



University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley,
Leicestershire**

NGR: SP 6812 9008

Mathew Morris



ULAS Report No. 2012-026
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at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley,
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NGR: SP 6812 9008

Mathew Morris

**For: Viscount Onslow
Planning application no. 08/0153/FUL**

Approved by:

Signed:



Date: 06.02.2012

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire (SP 6812 9008)

Mathew Morris

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire (SP 6812 9008) by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 2nd February 2012. The work was carried out on behalf of Viscount Onslow in advance of the construction of four new dwellings, associated access road and landscaping. The work involved supervision and inspection of three machine-dug trenches and test-pits for any indication of archaeological activity and to verify the depth of made ground in the area. The investigation found that the northern, southern and eastern sides of the site (beneath Plots 2 and 4) were formed from made ground of considerable depth (over 1.5m) containing 19th century brick and concrete rubble. In the centre of the site, beneath Plot 3, a wall footing and concrete floor were found resting on natural clay beneath c.1.3m of made ground. These appear to match the alignment and location of a long, narrow building present on an enclosure map dated to 1773 but no longer extant by the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1886. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council under the accession number X.A12.2012.

Introduction

This document constitutes the final report for an archaeological evaluation carried out at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire (SP 6812 9008). The work was carried out on behalf of Viscount Onslow by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on 2nd February 2012.

The planned development of four new dwellings with associated access road and landscaping (Planning Application No. 08/0153/FUL) is located on the north-east side of Main Street in the centre of Gumley, situated approximately 17km south-east of Leicester and 6km north-west of Market Harborough (Figure 1). The development is located to the south-east of Hall Farm on the site of a former stable yard. The development area consists of an almost triangular piece of land covering c.0.25ha, which extends back from Main Street.

The watching brief was requested by Leicestershire County Council's Historic and Natural Environment Team in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Harborough District Council, in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Policy HE6 (Planning and the Historic Environment, March 2010). The work followed the approved *Design Specification for Archaeological Work* (see Appendix 1).

Geology and Topography

The British Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 170 (Market Harborough), indicates that the underlying geology is likely to consist of superficial deposits of Mid Pleistocene glacial Diamicton Till overlying interbedded bedrock deposits of Early Jurassic siltstone and mudstone belonging to the Dyrham formation (BGS 1968). The site lies on a terrace, which has been built up with made ground at the northern end of the site. Ground level at Main Street, to the south, lies at approximately 142m above Ordnance Datum (OD) but land to the rear of the site falls away steeply to the north-east, dropping to 120m OD within 100m of the site, before rising again towards Gumley Woods to the north-west.



Figure 1: Location maps with project area highlighted

Reproduced from Explorer® 233 Leicester and 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. Licence number AL100029495

Historical and Archaeological Background

The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the development area lies in an area of archaeological interest within the historic settlement core of Gumley (HER Ref: MLE 9433). Gumley, or 'Godmundesleah', is known to have a long documented history and was a meeting place of the *witanagemot* of the

kings of Mercia during the 8th century. At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the village, now 'Godmundelai', was noted to lie within two manors belonging to Countess Judith, a niece of William the Conqueror, and Robert de Vescy (Morgan 1979). Gumley's name is derived from Old English meaning 'woodland clearing of a man called Godmund' (Mills 2003).

The two manors eventually merged into a single estate during the early 15th century, passing through various families until it was conveyed to Joseph Cradock (d.1759), a Leicester hosier and draper. His son, Joseph Cradock (d.1826) succeeded to the estate, building Gumley Hall in 1764 at the north end of the village next to the 14th century parish church. The hall passed to the Murray Smith family in 1897, who owned the property for most of the 20th century. During the 1950s the building was mainly used as flats but fell into decline and was demolished in 1964 (Hunt 2007).

The village appears to have shrunk or moved since the medieval period. Earthworks pertaining to its full extent still survive 400m to the south and east of the application area (MLE 1615 & MLE1625) whilst 300m to the south-east an earth mound (MLE1617) is considered to be the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument SAM17048).

Most of the old houses on Main Street date from the latter half of the 18th century or the 19th century. Hall Farm, a Grade II listed building (MLE 11465), is thought to date to the mid 18th century, with early 19th century alterations and 20th century repairs. The earliest map of the area, an enclosure map of the village dated to 1773 (Figure 2), shows Hall Farm with a series of building surrounding a yard to the rear. These are probably stables. By the time the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published in 1886 they appear to have been replaced by other buildings. The small brick stable on the east side of the site, recently demolished, first appeared on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map.

