



University of
Leicester

Archaeological Services

Further fieldwork at
the allotments,
Main Street,
Stanton under Bardon,
Leicestershire
(SK 467 103)

Leon Hunt



ULAS Report No 2013-065
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**Further fieldwork at the allotments,
Main Street, Stanton under Bardon,
Leicestershire
(SK 467 103)**

Leon Hunt

for

Persimmon Homes

Checked by Project Manager

Signed:



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Further fieldwork at the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (SK 467 103)

Leon Hunt

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out at the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (SK 467 103) in advance of the redevelopment of the site for new housing.

This was the second phase of archaeological work on the site. A previous evaluation was undertaken on the allotments and the pasture to the south-east, which will be used as the replacement allotments.

The previous evaluation of eight trenches was negative for archaeological work. However, as the allotments were still in use at the time of the first evaluation, only four trenches were placed across the proposed development area. The new phase of work involved the excavation of a further 11 trenches, across the site.

The new evaluation was also largely negative for archaeological features; all but one of the trenches showing no evidence of archaeological deposits. A single narrow linear feature, most likely an enclosure ditch was identified in Trench 09. There was no dating evidence for this feature.

The archive for this phase of the work will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums with accession number X.A49.2013.

Introduction

The second phase of 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 Persimmon Homes 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.

The site currently consists of an enclosed sub-rectangular field used as allotments.

This archaeological work is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12: Enhancing and Conserving the Historic Environment (DCLG 2012). The evaluation was required as a condition of the planning consent for the new housing.

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, 1.6 hectares 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

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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 usually meaning 'farmstead on stony ground'. The reference to stony ground is likely to refer 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 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 the 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.

The previous phase of evaluation, which involved the excavation of eight 20m x 1.6m trenches on the current site, and the smaller field to the south-east, located no archaeological features (Hunt 2012).

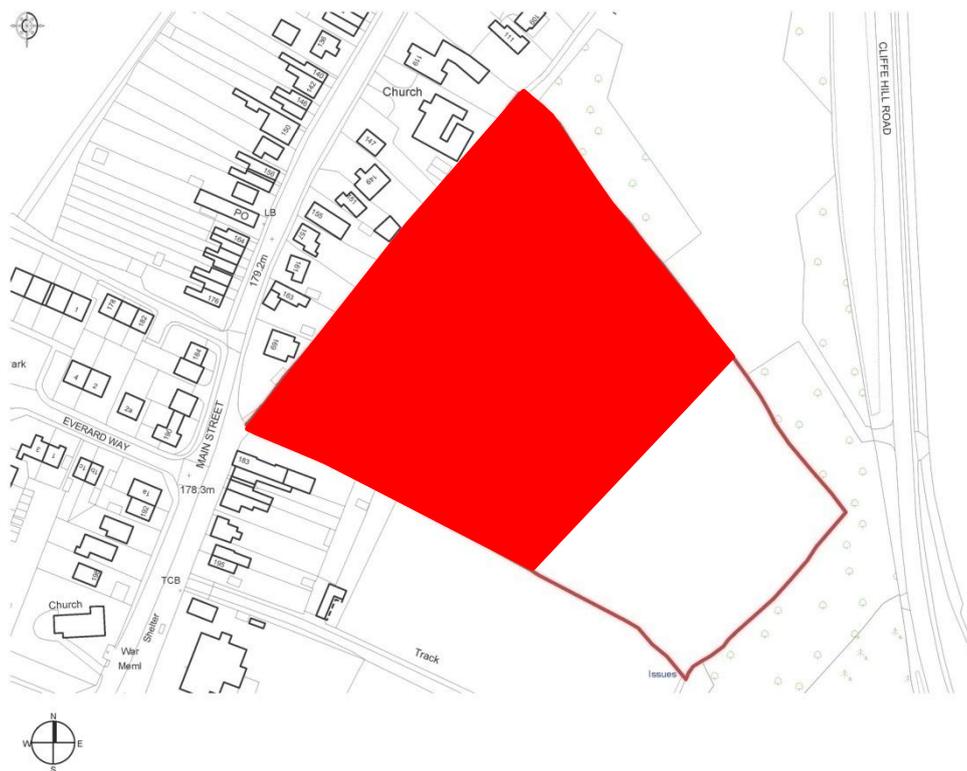


Figure 2: Location of the site within Stanton under Bardon. Scale 1: 1250.
(Plan provided by developer)

Archaeological Objectives

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

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

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation 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* (2010). The archaeological work followed the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work* prepared by ULAS (Appendix II).

