



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
Church Lane, Hemington,
Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 4574 2769

Tim Higgins



ULAS Report No. 2011-103
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**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Church Lane, Hemington
Leicestershire**

NGR: SK 4574 2769

Tim Higgins

For: Mr and Mrs Radford Columbello

Approved by:

Signed:



Date: 15.06.2011.

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Hemington House Farm, Church Lane, Hemington, Lockington and Hemington, Leicestershire (SK 4574 2769)

Timothy Higgins

Summary

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation Hemington House Farm, Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire, (SK 5764 1757) undertaken on the 7th June 2011. This work, undertaken on behalf of the clients Mr and Mrs Radford Columbello, revealed some evidence of medieval occupation. The presence of cereals in the environmental samples suggest proximity to a settlement dated from the pottery to the 12th - mid-13th century. The finds and archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Accession Number X.A82.2011.

Introduction

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching that was undertaken on 7 June 2011. It addresses the requirements of the *Brief For a Programme of Archaeological Investigation of Land at Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire* and (LCCHNET 08.05.2008 – hereinafter ‘Brief’). A strategy for the work was set out in the Written Scheme for Investigation, (Clay 2010, hereinafter the ‘WSI’; Appendix 3). The trial trenching was undertaken to assess the impact from a proposed new outbuildings (P.A 10/00117/7) in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5).

Planning permission Has been granted for the erection of agricultural buildings at Church Lane, Hemington, Lockington and Hemington parish, Leicestershire (P.A 10/00117; NGR SK 4574 2769, Figure.1). The excavation of footings, landscaping and the introduction of services, as part of the proposal was identified as likely to damage or destroy buried archaeological remains which may be present within the development area.

Geology and Topography

The development area is located on the south side of Church Lane at NGR SK45752770, within the village of Hemington. The site is approximately rectangular and totals some 0.2ha in area. The site lies immediately to the east of barns proposed for demolition belonging to Hemington House Farm.

The development site lies upon Triassic mudstone bedrock (Edwalton Member), part of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation) with no overlying superficial deposits (British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Loughborough, Sheet 141). The site is located on ground rising from west to east, at c. 45m OD.