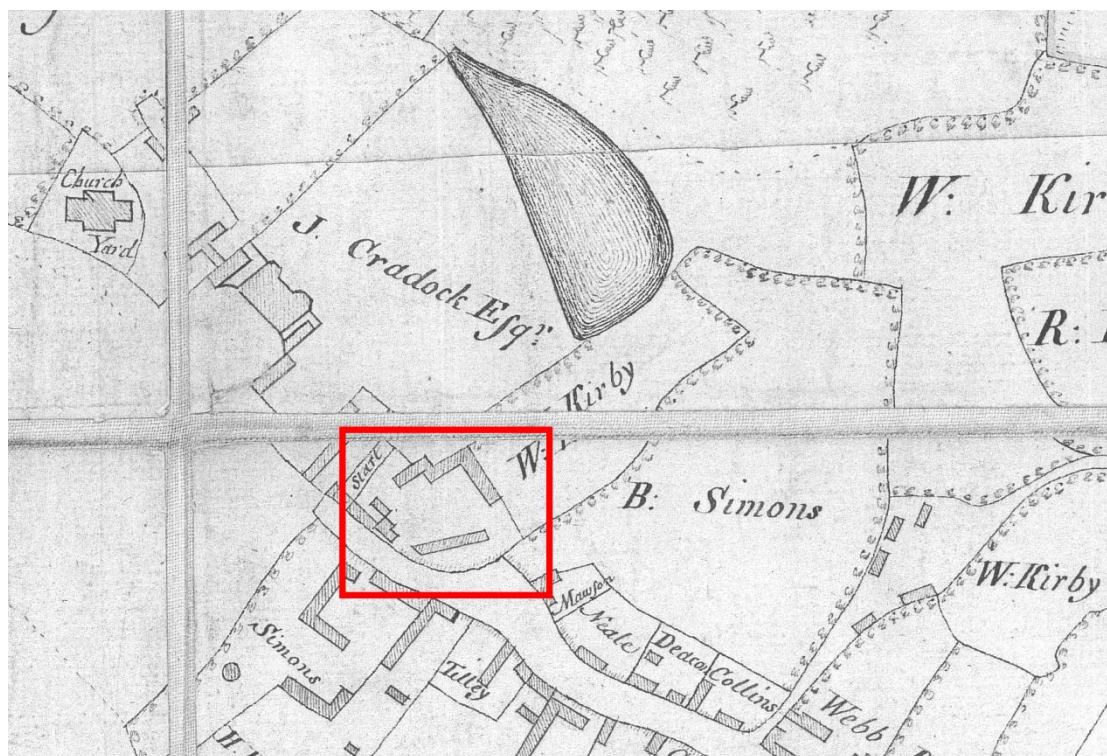


Figure 2: Detail from the 1773 enclosure map of Gumley, with project area highlighted

Archaeological Objectives

The principal objectives of the evaluation 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 verify the depth of made ground in the area.
- 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.

Work involved the supervision of machine dug trenches and test pits placed across the site in order to identify any archaeological deposits and to verify the depth of made ground in the area. This was carried out using a 360° mechanical excavator using 2m and 0.6m wide toothless ditching buckets.



Figure 3: The project area before evaluation, looking north

The *Design Specification* called for a 5% sample of Plot 2, totalling *c.*26 sq m, the equivalent of one 20m x 1.6m trench. However, due to constraints on space across Plot 2 the trench could only be dug to 10m x 2.1m, totalling *c.*21 sq m. Test pits were dug to be approximately 2.5m x 0.7m, but in Plot 3 one was extended to 6m x 0.7m to better characterise the archaeology. Only one test pit per plot was excavated, instead of the two suggested in the *Design Specification*. This was again due to constraints on space across the area, notably the sheer fall in ground level along the north-eastern side of the site limiting movement of the mechanical excavator. Trenches were restricted to a

maximum depth of 1.2-1.5m because the loose nature of the made ground left trench sides unstable and prone to collapse.

Exposed areas, sections and 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 evaluation. Field notes were recorded on pro-forma ULAS watching brief and trench recording forms, whilst archaeological deposits and features were given unique context numbers and recorded on pro-forma ULAS context sheets as 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)*.

