



**University of
Leicester**

Archaeological Services

**An archaeological field
evaluation on the allotments,
Main Street,
Stanton under Bardon,
Leicestershire
(SK 467 103)**

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2012-052
©2012

**An archaeological field
evaluation on the allotments,
Main Street,
Stanton under Bardon,
Leicestershire
(SK 467 103)**

Leon Hunt

for

Charles Church North Midlands Ltd

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:



Date: 23rd March 2012

Name: Vicki Score (Project Manager)

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614
ULAS Report No.2012-052 ©2012

CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction.....	1
Location and Geology.....	2
Historical and Archaeological Background	2
Archaeological Objectives	3
Methodology	4
Results.....	6
Allotment field.....	6
Paddock.....	8
Conclusions.....	11
References.....	12
Acknowledgements.....	12
Archive.....	12
Appendix I: OASIS Record	13
Appendix II: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work.....	14

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location.....	2
Figure 2: Location of the site within Stanton under Bardon. Scale 1: 1250.....	3
Figure 3: Plan of proposed development. (Plan provided by developer)	4
Figure 4: Plan of trench locations	5

PLATES

Plate 1: Work in progress in allotment area; trench 2, looking west	5
Plate 2: Work in progress within paddock area; trench 8, looking south	10
Plate 3: Post excavation shot of Trench 8, looking south-east	11

An archaeological field evaluation on the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (SK 467 103)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation was carried out on the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire. The work was commissioned by Charles Church North Midlands Ltd and was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed new development at the site.

*The line of a Roman road runs adjacent to the site (HER Ref No. **MLE9876**). The site also lies outside the historic medieval settlement core of the village (**MLE9184**) and adjacent to the site of a medieval grange (Horsepool Grange), which includes a moat, fish ponds and enclosures (**MLE2954**; **MLE17530** etc). A number of artefacts from prehistoric periods have been found close to the proposed development area.*

The site consists of allotments and an enclosed paddock. A total of eight trenches were placed across the site in available unused allotments and within the paddock.

No archaeological remains or artefacts were discovered during the evaluation.

An archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A38.2012.

Introduction

An archaeological field evaluation was carried out on the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (NGR: SK 467 103). The work was commissioned by Charles Church North Midlands Ltd and was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in advance of a proposed new development at the site, which consists of the erection of new housing and new allotments.

The site currently consists of two enclosed fields, one used as allotments and a one as a paddock. The proposal is to create new allotments on the current paddock and use the current allotments for new housing.

The work was undertaken in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5). The fieldwork was 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.

The definition of archaeological field evaluation, taken from the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2010) 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.

Location and Geology

The assessment area lies behind the houses on the eastern side of Main Street in the village centre of Stanton under Bardon. The village lies in the Hinckley and Bosworth district of Leicestershire, approximately 3 miles (5km) south-east of Coalville (Figure 1).

The site consists of a sub-rectangular area, 2.4 hectares (5.9 acres) in size. The land falls to the south from height of 179m to around 175m aOD (Figure 2)

The Ordnance Survey Geological map of England and Wales, sheet 155 (Coalville) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Edwalton Member Mudstone.



Figure 1: Site Location

Reproduced from *Landranger*® 1:50 000 scale, Sheet 129 (Nottingham & Loughborough) by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2001
All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495.

Historical and Archaeological Background

Stanton under Bardon once lay in the parish of Thornton in the ancient hundred of Sparkenhoe. The place-name of 'Stanton' is a very common one; derived from the Old English and meaning usually 'farmstead on stony ground'. The reference to stony ground refers to the area around Stanton and nearby Bardon, which is dominated by its stone quarries (Mills 2003).

In the year 1145 the land at Stanton was given by William de Harcourt to the abbey of St. Mary at Garendon. After the Dissolution, much of the land at Stanton was granted to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. The land later passed through marriage to the

Duke of Buckingham and in 1779 an act was passed enclosing the open fields of the village (Nichols 1811).