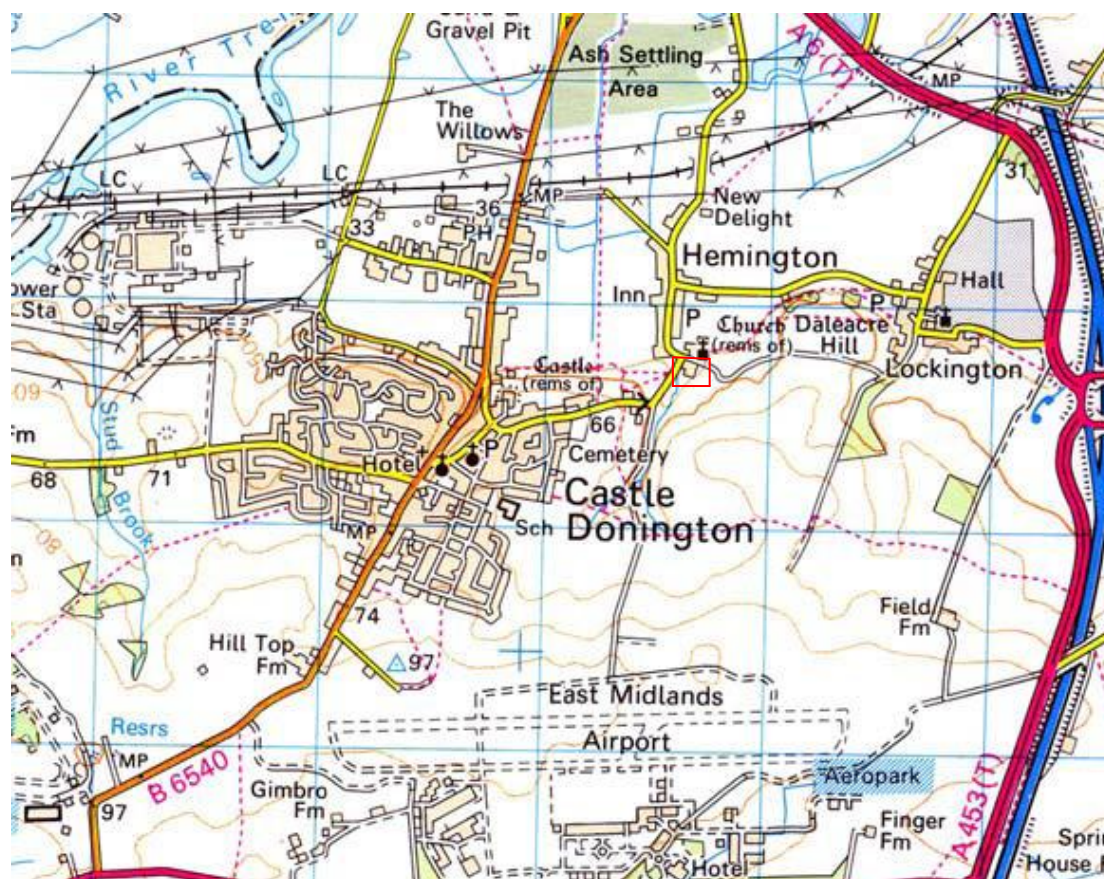


Figure 1. Location of site at Hemington (outlined in red). Scale 1:50,000

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Historical and Archaeological Background

The development area is located on the south side of Church Lane at NGR SK 4575 2770, within the village of Hemington. The site is approximately rectangular and totals some 0.2ha in area. The site lies immediately to the east of barns proposed for demolition belonging to Hemington House Farm.

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the application site lies in an area of archaeological interest. The land concerned is situated within the historic core of Hemington and appears to have been little disturbed in recent history.

The villages of Leicestershire, in common with the wider English Central Midlands, appear to have evolved alongside their open field systems, during the later 1st millennium AD. Buried archaeological evidence spanning the period from the earliest evolution of the village to its more recent past can be expected within the development area.

Hemington is not included in the Domesday Book although the Leicestershire survey of 1120 does include it with Long Whatton and Lockington under the Domesday Territory of Shepshed which was owned by the King in 1086 (Courtney 2009). Hemington was a chapelry of Lockington and appears in records of 1222. In 1327 Edward II granted Ralph de Crophull

liberty of a free warren at land at Hemington and in 1359 Sir John Crophull was lord of the manor (Nicholls 1811). In 1483 Hemington fought for Richard III and in 1590 Richard Harpur became lord of the manor by which time the chapel was no longer in use and by 1650 had been desecrated. The Enclosure Award for Hemington was drawn up in 1790.

Hemington House Farmhouse is a grade II Listed building with the following Listing description (from Clarke 2010):

LOCKINGTON-HEMINGTON CHURCH LANE SK 4427-4527 (Hemington) 9/144
- Hemington House Farmhouse GV II House. Dated IF 1729 on terracotta tablet in left gable; C19 rear wing; C20 alterations. Red brick, plinth originally stone but mostly rebuilt in brick. Plain tile roof, rebuilt flanking brick chimneys. 2 storeys and attic; 2 bays. Dentilled band course at first floor level, brick eaves with double row of dentils. C20 barred wooden casements, all of 2-lights with opening top-lights. Lower windows retain original but repointed flat brick arches. Off-centre C19 4-panelled door with rectangular fanlight and moulded wooden doorcase. Doorcase has square paterae and simple board cornice. Gable ends have blocked windows and later single attic casements. C19 single-storey rear wing with C20 casements and do