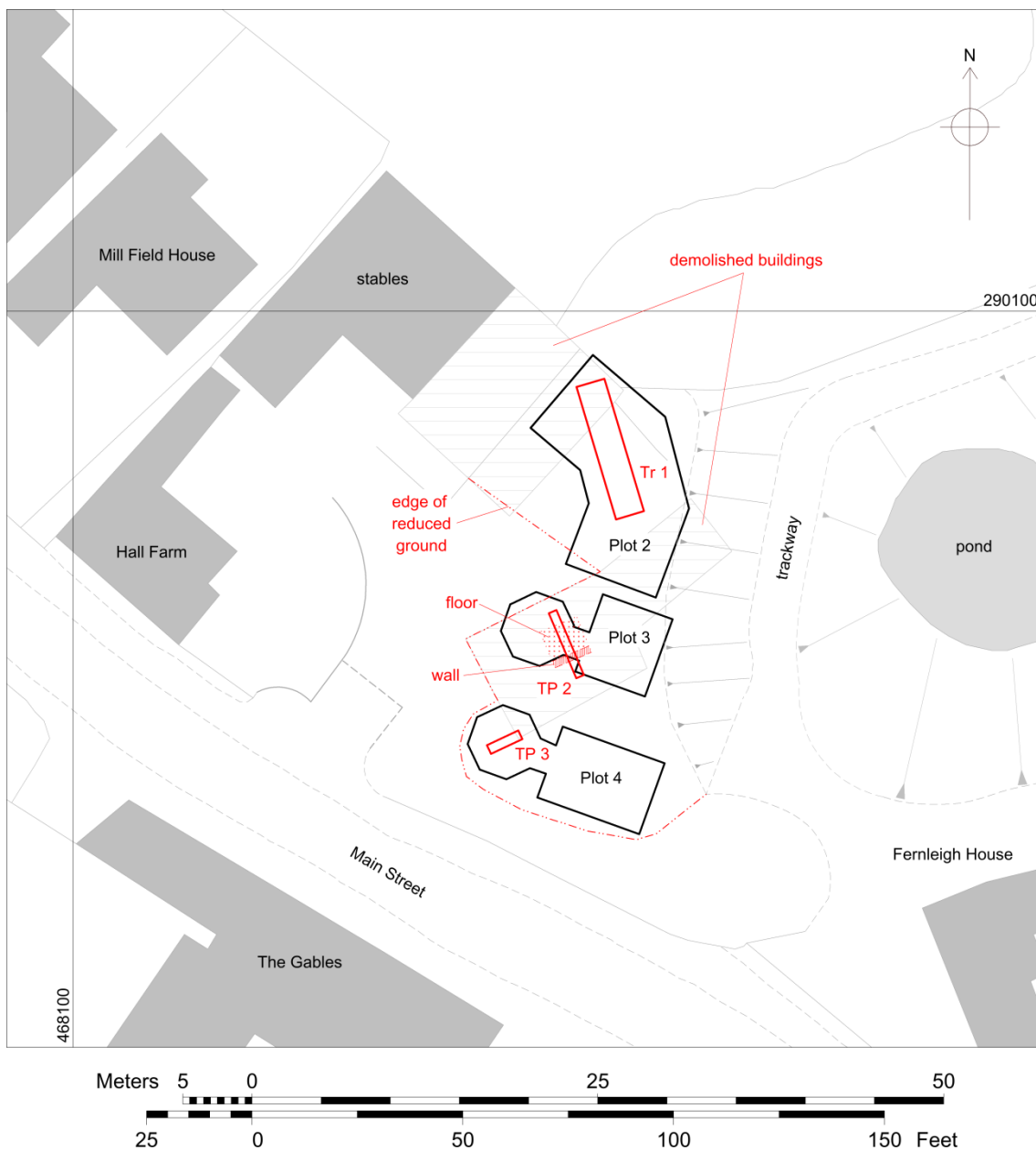


Figure 4: Plan of the project area

Results

The site, previously a stable yard with 19th century and modern brick stables, wooden sheds and areas of hard standing, had been cleared of buildings before work commenced.

Ground level over much of the northern and eastern areas of the site had also been significantly reduced and levelled in preparation for the footings for Plots 2, 3 and 4 to be dug/piled (Figure 3). This had created a *c.*1.4m reduction in ground level at the north end of the site (over Plot 2) and a *c.*1.2m reduction at the south end (over Plot 4). This had removed made ground and building rubble but did not appear to have impacted upon any discernable archaeology.