The moated farm at Horsepool Grange, in which the assessment area was once included and which lies around 250m south-east of the assessment area (see below) was granted to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. Nichols describes it as ‘formerly a considerable place, surrounded by moats’ (Nichols 1811).

The assessment area appears to have been an allotment since at least the 1920s.

The line of a Roman road runs adjacent to the site from north-west to south-east (HER Ref No. **MLE9876**). The site lies outside the historic medieval settlement core of the village (**MLE9184**) and adjacent to the site of a medieval grange, including a moat, fish ponds and enclosures (**MLE2954**; **MLE17530** etc). A number of artefacts from prehistoric periods have been found close to the proposed development area.

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.



Figure 2: Location of the site within Stanton under Bardon. Scale 1: 1250.
(Plan provided by developer)

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.

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



Figure 3: Plan of proposed development. (Plan provided by developer)

Methodology

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2010) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* prepared by ULAS (Appendix II).

In view of the continued use of the allotments c. 160 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of seven 20m x 1.6m trenches and one 30m x 1.6m trenches was proposed.

Four trenches were placed within the allotment area on unused allotments. Four trenches were placed within the paddock including one covering an area that will be used as a balancing pond (Figure 4).

Topsoil and overburden was removed carefully in level spits, under continuous archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Trenches were excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits or natural undisturbed ground, whichever was reached first (Plate 1).