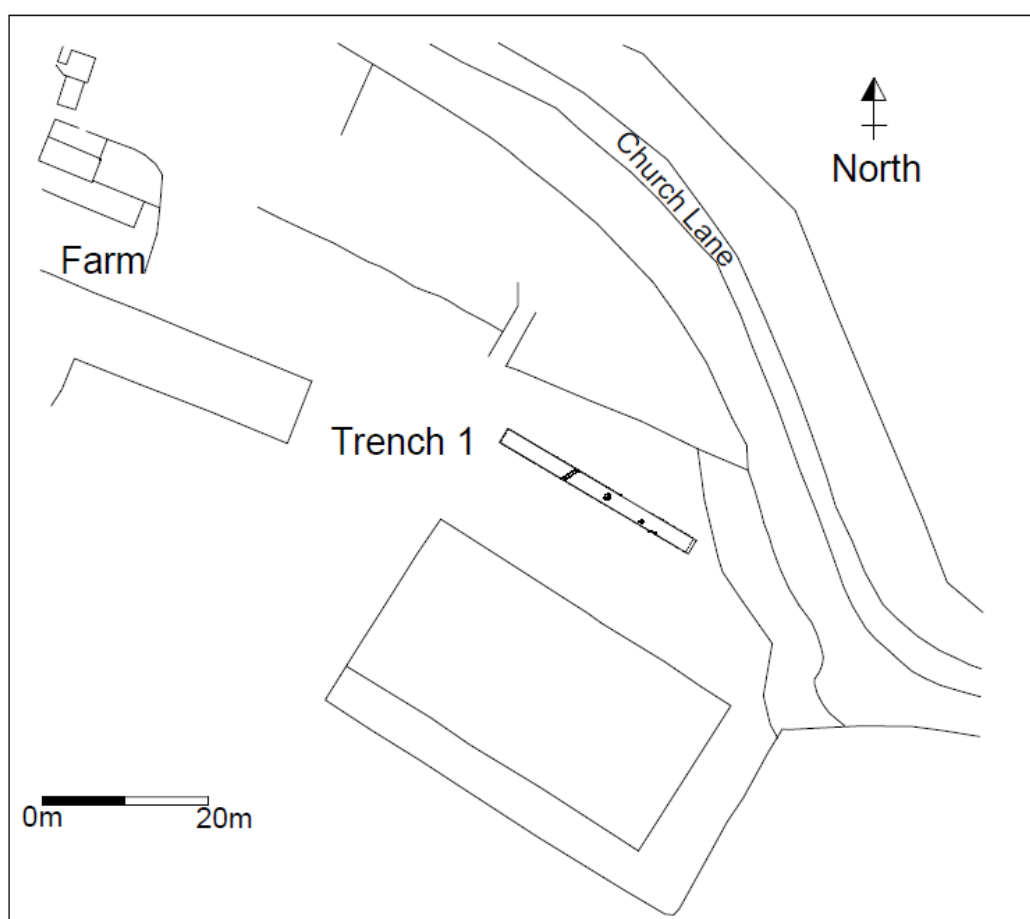


Figure 2. Trench Location Plan

Archaeological Objectives

The main aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits. In particular these would target the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed development
- 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 within the southern area of the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Methodology

The LCC Planning Archaeologist had requested *c.* 45 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of one 30m x 1.6 m trench ('Brief' 9.1) (Figure. 2).

The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed substratum was reached, or to a maximum safe depth given the specific site conditions.

The bases of the trenches were cleaned in areas where potential archaeology was observed. Archaeological remains were recorded and sample excavation was undertaken in order to determine the character and date of any remains. Bulk soil samples were taken as appropriate in order to evaluate the environmental potential of the site. Archaeological contexts as a cut are indicated by square brackets e.g [09], while those that are fills are indicated by round brackets e.g (07).

The trenches were located using a Topcon Hiper Pro GPS+ RTK System attached to a Topcon FC-100 controller. The data was processed using Topcon Tools GPS+ Post Processing Software and the final plans completed with the aid of TurboCad v.15 design software.

All the work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct (2010) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)*.

Results

Trench 1

Trench	Orientation	Length(m)	Average depth (m)	Notes feature/context descriptions	Minimum depth to archaeology or natural substratum
1	North-west to South-east	27.00m	1.90m	Post-holes contexts (3) cut [4], (5) cut [6], (7) cut [8], (11) cut [12] and gully (13) cut [14]	0.40m natural substratum