The previous phase of work covered both the current field and the field to the south-east, which was under pasture (Hunt 2012). At the time of the first phase the current site was still occupied by allotment holders and little space was available and so a second phase of evaluation was deemed necessary to cover areas previously not evaluated.

It was proposed that 13 further trenches, each measuring 20m x 1.6m would be excavated across the allotments. However, at the time of the new work, many allotments were still occupied and others still contained structures and crops. This meant that many areas were still unavailable and the presence of occupied allotments meant that there were problems with access into empty areas and available space to manoeuvre the machine.

The site also contained an active public footpath running south-west to north-east across the top of the site; an access track, used by allotment holders and vehicles passes through the site to the new allotments to the south-west, and there was also a water pipe running from the western entrance to a water trough along the northern edge of the site.

Therefore, only 11 trenches (10 x 20m trenches and 1 x 30m trench) could be fitted into the available, previously unevaluated, area.

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

The trench identification numbers start at Trench 9, following on from phase 1 of the work (Trenches 1-8). The work was carried out on 16th-18th April 2013.



Plate 1: Work in progress on Trench 12, looking south-west

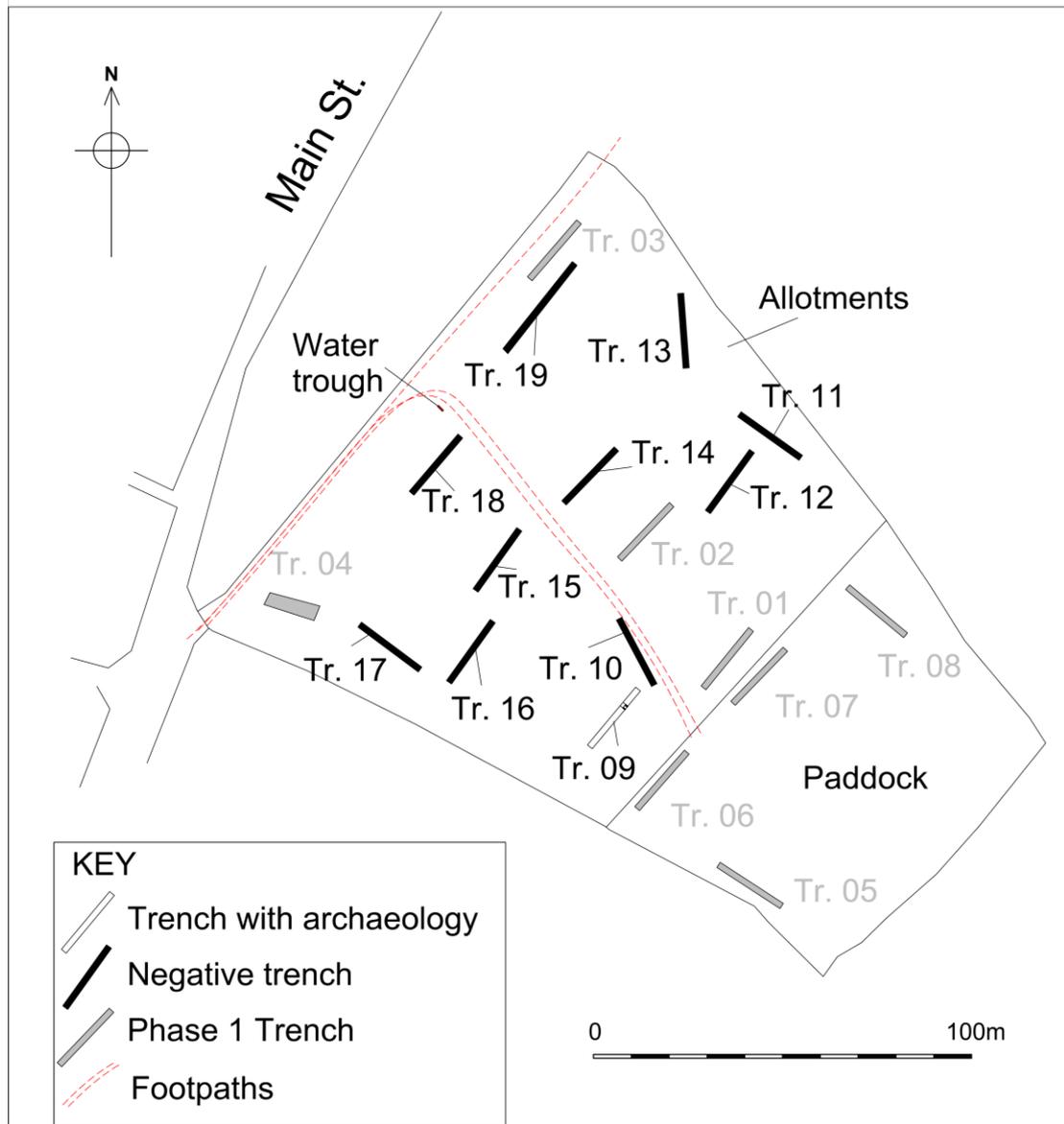


Figure 4: Plan of trench locations

Results

Trench 09

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark grey brown clayey-silt with 5% small rounded stones

Subsoil: Light yellow grey silty-clay with 2% angular stones

Natural Substratum: Light orange brown clay with stones

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.28m	0.26m	0.33m
Subsoil Depth	0.05m	0.18m	0.08m	0.14m	0.11m
Top of natural	0.35m	0.48m	0.36m	0.40m	0.44m
Base of trench	0.40m	0.48m	0.36m	0.53m	0.44m

Features: Around 5m from the north-east end of the trench was a narrow linear feature oriented south-east to north-west (Figures 5a & b). The feature [1] ran across the width of the trench and was 0.8m wide. It was 0.19m deep and contained a fill (2) of light yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles. There were no finds.