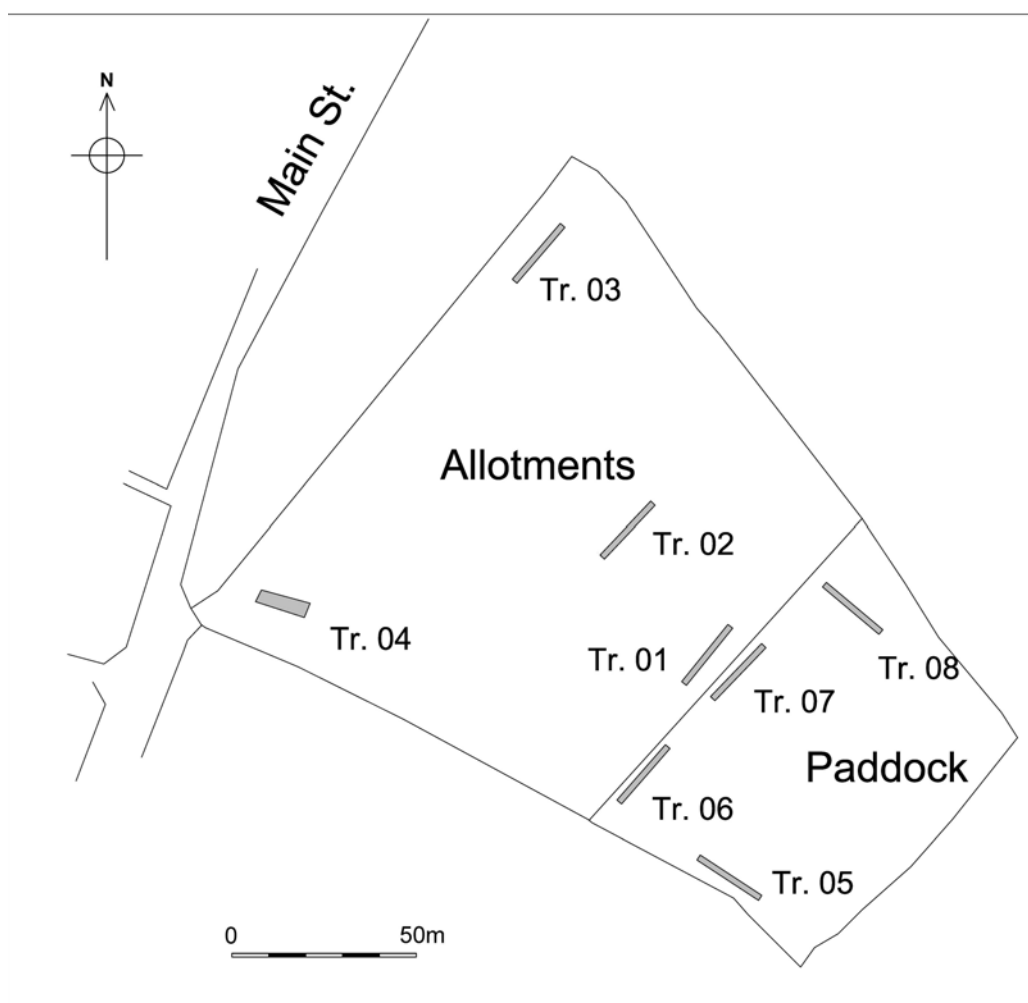


Figure 4: Plan of trench locations



Plate 1: Work in progress in allotment area; trench 2, looking west

The positioning of one trench (Trench 4) was restricted by a number of small trees and very dense vegetation. Therefore, this trench was shortened but widened to fit within the available area. The work was carried out on the 8th, 9th and 12th March 2012.

Results

Allotment field

The trenches in this area revealed a sequence of mid greenish grey brown friable loam with occasional well sorted rounded pebbles. This lay directly over the sub-stratum, which consisted of very light yellowish or orangish-brown sandy clay with occasional rounded pebbles. A number of field drains were disturbed during the excavations.

Trench 1

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m SW	5m	10m	15m	20m NE
Topsoil Depth	0.40m	0.32m	0.34m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.40m	0.32m	0.34m	0.30m	0.30m
Base of trench	0.45m	0.32m	0.34m	0.34m	0.30m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench.

Trench 2

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m SW	5m	10m	15m	20m NE
Topsoil Depth	0.34m	0.34m	0.38m	0.40m	0.40m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.34m	0.34m	0.38m	0.40m	0.40m
Base of trench	0.34m	0.40m	0.42m	0.45m	0.40m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench.

Trench 3

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.43m	0.40m	0.35m	0.40m	0.45m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.43m	0.40m	0.35m	0.40m	0.45m
Base of trench	0.57m	0.45m	0.45m	0.50m	0.45m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench.

Trench 4

Orientation: ESE-WNW

Length: 15m

Width: 3.2m

Interval	0m ESE	2m	4m	6m	8m	10m	15m WNW
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.35m	0.40m	0.30m	0.28m	0.28m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.25m	0.35m	0.40m	0.30m	0.28m	0.28m	0.28m
Base of trench	0.30m	0.50m	0.50m	0.60m	0.42m	0.42m	0.40m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench.

Paddock

The soil sequence within the trenches in this area consisted of mid yellowish-brown or yellowish-grey clayey silt with sparse small sub-rounded pebbles. This lay over a subsoil of light orangish-brown clayey silt with sparse small pebbles. The sub-stratum consisted of light yellowish-brown or yellowish-grey clayey-silt or silty-clay.

The trenches within the paddock also contained field drains.

Trench 5

Orientation: NW-SE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.25m	0.30m	0.26m	0.28m
Subsoil Depth	0.10m	0.12m	0.10m	0.25m	0.25m
Top of natural	0.40m	0.37m	0.40m	0.51m	0.53m
Base of trench	0.46m	0.40m	0.40m	0.51m	0.53m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench

Trench 6

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.32m	0.32m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	0.17m	0.14m	0.10m	0.08m	0.13m
Top of natural	0.37m	0.44m	0.42m	0.40m	0.43m
Base of trench	0.37m	0.49m	0.42m	0.40m	0.43m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench.

Trench 7

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m SW	5m	10m	15m	20m NE
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.26m	0.26m	0.32m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	0.14m	0.14m	-
Top of natural	0.30m	0.30m	0.40m	0.40m	0.32m
Base of trench	0.30m	0.33m	0.46m	0.44m	0.32m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench. A narrow linear feature was revealed around 5m from the south-western end of the trench. This was sampled and was shown to be a very shallow silt filled depression.