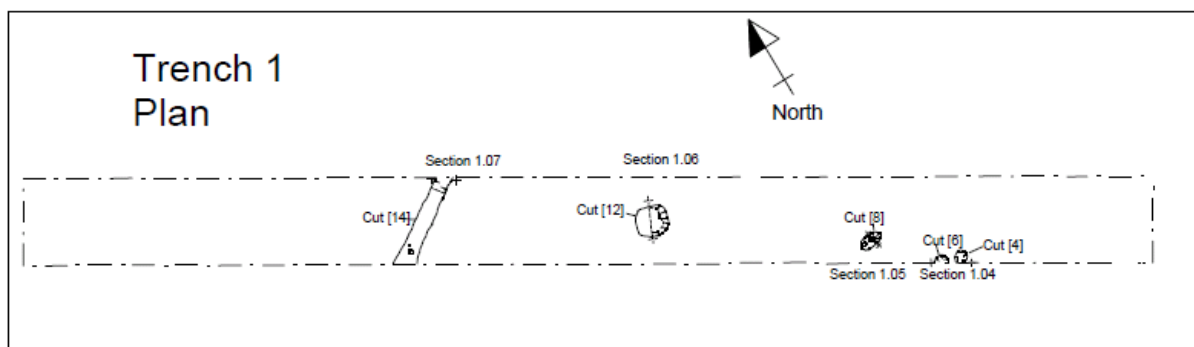


Figure 3. Trench Plan

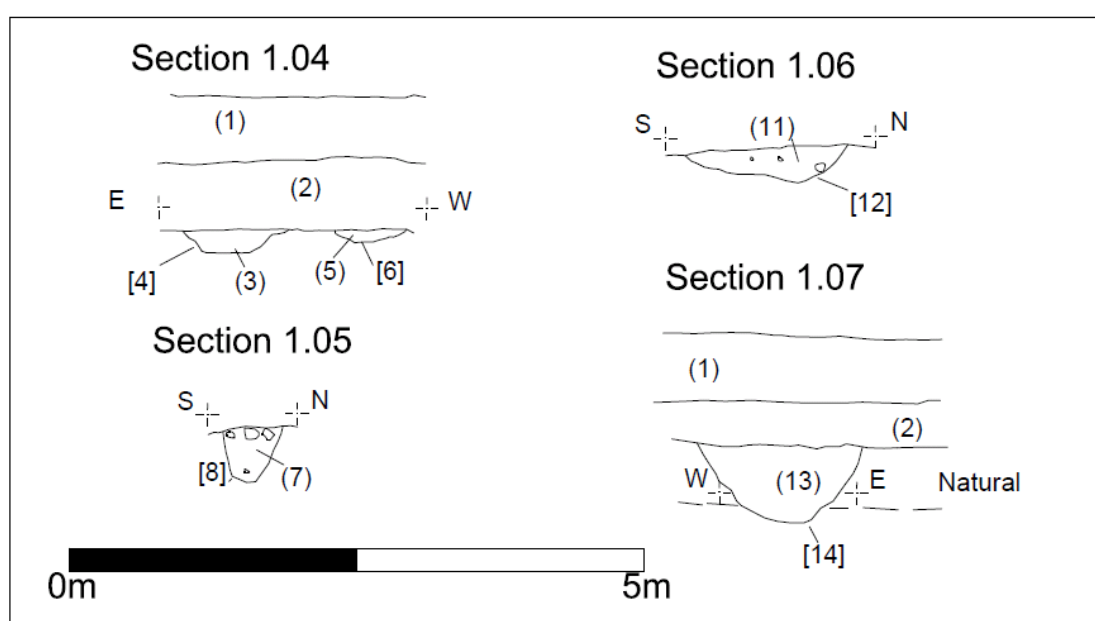


Figure 4. Sections

Trench 1 targeted the eastern side of the proposed development and was orientated north to south (Figure 2). Five features were present within this trench of which four were possible post-holes, [04], [06], [08], and [12] grouped together on the east side of the trench (Figure 3). A small linear gully feature [14] was located at the west end of the trench running north to south under the west baulk (Figure 3).

Linear feature [14] was a narrow shallow gully with steep sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 7 section 1.07). The feature spanned the width of the trench and measured 0.72m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a grey brown clay fill mixed with frequent charcoal flecks (13) and contained medieval pottery.

Feature [04] located towards the east end of the trench was a small oval shaped feature and may be the base of truncated post-hole measuring 0.45 in diameter, and 0.10m in depth (Figure 4 section 1.04). The gully contained a single fill (03) which consisted of grey brown silty-clay mixed with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles.

Adjacent to this feature was another possible post-hole [6] continuing under the trench baulk section (Figure 4 Section 1.04). This was an irregular shallow feature with a flat base. The possible truncated post-hole had a minimum diameter of 0.30m and 0.07m depth. The fill (5) comprised brown grey clay mixed charcoal flecks and occasional small rounded pebble.

Further to the west another post-hole [8] was located. This was a steep-sided feature with wide rounded tapering base measuring 0.58m long, 0.28m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill (7), comprised a brown grey clay mixed with abundant small angular stones and occasional medieval pottery sherds.

Towards the centre of the trench a large post-hole [12] was located comprising a circular feature with steep sides breaking gently into a sloping base (Figure 4 section 1.06). The potential truncated large post-hole feature measured 0.68m in diameter with a 0.16m depth. The fill (11) comprised dark grey brown silty-clay mixed with occasional charcoal flecks and lumps of red clay.



Figure 5 Linear Feature [14] looking north-east



Figure 6 Post-hole [12] looking west

Discussion

The archaeological evaluation has revealed a light scatter of preserved archaeological remains in the centre and eastern half of the trench. This might indicate that the archaeological evidence is confined to the eastern half of the development area. The evidence recorded from the evaluation reflects medieval activity in the form of post-holes and a small ditch which may be located at the rear of potential medieval plots. The pottery was dated to the 12th-mid 13th century and suggests perhaps domestic occupation from this period nearby. Charred plant remains including barley, wheat and few weed seeds suggests settlement activity perhaps relating to structures facing onto Church Lane located 50m to the north of the development.

The archaeological evidence may contribute to the understanding of the early development of Hemington. Further investigation of the medieval origins of the village is a research priority for the East Midlands (Lewis 2006, 211).

Bibliography

Clarke, S., 2010 *A Level 2 Historic Building Survey of buildings at Hemington House Farm, Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire SK 4565 2777*. ULAS Report 2010-223.