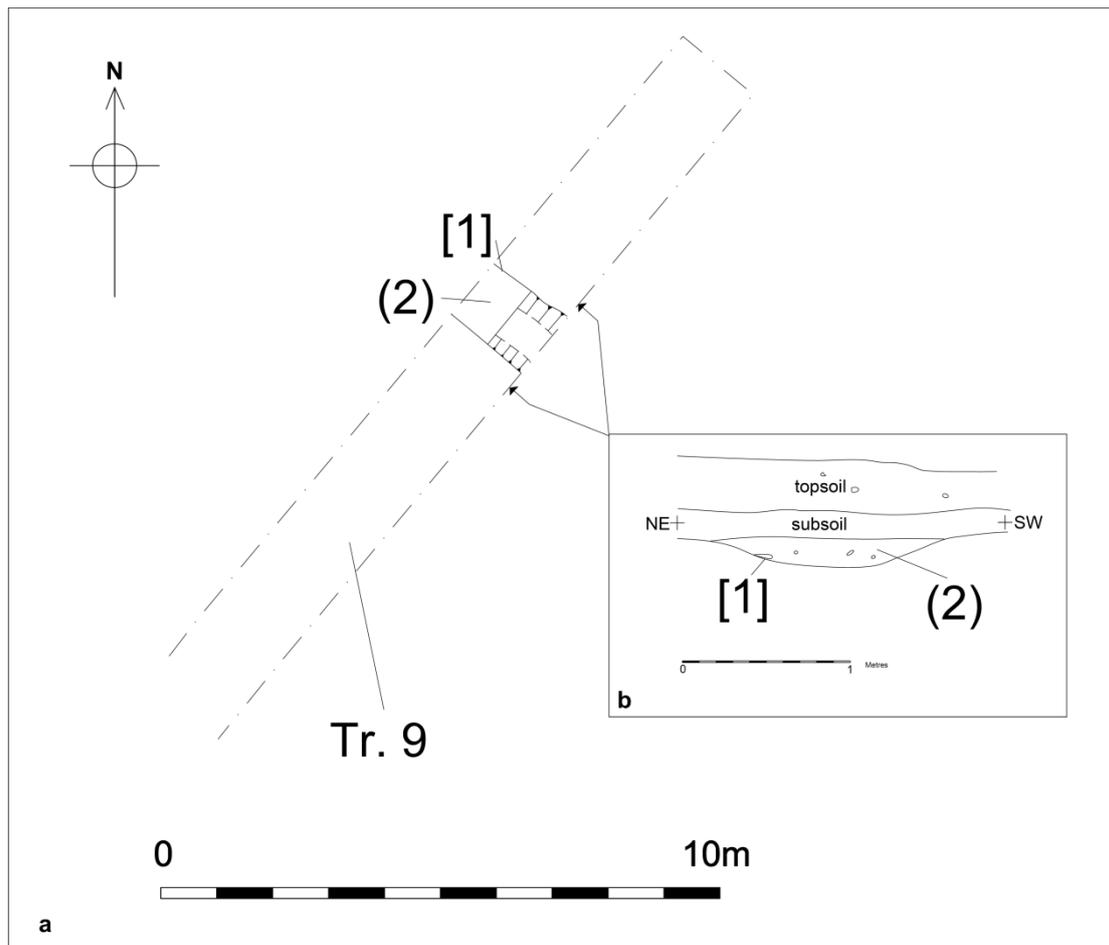


Figure 5: Plan (a) and section (b) of Feature [1] and (2), Trench 09



Plate 2: Post excavation view of Trench 09, looking south-west

Trench 10

Orientation: NW-SE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark grey brown clayey-silt with 5% small rounded stones

Subsoil: None visible

Natural substratum: Light orange brown clay with stones

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m
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	SE				NW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Base of trench	0.55m	0.40m	0.30m	0.35m	0.40m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. A stone land drain crossed the trench from east to west.

Trench 11

Orientation: NW-SE

Length: 23m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark grey brown clayey-silt with 5% small rounded stones

Subsoil: None visible

Natural substratum: Light orange brown clay with stones

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	23m
	SE					NW
Topsoil Depth	0.26m	0.26m	0.40m	0.30m	0.35m	0.32m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.26m	0.26m	0.40m	0.30m	0.35m	0.32m
Base of trench	0.40m	0.30m	0.45m	0.45m	0.43m	0.36m

No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 12

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 23m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark yellowish grey clayey-silt

Subsoil: None present

Natural substratum: Very light orange brown silty-clay or very light yellow silty-sand

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m	20m	23m
	NE					SW
Topsoil Depth	0.45m	0.50m	0.46m	0.50m	0.56m	0.46m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.45m	0.50m	0.46m	0.50m	0.56m	0.46m
Base of trench	0.45m	0.58m	0.55m	0.60m	0.56m	0.46m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. Two ceramic field drains crossed the trench from north-west to south-east.

Trench 13

Orientation: N-S

Length: 19m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Mid yellowish grey clayey-silt with sparse rounded pebbles