Trench 8

Orientation: SE-NW

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.24m	0.25m	0.26m	0.28m	0.32m
Subsoil Depth	0.34m	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.34m	0.25m	0.26m	0.28m	0.32m
Base of trench	0.36m	0.28m	0.36m	0.32m	0.35m

No archaeological features were discovered in this trench (Plates 2 and 3).



Plate 2: Work in progress within paddock area; trench 8, looking south



Plate 3: Post excavation shot of Trench 8, looking south-east

Conclusions

The archaeological field evaluation carried out on the allotments and paddock at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon was negative for archaeological features.

The trenches within the allotments showed a soil sequence of rich loamy topsoil lying directly over the sub-stratum with no visible subsoil. This is not unsurprising in an area where the soil is often turned over and occasionally manured.

The soil within the paddock trenches was slightly deeper and in places subsoil was visible. Particularly within trenches 6 and 7 further to the south. This is also in keeping with the fact that the soil here has not recently been under cultivation; the land also slopes to the south-east and this would also produce a slightly thicker soil layer within this area.

References

Hunt, L 2011 *An archaeological desk-based assessment for land at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (SK 467 103)* (ULAS Report No. 2011-187)

IfA, 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

IfA, 2010 *Code of Conduct*

Mills, A. D., 2003 'Stanton' *A Dictionary of British Place-Names*. Oxford University Press. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford University Press.

Nichols, J., 1811 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester. Volume 4: The Hundred of Sparkenhoe, part II.*

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Charles Church North Midlands Ltd and Pegasus Planning for the work at Stanton under Bardon and to the allotment holders of Stanton under Bardon for their help and co-operation. Special thanks are due to Jane Lawrence-Baines of Stanton Parish Council and to Planters (Leicester) Ltd for supplying the machinery.

The work was carried out by Leon Hunt and James Patrick and the project was managed by Patrick Clay of ULAS.

Archive

The archive for this project will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A38.2012. The archive consists of:

- 1 Unbound copy of this report (Report no.2012-052)
- 1 Unbound copy of desk-based assessment (Report no. 2011-187)
- 8 Trench recording sheets
- 1 CD digital photographs
- 1 Contact sheet digital photographs
- 1 Set B&W contact sheets
- 1 Set B&W negatives

The report will be listed on the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York. Available at: <http://oasis.ac.uk/> (see Appendix I).

Leon Hunt
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: lh90@le.ac.uk

23-03-2012

Appendix I: OASIS Record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	DATA
Project Name	Main St, Stanton under Bardon
Project Type	Evaluation
Project Manager	Patrick Clay
Project Supervisor	Leon Hunt
Previous/Future work	DBA/ Unknown
Current Land Use	Allotments/ Pasture
Development Type	Housing/ Allotments
Reason for Investigation	PPS 5
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-planning permission
Site Co ordinates	SK 467 103
Start/end dates of field work	8 th -12 th March 2012
Archive Recipient	LMARS
Height min/max	175-179m aOD
Study Area	2.4ha
Finds	None

Appendix II: Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological work

Job title: Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire

NGR: SK 467 103

Client: Persimmon Homes

Planning Authority: Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council P.A.

Proposed start date: 08/03/2012

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 The assessment area lies behind the houses that lie on the eastern side of Main Street in the village centre of Stanton under Bardon (SK 467 103). The village lies in the Hinckley and Bosworth district of Leicestershire, approximately 3 miles (5km) south-east of Coalville (Figure 1). The site consists of a sub-rectangular area, 2.4hectares (5.9 acres) in size.

Geology and topography

- 2.2.1 The Ordnance Survey Geological map of England and Wales, sheet 155 (Coalville) indicates that the underlying geology is likely to be Edwalton Member Mudstone. The land falls to the south from height of 179m to around 175m aOD.