Figure 5: Trench 1 (Plot 2), looking north

The concrete footing at the north-west end of the trench is visible and the top of the photograph

Trench 1 (Plot 2)

| Length (m) | Width (m) | Area (m ²) | Min. depth (m) | Max. depth (m) | Surface level (m OD) | Ave. depth of natural (m) |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 10 | 2.1 | 21 | 0.2 | 1.2 | <i>c.</i> 138.9 | Not seen |

Trench 1 was placed across the north end of the site, on a north-west to south-east alignment across the footprint of Plot 2 (Figure 4). Initial machining uncovered a substantial concrete footing within the north-western 3m of the trench (Figure 5). This was associated with one of the modern stables which formerly occupied the site. Across the rest of the trench *c.*0.7m of mixed, loose grey clayey topsoil and building rubble was removed. Beneath this was mottled, soft brownish grey sandy clay mixed with frequent brick fragments (measuring 230x110x70mm), stone, gravel and bluish grey clay. This

appeared to be redeposited and was over *c.*0.5m in depth, continuing below the bottom of the trench. No natural deposits were reached and no archaeological deposits or features were encountered.



Figure 6: Test pit 2 (Plot 3), looking north-west

Test pit 2 (Plot 3)

| Length (m) | Width (m) | Area (m ²) | Min. depth (m) | Max. depth (m) | Surface level (m OD) | Ave. depth of natural (m) |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 6 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | <i>c.</i> 139.5 | 1.1 |

Test pit 2 was dug in the centre of the site, on a north-west to south-east alignment across the western half of Plot 3 (Figure 4). Initial machining removed *c.*1m of mottled brownish-grey silty-clay mixed with frequent brick, concrete and ironstone fragments; occasional charcoal, glass and pebbles (Figure 6). Beneath this grey silty-clay containing occasional brick and charcoal fragments thickened as it descended to the east, below the bottom of the trench. At the west end of the trench, the silty-clay covered *c.*0.3m of greyish-orange sandy-clay containing occasional ironstone fragments.

Beneath the sandy-clay was a mortared stone wall footing and substantial concrete floor (Figure 7). Both appeared to be orientated north-east to south-west. The wall footing was *c.*0.5m wide and had been constructed with rough facing stones containing a rubble and mortar core. Only one masonry course was visible and the wall had been reduced to floor level. To the west, the mortar floor was *c.*2.3m wide. It was formed by pouring *c.*0.12m of pale greyish-orange concrete over a bed of ironstone rubble. Wall and floor had been built as separate elements but appeared contemporary. No opposing wall was

found west of the floor, but damage to the floor surface along its western edge left it unclear whether this was its original extent.

At the west end of the trench greyish-orange clay was visible beneath the floor surface. This may have been natural substratum. To the east, the grey silty-clay continued down the east facing side of the wall below the bottom of the trench. This may show that the wall line marked the edge of a terrace in the original ground level.



Figure 7: The wall footing and concrete floor in Test Pit 2, looking north-west

Test pit 3 (Plot 4)

| Length (m) | Width (m) | Area (m ²) | Min. depth (m) | Max. depth (m) | Surface level (m OD) | Ave. depth of natural (m) |
|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.75 | 1.5 | 1.5 | c.139.6 | Not seen |

Test pit 3 was dug at the southern end of the site, on a north-east to south-west alignment in the western half of Plot 4 (Figure 4). Initial machining removed c.1.2m of redeposited yellowish-grey sandy-clay mixed with frequent brick and concrete fragments, pebbles, ash and charcoal (Figure 8). Beneath this was grey clayey-silt mixed with abundant charcoal and frequent scattered bricks (measuring

200x110x55mm). This continued below the bottom of the trench and may have been redeposited or topsoil representing the original ground-level.



Figure 8: Test pit 3 (Plot 4), looking south

Discussion

Overall, the evaluation showed that significant quantities of imported material had been deposited across the site to make up the ground level. This made ground was of considerable depth across the northern, southern and eastern sides of the site making it impossible to reach any archaeological levels. Material within it makes it unlikely that the made ground pre-dates the 19th century and it was probably imported to establish a level stable yard associated with buildings depicted on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map.

The wall and floor in Test Pit 2 in the centre of the site appear to be the remains of a building pre-dating the 19th century made ground. It seems to have been deliberately reduced to floor level and sandy and silty-clay subsoil/soil erosion settled across it before the ground was made up. The building appears to match the alignment and location of a long, narrow building present on the 1773 enclosure map (Figure 2) which was no longer extant by the time of the 1886 Ordnance Survey map. No dateable material was recovered but, as Hall Farm is thought to date to the mid 18th century, this building is probably of comparable date.