Subsoil: Mid orange brown clayey-silt with sparse small pebbles and charcoal flecks

Natural substratum: Very light orange brown silty-clay or very light yellow silty-sand

Interval	0m	5m	10m	15m	19m
	S				N
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.25m	0.20m	0.25m	0.40m
Subsoil Depth	-	0.15m	0.20m	0.20m	-
Top of natural	0.30m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.40m
Base of trench	0.50m	0.40m	0.40m	0.45m	0.40m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. There were three field drains. One was of stone and oriented north-east to south-east the others were ceramic and were oriented north-west to south-east.

Trench 14

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Mid yellowish grey clayey-silt with sparse rounded pebbles

Subsoil: Mid orange brown clayey-silt with sparse small pebbles and charcoal flecks

Natural substratum: Very light orange brown silty-clay or very light yellow silty-sand

Interval	0m SW	5m	10m	15m	20m NE
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Subsoil Depth	-	-	-	-	-
Top of natural	0.45m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m	0.30m
Base of trench	0.45m	0.40m	0.37m	0.40m	0.30m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. There were two field drains, one stone and one ceramic. Both were oriented north-west to south-east.

Trench 15

Orientation: SW-NE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Very dark greenish grey clayey-silt with sparse small rounded stones

Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown clayey-silt with frequent rounded pebbles

Natural substratum: Very light orange brown clay

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m SW
Topsoil	0.20m	0.20m	0.30m	0.40m	0.30m

Depth					
Subsoil Depth	0.15m	0.10m	0.05m	-	-
Top of natural	0.35m	0.30m	0.35m	0.40m	0.30m
Base of trench	0.35m	0.30m	0.35m	0.40m	0.40m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. Two ceramic field drain crossed the trench from north-west to south-east.