Clay, P., 2010, *Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work: at Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 4574 2769)* ULAS Specification 11-625 (Appendix 4 of this report).

Courtney, P., 2009 'Crossing the Trent: the Hemington Bridges in local and Regional Context' in S Ripper and L Cooper *The Hemington Bridges. The excavation of three*

Medieval Bridges at Hemington Quarry near Castle Donington, Leicestershire Leicester: Leicester Archaeology Monograph No. 16, 174-220.

Lewis, C., 2006 'The Medieval Period (850-1500)' in N. Cooper (ed) *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment And Research Agenda*. Leicester: Leicester Monograph 13

Nichols, J., 1811 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*

Archive

The site archive consists of:

1 Unbound A4 copy of this report

1 A4 Trench recording sheets

1 A4 Context summary sheet

14 A4 Context Sheets

1 A4 Photo record sheet

1 A4 Drawing Record

1 A2 Plan and section drawing sheets

Black and white contact print Black and white picture negatives (14)

A4 Colour digital contact print 1 CD of 14 digital photos

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A82.2011.

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 1).

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 and the contractors for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken Tim Higgins, and the report written by Tim Higgins. The project was managed for ULAS by Patrick Clay.

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10/06/2011

Appendix 1: OASIS Database entry

Project Name	Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Tim Higgins
Previous/Future work	None
Current Land Use	Storage area for farm machinery and baled fodder
Development Type	Storage
Reason for Investigation	PPS5
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co-ordinates	SK 4574 2769
Start/end dates of field work	07/6/2011
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council
Study Area	0.2ha

Appendix 2 The Post-Roman pottery

Deborah Sawday

The Pottery

The pottery, six sherds weighing 131 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 Stratigraphic Record

The pottery was recovered from two features, a post-hole [8] and gully [14]. The former context produced three joining sherds in a light bodied green glazed Nottingham ware dating from c.1230. Three more sherds, in Stamford and Reduced Sandy ware dating from the 12th or early to mid-13th century, occurred in the gully [14].

Conclusions

The pottery is in a range of fabrics typical of the region; both the wheel thrown Stamford and Nottingham wares are from what were major centres of pottery production in the medieval period. The source of the Reduced Sandy ware is uncertain, but it is likely that this relatively coarse handmade ware was traded any great distance, and it is probably fairly local in origin.

The three joining sherds from the post-hole [8] weighed 58 grams, giving an average weight of 19.3 grams, with sherds of a slight higher average weight occurring in the gully [14]. Generally the pottery shows little evidence of abrasion and has a relatively large average sherd weight of 21.8 grams.

It seems most likely that this material relates to medieval occupation in buildings fronting on to Church Lane, to the north of the evaluation area.

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 pottery by fabric, sherd numbers and weight (grams) by context.

Context	Fabric/Ware	Nos	Grams	Comments
POT				
7 [8] post hole	NO3 – Nottingham ware 3	3	58	Joining sherds, flat base, and yellow glaze & sooting externally, c.1230+.

13 [14] gully	ST2 – Fine Stamford ware	1	9	Convex base, knife trimmed & reduced/burnt externally, 11th C.
13	ST1 – Very Fine Stamford ware	1	3	Thin lead glaze externally, c.1100-1250.
13	RS – Reduced Sandy ware	1	61	Convex base, handmade, quartz and ?shale inclusions, sooted externally, 11th -12th C+.
BONE				
13 [14]	Animal	1		

Site/ Parish: Church Lane, Hemington, Leics. Accession No.: XA82 2011 Document Ref: hemington2.docx Material: pot & bone Site Type: village core	Submitter: T. Higgins Identifier: D. Sawday Date of Identification: 8.6.11 Method of Recovery: evaluation Job Number: 11-625
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Appendix 3 The Charred plant remains

Anita Radini

Introduction

Two environmental samples, of sixteen litres each, were taken during an evaluation at Hemington House Farm, in order to assess the potential for the recovery of plant and animal remains to possibly clarify land used around site. Both samples dated the medieval period.

Material and Methods

Eight litres of each sample were wet sieved in a York tank using a 0.5mm mesh with flotation into a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The flotation fractions (flots) were air dried and then packed carefully in self-seal polythene bags.

Both flots were examined and sorted using a low power stereo-microscope. Morphological criteria were used for the identification of plant species, based on modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Berggren 1981; Anderberg 1994; Cappers *et al.* 2006). Plant names follow Stace (1997).