Bibliography

- B.G.S., 1968, *England and Wales Sheet 170 Market Harborough: Bedrock and Superficial Deposits*. 1:50,000 scale geology series
- Hunt, L., 2007, *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for land at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire (SP 681 900)*. Unpublished ULAS report **2007-094**
- Mills, A. D., 2003, 'Gumley' in *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*. Oxford, Oxford

University Press
Morgan, P., 1979, *Domesday Book 22: Leicestershire*. London, Phillimore

Archive

The site archive consists of: 1 A4 watching brief record form
3 A4 trench recording forms
11 digital photographs
10 black and white negatives and contact prints

The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council Museum Services under the accession number X.A12.2012

Publication

ULAS reports 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 (summary below).

| | |
|---|--|
| OASIS no. | universi1-118848 |
| Project Name | Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire |
| Project Type | Evaluation |
| Project Manager | Dr Patrick Clay |
| Project Supervisor | Mathew Morris |
| Previous/Future work | None |
| Current Land Use | Stable Yard |
| Development Type | Residential |
| Reason for Investigation | PPS 5 |
| Position in the Planning Process | As a condition |
| Site Co ordinates | SP 6812 9008 |
| Start/end dates of field work | 02-02-12 |
| Archive Recipient | Leicestershire County Council Museum Services |
| Study Area | c.0.25 ha |

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, Viscount Onslow, and contractors for their co-operation and assistance on site. Fieldwork was undertaken, and the report written by Mathew Morris. The project was managed for ULAS by Dr Patrick Clay.

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06/02/2012

Appendix 1: Design Specification for Archaeological Work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire

NGR: SP 48297 91897

Client: Viscount Onslow

Planning Authority: Harborough District Council

P.A. 08/0153/FUL

Proposed start date: 01/02/2012

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, partially addressing the requirements of Planning Condition 5. The fieldwork specified below is intended to provide further 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 and an appropriate mitigation strategy put in place.

- 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 Gumley lies in south-east Leicestershire, in Harborough district, *c.* 10 miles south east of Leicester and 4 miles north west of Market Harborough (Figure 1). Hall Farm lies on the north eastern side of Main Street in the centre of Gumley (Figure 2). The application area consists of an almost triangular piece of land that covers *c.*0.25ha and lies at approximately 148m OD.

Geology and topography

- 2.2.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (Solid and Drift) Sheet 156 shows that the underlying geology is likely to be Glacial Till overlying Dyrham Formation Marlstone. The Gumley woods are prominent landmarks in the district. The hills running through the parish are formed from the Middle Lias clays, and on the north-east extend into a ridge followed by the road to Debdale Wharf on the Grand Union Canal. The site lies on a terrace, which has been built up with made-up ground at the northern end of the site. The land to the rear of the site falls away quite steeply and then rises up towards Gumley woods to the north west and towards the scheduled monument to the north east.
- 2.3 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of some outbuildings and the construction of four dwellings with associated access road (P.A 08/0153/FUL).
- 2.4 Following Planning policy Statement 5 (PPS5) Policy HE6 the planning authority require that evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken to further define and characterise the remains suggested by the results from the geophysical survey. Condition 24 of the planning permission

states. *No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

Archaeological and Historical Background

2.5 A desk-based assessment has been prepared (Hunt 2007). The site is listed on the HER for Leicestershire and Rutland (MLE11465) as the farmhouse dates from the 18th century and is Grade II listed. The site is close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument associated with the deserted medieval settlement of Gumley. The site has also been developed before and previously contained earlier buildings associated with the farmhouse and stables. There is also a considerable amount of made-up ground in evidence at the northern end of the site, where the natural slope of the land has been built up. This has been confirmed by geotechnical survey (Nicholls Colton 2009) There are no sites dated to prehistoric periods or the Romano-British period in the vicinity of the application area and so there is low potential for remains from these periods to be discovered during any groundworks. There is moderate potential for archaeological from other periods to be discovered, although this will largely depend on the extent of previous development and the depth of the made-up ground on the site.

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 (2010) and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The LCC *Guidelines and Procedures for Archaeological work Leicestershire and Rutland* (1997) will be adhered to.

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 In view of the pile construction to be used for Plots 3 and 4 and the presence of considerable depths of made-ground a 5% sample of Plot 2 is proposed, totalling c. 26 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of one 20m x 1.6m trenches. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed location of the trench with test pits to initially to be excavated to verify the depth of made ground in the area of Plots 2-4. The development of Plot 1 is not to be undertaken at this stage and will be subject to evaluation following the demolition of a standing out building.