Trench 16

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 18m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark yellowish grey clayey-silt with sparse rounded pebbles

Subsoil: Mid orange brown clayey-silt with occasional rounded pebbles

Natural substratum: Very light orange brown clay

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	18m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.22m	0.22m	0.30m	0.30m	0.27m
Subsoil Depth	-	0.12m	-	0.10m	-
Top of natural	0.22m	0.34m	0.30m	0.40m	0.27m
Base of trench	0.25m	0.34m	0.30m	0.50m	0.30m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. A narrow ditch like feature crossed the trench from north-west to south-east, which, on excavation, was shown to contain a stone drain (Plate 2)



Plate 3: Stone drain in Trench 16, looking south-east

Trench 17

Orientation: NW-SE

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark yellowish grey clayey-silt with sparse rounded pebbles

Subsoil: Mid orange brown clayey-silt with occasional rounded pebbles

Natural substratum: Very light orange brown clay with stones

Interval	0m NW	5m	10m	15m	20m SE
Topsoil Depth	0.25m	0.25m	0.16m	0.25m	0.40m
Subsoil Depth	0.05m	0.10m	0.04m	0.09m	-
Top of natural	0.30m	0.35m	0.20m	0.34m	0.40m
Base of trench	0.30m	0.35m	0.20m	0.34m	0.40m

No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 18

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 20m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Dark yellowish grey clayey-silt with sparse small rounded pebbles

Subsoil: Light yellowish grey clayey-silt with frequent rounded pebbles

Natural substratum: Light orange brown clay with patches of yellow sandy-silt

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.30m	0.25m	0.35m	0.30m	0.40m
Subsoil Depth	0.12m	0.20m	-	0.10m	-
Top of natural	0.42m	0.45m	0.35m	0.40m	0.40m
Base of trench	0.42m	0.34m	0.42m	0.40m	0.40m

No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 19

Orientation: NE-SW

Length: 30m

Width: 1.6m

Topsoil: Mid yellowish grey clayey-silt with sparse rounded pebbles

Subsoil: Light yellowish brown clayey-silt

Natural substratum: Light orange brown silty-clay

Interval	0m NE	5m	10m	15m	20m	25m	30m SW
Topsoil Depth	0.36m	0.35m	0.28m	0.20m	0.40m	0.30m	0.25m
Subsoil Depth	-	0.10m	0.06m	0.10m	-	0.10m	0.10m

Top of natural	0.36m	0.45m	0.34m	0.30m	0.40m	0.40m	0.35m
Base of trench	0.36m	0.45m	0.46m	0.36m	0.40m	0.40m	0.35m

No archaeological features were present in this trench. A stone field drain crossed the site from north to south.



Plate 4: Post excavation view of Trench 19, looking north-east

Conclusions

The archaeological field evaluation carried out on the allotments at Main Street, Stanton under Bardon was a continuation of an earlier phase of work carried out over the present allotment site and the paddock to the south-east (now the replacement allotments), which was negative for archaeological features.

The current phase of work largely showed the site to be devoid of archaeological features. A single heavily truncated ditch [1] was identified in Trench 09, but contained no datable finds. A number of drains of various dates and materials were identified across the site.

The trenches showed a soil sequence of fairly rich loamy topsoil lying directly over the sub-stratum with no visible subsoil in most places. Where subsoil was visible, it was often patchy and quite thin. This is not unsurprising in an area where the soil is often turned over and occasionally manured.

References

DCLG, 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department of Communities and Local Government March 22 2012).

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)

Hunt, L., 2012 *An archaeological field evaluation on the allotments, Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire (SK 467 103)* (ULAS Report No. 2012-052)

IfA, 2010 *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 Persimmon Homes 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 Mary Briggs of Stanton Parish Council and to Geoff and Mickey of Planters (Leicester) Ltd for their work with the excavators in sometimes tricky circumstances.

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.A49.2012. The archive consists of:

1 Unbound copy of this report (Report no.2013-065)

11 Trench recording sheets

1 A3 sheet of permatrace

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).