Results

Sample 1 (11) was found to be moderately rich in small charcoal fragments and charred plant remains belonging to wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) were recovered in moderate quantity in the sample. The sample also contains a few charred seeds of weeds, such as goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and small seeds of wild grasses (Poaceae). Moreover small fragments of unidentified charred animal bones appeared present in moderate quantity. Sample 2 (13), was similar in composition to sample 1 but a lower amount of charcoal and charred seeds was recovered.

Conclusion

Both samples have potential for environmental analysis and therefore the processing and sorting of all samples parts should be considered if future work is allowed. An appropriate strategy for the recovery of environmental evidence is also recommended if any future excavation is undertaken on site.

Bibliography

Anderberg, A.-L. 1994. *Atlas of Seeds and Small Fruits of Northwest-European Plant Species with Morphological Descriptions (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, East Fennoscandia and Iceland). Part 4. Resedaceae-Umbelliferae*. Stockholm: Swedish Museum of Natural History.

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Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Studies 4. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

Stace, C. 1991 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for archaeological work

Job title: Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 4574 2769

Client: Mr and Mrs Radford Columbello

Planning Authority: North West Leicestershire District Council

Planning application No. P.A.10/00117/7

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide preliminary indications of character and extent of any buried archaeological remains in order that the potential impact of the development on such remains may be assessed by the Planning Authority.

1.2 The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008) is a limited programme of non-intrusive and/ or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

2. Background

Context of the Project

- 2.1 Hemington lies in the district of North West Leicestershire. The proposed development covers an area of c. 0.2ha currently covered with vegetation and rough pasture (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 An application has been made for the construction of three agricultural buildings (Fig.2).
- 2.3 Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team (LCCHNET) as archaeological advisors to the planning authority will require that an evaluation is undertaken as detailed in *Brief for archaeological investigation (exploratory trial trenching) at land off Church Lane, Hemington, Leicestershire* (LCC HNET– hereinafter the ‘Brief’).

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.4 The development area is located on the south side of Church Lane at NGR SK45752770, within the village of Hemington. The site is approximately rectangular and totals some 0.2ha in area. The site lies immediately to the east of barns proposed for demolition belonging to Hemington House Farm.
- 2.5 The development site lies upon Triassic mudstone bedrock (Edwalton Member), part of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation) with no overlying superficial deposits (British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Loughborough, Sheet 141). The site appears is located on ground rising from west to east, at c. 45m aOD.

3. Archaeological Objectives

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

- 3.2 Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation is to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.
- 3.3 Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

4. Methodology

General Methodology and Standards

- 4.1 All work will follow the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct (2008) and adhere to their Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2008).
- 4.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.
- 4.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Planning Authority and the Client, if required.

Trial Trenching Methodology

- 4.4 Prior to any machining of trial trenches general photographs of the site areas may be taken.
- 4.5 The brief has requested *c.* 45 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of one 30m x 1.6 m trench. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 1) shows the proposed locations of the trench. The size and position of the trench indicated on the provisional trench plan may vary due to unforeseen site constraints.
- 4.6 Topsoil and overburden will be removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches will be excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever is reached first.
- 4.7 Trenches will be examined by hand cleaning and any archaeological deposits located will be planned at an appropriate scale. Archaeological deposits will be sample-excavated by hand as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.
- 4.8 Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan. All plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Relative spot heights will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.9 Sections of any excavated archaeological features will be drawn at an appropriate scale. At least one longitudinal face of each trench will be recorded. All sections will be levelled and tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum, or a permanent fixed benchmark.
- 4.10 Trench locations will be recorded by an appropriate method. These will then be tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.11 Any human remains encountered will initially be left in situ and will only be removed if necessary for their protection, under Ministry of Justice guidelines and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations.
- 4.12 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project a contingency may be required to clarify the character or extent of additional features. The contingency will only be initiated after consultation with the Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.
- 4.13 The trenches will be backfilled and levelled at the end of the evaluation.

Recording Systems

- 4.14 Any archaeological deposits encountered will be recorded and excavated using standard procedures as outlined in the ULAS recording manual. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits will be hand excavated in order to provide the information required.
- 4.15. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets.
- 4.16 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made on drawing film, related to the OS grid and at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Elevations and sections of individual layers of features should be drawn where possible. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans.

- 4.17 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.18 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the project.