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. All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damage to archaeological deposits or features which appear worthy of preservation in situ or more detailed

investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they will be adequately protected from deterioration

- 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 Planning Authority. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Authority, 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 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.

5.6 Finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1996 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

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.

6.5 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.

6.6 Where evidence of industrial processes are present (eg indicated by the presence of slag or hearth bases), samples will be taken for the analysis of industrial residues (e.g hammer scale).

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.
- a summary of artefacts, specialist reports and a consideration of the evidence within its local, regional, national context.

- 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 and will follow the LCC guidelines detailed in *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service* (LMARS).
- 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 arranged. The work is likely to take one to three days to complete and a minimum of two experienced archaeologists will 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. Employers Liability Insurance and Public/Products Liability Insurance Allianz Insurance plc Policy No. SZ/21696148 Professional Indemnity Insurance – Newline Underwriting Management Ltd Policy No. WD1100541

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)

Hunt, L., 2007 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land at Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire (SP 681 900)* ULAS Report 2007-094

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

Nicholls Colton 2009 *Report For A Proposed Residential Development At Hall Farm, Main Street, Gumley, Leicestershire.* Nicholls Colton Environmental Report GO9101

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Figure 1 Application area showing proposed trench locations.

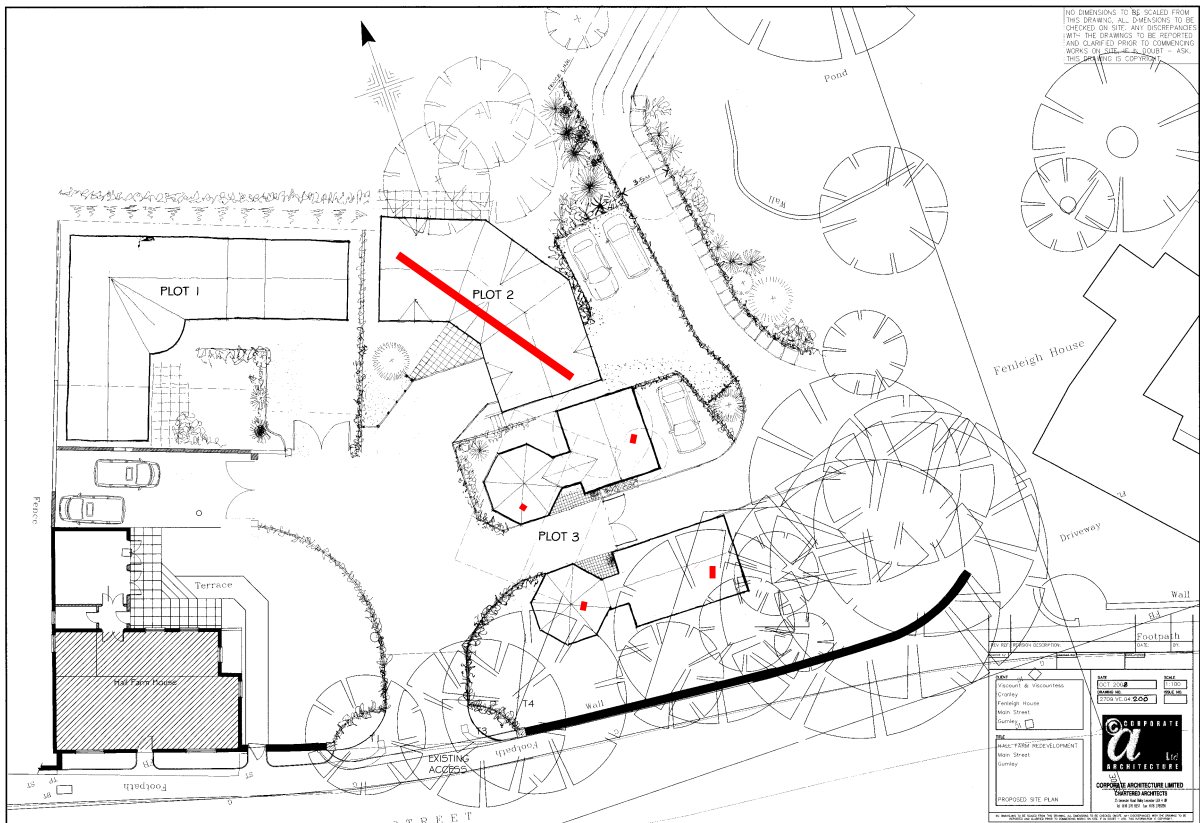


Figure 2. Application area showing proposed development and proposed trench and test pit locations

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