- 2.3 Planning permission is to be submitted for residential development.

- 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 2001). The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland shows that there are several findspots for prehistoric artefacts, such as flint tools, in the vicinity of the site. There are also several findspots for Roman artefacts also and the line of a possible Roman road lies to the east of the site. The land lies outside the medieval core of the village, but was once part of Horsepool Grange, which is medieval in origin and once belonged to the abbey of St. Mary at Garendon and later to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. There are also earthworks to the south of the village, suggesting that the village was once larger during the medieval period.

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 continued use of the allotments c. 160 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of seven 20m x 1.6m trenches and one 30m x 1.6m trenches is proposed. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed location of the trenches which is based on the availability of unused allotment areas.
- 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., 2011 *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for Land at Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (SK 467 103)* ULAS Report 2011-187

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

Patrick Clay
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel: 0116 252 2848
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: pnc3@le.ac.uk

© ULAS 27-02-2012



Figure 1 Application area showing proposed trench locations.



Figure

2. Application area showing proposed development and proposed trench locations (red)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire	12/574	Patrick Clay	0116 252 2848 07796940240
Site Director	Site Contacts	Team (Nos)	
TBA	TBA	2	

SITE WORKS & METHOD STATEMENT

Evaluation trenches are to be machine excavated as detailed in the specification to look at archaeological deposits

Excavation Method Statement

- Access and parking will be gained via authorised routes to be arranged with the land owner/tenant.
- All staff will be inducted by the site director prior to starting work on site (Appendix 3).
- **Services:** A CAT Scanner may be used in both POWER and RADIO mode to scan trench lines for services prior to excavation. [The CAT must be in calibration and used by a competent person and used in both POWER and RADIO mode.
 - Trenches will not be excavated within 15m of known water mains or sewers or in the vicinity of other underground services or electrical cables without a separate SSOW. Any known services will be marked on the ground and avoided. All machine excavation will be carefully monitored.
 - No work will be undertaken beneath overhead cables. If a tracked machine is required to pass below an overhead cable a separate SSOW will be followed.
- **Excavation:** Trenching we conducted as per the *Trial Trenching Methodology* in the specification. Machining will be conducted using ULAS SSOW1. Excavation of trenches will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW3 (Appendix 1). All trenches will be inspected each day by an appointed person and noted on the trench sheet (Appendix 4).
- Any lone working on site will be undertaken according to ULAS SSOW2 (Appendix 1).
- A first aid kit and a site phone will be available on site at all times. At least one member of staff will have first aid training.

Equipment

A mechanical excavator will be used for trench excavation. The site director will ensure that the appropriate certification is carried.

ULAS vehicles or personal cars will be used (all appropriately insured and maintained).

Besides the plant, equipment will include a variety of hand tools (e.g. shovels, mattocks, trowels), recording materials (e.g. photographic equipment, computers, levels etc.), survey equipment (e.g. EDM, DGPS) CAT scanners and metal detectors may be used.

Personnel

The site director will be responsible for the day to day running of the site. Specialists and visitors may be invited to visit the site during fieldwork. It is expected to hire plant and operators from a reputable local company.

All personnel are experienced in working with plant and in the excavation of trenches. All site staff hold CSCS cards and many also hold a SPA quarry passport. All site staff have some first aid training.

Normal working hours are 7 hours a day between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday.

Monitoring and communications

ULAS management and site staff details are as above.

Work will be monitored internally by the ULAS Project Manager and/or Health & Safety Co-ordinators.

ULAS method statements are prepared following standard guidelines and after consultation with the University Safety Services Department. Communication of the contents of the method statement to site staff is the responsibility of the Site Director. The risk assessment will be updated weekly or when conditions change.

Accident Reporting

All accidents will be logged using ULAS accident forms and report to the ULAS Main Office (0116 2522848) and if necessary to the University of Leicester Safety Services Dept (Appendix 2) .

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848

F: +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk

w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR 2008/9