5. Finds

- 5.1 The IfA *Guidelines for Finds Work* will be adhered to.
- 5.2 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.
- 5.3 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the appropriate authority for storage in perpetuity.
- 5.4 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.5 marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes. All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

6. Environmental Sampling

- 6.1. If features are appropriate for environmental sampling a strategy and methodology will be developed on site following advice from ULAS's Environmental Specialist. Preparation, taking, processing and assessment of environmental samples will be in accordance with current best practice. The sampling strategy is likely to include the following:
- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
 - Any buried soils or well-sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
 - Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
 - Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated.
- 6.2 All collected samples will be labelled with context and sequential sample numbers.
- 6.3 Appropriate contexts (i.e datable) will be bulk sampled (50 litres or the whole context depending on size) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and insects.
- 6.4 Recovery of small animal bones, bird bone and large molluscs will normally be achieved through processing other bulk samples or 50 litre samples may be taken specifically to sample particularly rich deposits.
- 6.6 Wet sieving with flotation will be carried out using a York Archaeological Trust sieving tank with a 0.5mm mesh and a 0.3mm flotation sieve. The small size mesh will be used initially as flotation of plant remains may be incomplete and some may remain in the residue. The residue > 0.5mm from the tank will be separated into coarse fractions of over 4mm and fine fractions of > 0.5-4mm. The coarse fractions will be sorted for finds. The fine fractions and flots will be evaluated and prioritised; only those with remains apparent will be sorted. The prioritised flots will not be sorted until the analysis stage when phasing information is available. Flots will be scanned and plant remains from selected contexts will be identified and further sampling, sieving and sorting targeted towards higher potential deposits.

7 Report and Archive

- 7.1 A draft version of the report will normally be presented within four weeks of completion of site works. The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks. Copies will be provided for the client and the Local Planning Authority and deposited with the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.2 The report will include consideration of:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
 - The nature, location and extent of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
 - The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.

- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location and size of the archive.
- A quantitative and qualitative assessment of the potential of the archive for further analysis leading to full publication, following guidelines laid down in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage).

7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in the IfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological archives (Brown 2008) will normally be presented to Leicestershire County Council within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

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

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

8.1 A summary report will be submitted to a suitable regional archaeological journal following completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be submitted to a national or period journal if the results are of significance.

8.2 University of Leicester Archaeological Services supports the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk> will be completed detailing the results of the project. ULAS will contact the HER prior to completion of the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into the HER it may be placed on the web-site.

9 Acknowledgement and Publicity

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

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

10 Copyright

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

11 Monitoring arrangements

11.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of the site.

11.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008)

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

12 Timetable and Staffing

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

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

13 Health and Safety

13.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Statement of Safety Policy and uses the ULAS Health and Safety Manual (revised 2010) with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is in the Appendix. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate.

14. Insurance

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

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

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

16. Bibliography

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

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

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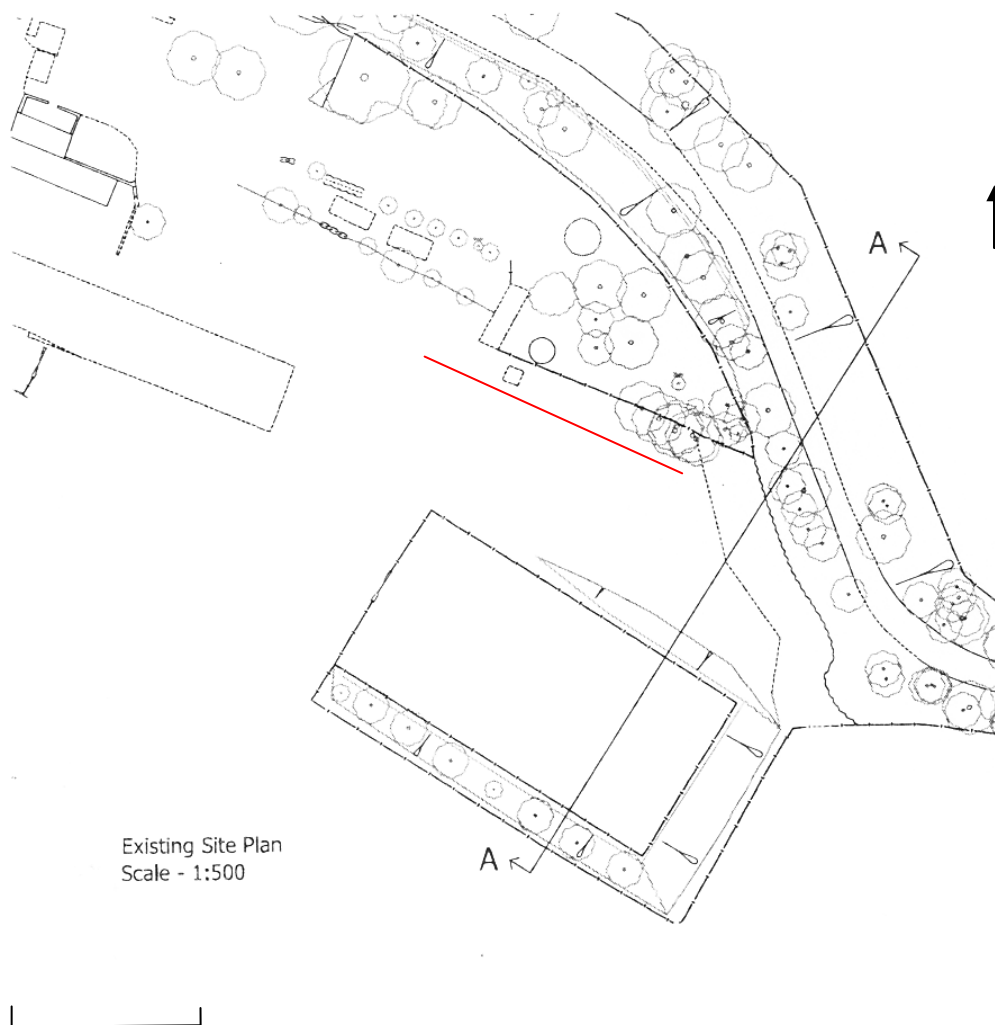


