; Coward 2010; Butler 2010). The Historic Environment Record indicated that there were no known sites within the application area although there are known remains from the vicinity. The geophysical survey showed evidence of medieval ridge and furrow but no clear evidence of other deposits. The majority of the finds from the fieldwalking survey suggested that they had been introduced by manuring the open fields.

### **3. Archaeological Objectives**

3.1 The main objectives of the evaluation will be:

To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

To produce an archive and report of any results.

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

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

## **4. Methodology**

### **4.1 General Methodology and Standards**

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

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

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

### **4.2 Trial Trenching Methodology**

4.2.1 Topsoil/modern overburden will be removed in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision, down to the uppermost archaeological deposits by JCB 3C or equivalent using a toothless ditching bucket. A CAT Scan will be undertaken prior to the trenching commencing.

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

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

4.2.4 The area covers *c.* 7.2 ha, where residential development is. A *c.* 1% sample of the area is the equivalent of *c.* 22 20m x 1.6m trenches totaling *c.* 720 sq m. (Fig. 2). The trenches will follow the line of the ridge and furrow and target discrete anomalies where possible. The exact location of the trenches may need to be modified depending on constraints on site.

4.2.5 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale and sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.6 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed bench mark.

4.2.7 Trench locations will be recorded using an electronic distance measurer. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

4.2.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.

### **4.3 Recording Systems**

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

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

4.3.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan University of Leicester Archaeological Services Design Specification 10-634 © ULAS 2009

at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

4.3.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, typically at a scale of 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

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

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

## **5. Finds and Samples**

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

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

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

- i. A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- ii. Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- iii. Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- iv. Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.

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

5.5 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

## **6. Report and Archive**

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

6.2 The report will include consideration of:-

The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.

The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.

The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.

The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.

Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.

Summary.

The location and size of the archive.

A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

6.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in Brown (2008) will usually be presented to LCC within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

## **7 Publication and Dissemination of Results**

7.1 A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

## **8. Acknowledgement and Publicity**

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

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

## **9. Copyright**

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

## **10. Timetable**

10.1 The evaluation start is proposed for w.c 11.01.2010 with two staff. Further staff will be added if archaeological remains are discovered.

10.2 The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

## **11. Health and Safety**

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

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

## **12. Insurance**

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

## **13. Monitoring arrangements**

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

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

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

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## **4. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances**

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

## **15. Bibliography**

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

Butler, A., 2010 *Archaeological Geophysical Survey at Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire* Northamptonshire Archaeology report 10/27

Hunt, L., 2009 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land to the north of Ashby Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire (SK 401 107)*. ULAS Report 2009-123



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