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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/ Phase 1 evaluation
Current Land Use	Allotments
Development Type	Housing
Reason for Investigation	NPPF 12
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-planning permission
Site Co ordinates	SK 467 103
Start/end dates of field work	16 th -18 th April 2013
Archive Recipient	LMARS
Height min/max	175-179m aOD
Study Area	1.6 hectares
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

Proposed start date: 12/11/2012

1 Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

This document is a design specification for a second phase of archaeological field evaluation (AFE) at the above site, in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing 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 (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.

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 has been granted for residential development.

- 2.4 Following the NPPF the planning authority require that further evaluation by trial trenching is undertaken to further define and characterise the remains suggested by the results from the

geophysical survey. A Condition 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.
- 2.6 Limited initial trial trenching did not find any archaeological deposits (Hunt 2012). A further phase of trenching is now proposed to examine previously unavailable areas.

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 *Circa.* 415 sq m. of trenching, the equivalent of 13 20m x 1.6m trenches is proposed. The provisional trench plan attached (Fig. 2) shows the proposed location of the trenches. The work will be undertaken in two phases 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.*

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Figure



Figure 1 Area of proposed residential development .

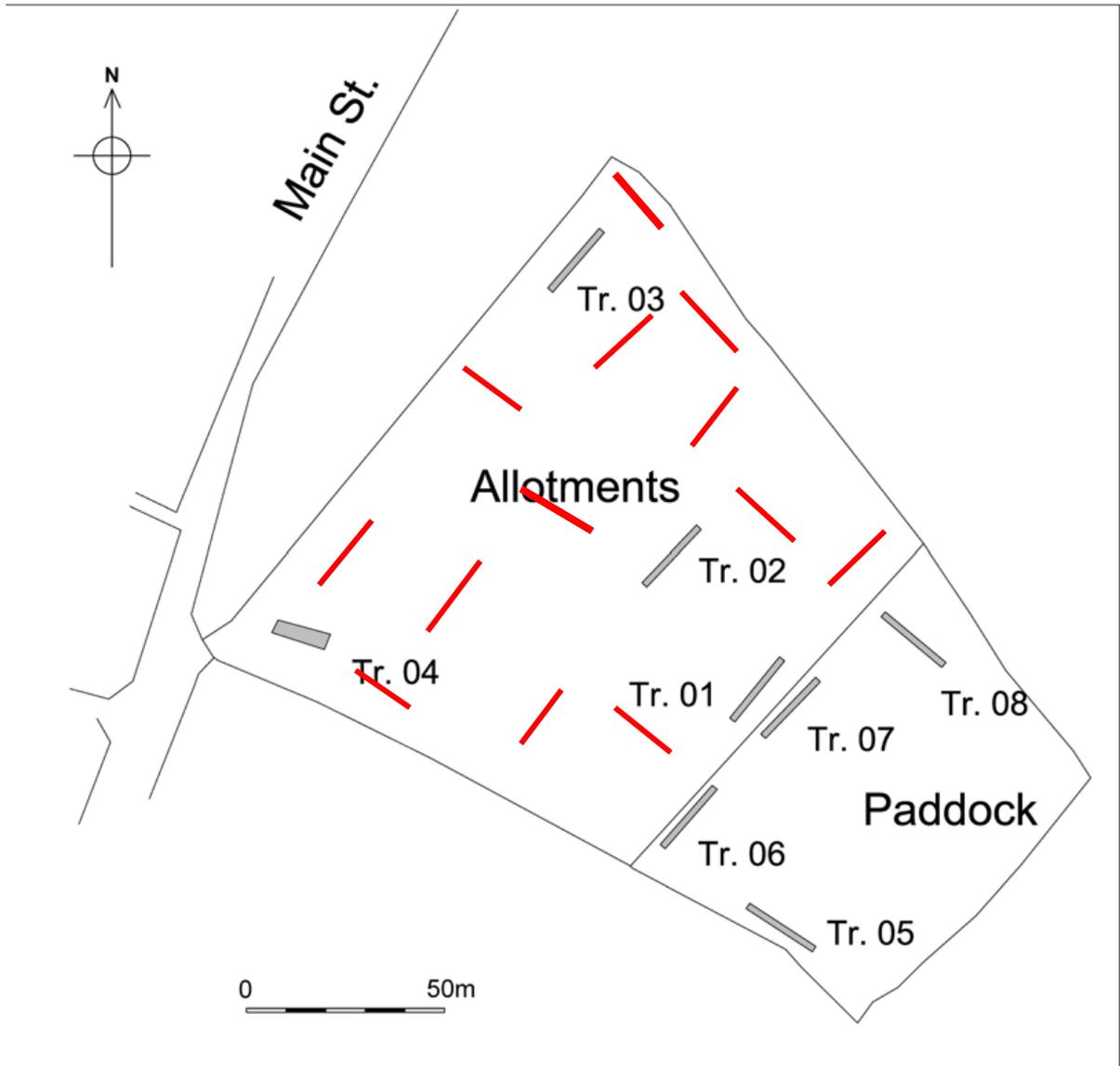


Figure 2 Proposed trench locations in relation to previously excavated trenches. The evaluation will be undertaken in two phases (Red –Phase 1; Blue phase 2)

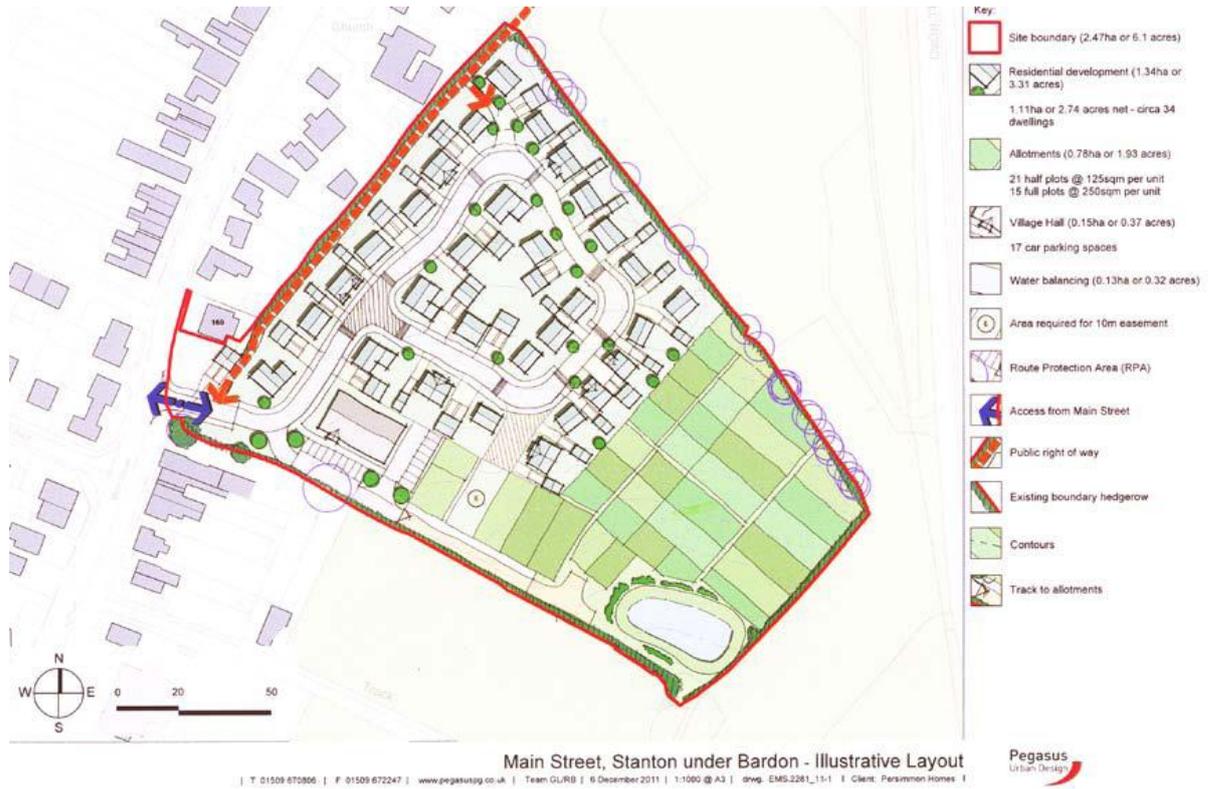


Figure 2. Area showing proposed development

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Name	Job No	PM	Contact
Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire	12/414	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

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