Figure 1 Proposed trench location. Scale bar 20m

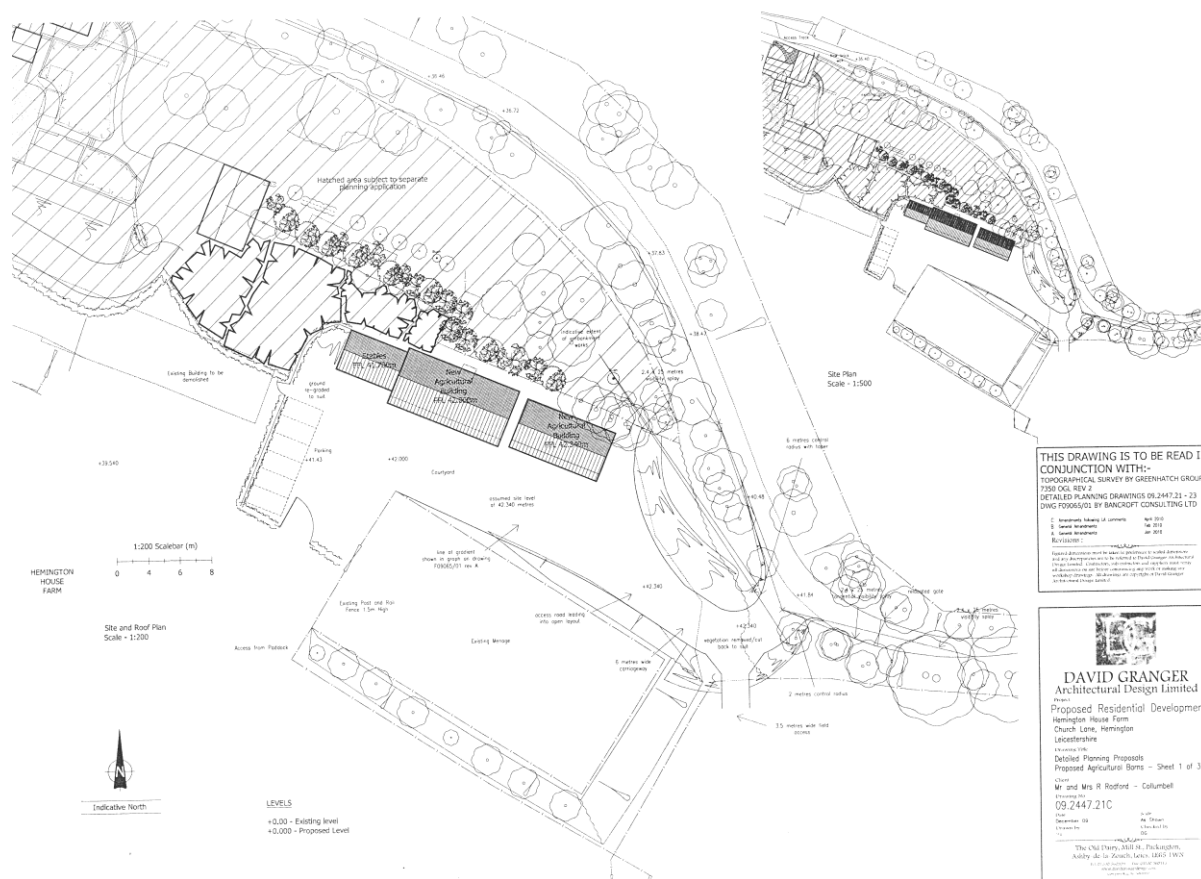


Figure 2 Proposed Layout

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